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PARTY'S DEFENSE OF U.S. TOLD IN TRIAL OF THE '12'

—See Page 3—



Charge Clay, Draper Saved German Trusts

Top Administration circles are trying to keep the lid on charges made by three businessmen on the sabotage of the Potsdam agreement by American Military Government.

—See Page 4

CIO Rightwingers Nabbed For Attempted Murder

The CIO Board curtly dismissed charges that Phil Murray's henchmen had blinded Maurice Travis, Mine-Mill Union leader. Now two more Mine-Mill executives narrowly escape a fusillade of shotgun slugs.

—See Page 2

Robeson Speaks for Peace— A People's Welcome for Him

An exclusive interview with the great artist by a Danish journalist—and an estimate of Robeson and plans to greet him here, by Councilman Jenjamin J. Davis.

—See Page 6 and Magazine Section

Death Nears for Seven Negroes

Mass murder of Negroes is increasing. The technique is "legal," immaculately "legal": juries, a judge, and a trial. Only the jurors are lily-white and "respected" citizens, that is, owners of property or salaried people. The judges are biased. And the trials are—well, see for yourself in this case of the Virginia Seven.

Legal Lynching via the Assembly Line!

And "Rape!" the old lynch-cry, is returning to usage as the murderers' pretext. As Scottsboro proved, scratch a "rape" case and you'll find a frame-up.

Scratch the case of the Virginia Seven. And hurry! For only a gigantic mass protest movement can save these seven victims of Dixiecrat justice from the electric chair.

—See Page 3

Crisis Hits Duluth as Layoffs Spread

By S. K. Davis

SHADOWS OF the developing depression hover over Duluth, where unemployment is proportionately higher than other major Minnesota cities. Almost one out of every 10 employables in the city is out of work. This is based on the conservative figures of the state employment office, which show 40,060 employed as of April 15 and 4,250 had made application for work as of May 1st, despite this being the busiest season for this port.

The extent unemployment has affected living standards is indicated by the fact that families on relief in St. Louis county have doubled since January 1949, with the bulk of relief clients in Duluth.

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FROM ACTIONS of employers, it is evident they do not believe that the unemployment situation is going to change. They seem to have concluded that Duluth is to have a permanent army of unemployed. Employers act as if this is the time to cut wages and cripple trade unions.

The Minnesota Timber Producers Association brazenly "offered" a 15-cent an hour wage cut on the hourly rate and even deeper cuts on piece rates in negotiations with CIO Woodworkers. Few timber camps are now in operation.

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THE KLEARFLAX COMPANY, negotiating with CIO Textile Workers, threatened to close the plant down unless the union agreed to a 10 cents wage cut.

This 10 cents the union won last year after two months of strike. Klearflax employed 250 and now employs about 100.

The Coolerator Company, refrigerator manufacturers, where employment dropped from 1,800 to 500 and now is about 800, offered a plan whereby more workers would be laid off, in negotiations with CIO Steelworkers.

The company proposed that workers who still have jobs turn out more refrigerators per day and by guaranteeing increased production the company would raise wages. A plan of more profits at the expense of fewer workers. The workers rejected this "final offer" and prepared for strike action.

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EMPLOYERS WITH AFL contracts have not budged in offering wage increases. A recent settlement in the hotel and restaurant industry brought no wage increase but some fringe concessions. Employment in the building industry has dropped off.

At a major industry in the city, a plant of the United States Steel Corporation, employing several thousand, take-home pay has been cut for many hundreds of workers through the elimination of overtime, but despite reduction of man hours worked, there have been no additional workers hired.

Much of its output includes nails, fencing and similar materials. Orders for those products are dropping and stock piles are accumulating.

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OTHER INDICATIONS of the situation here is a cut in employment at Diamond Calk, manufacturers of wrenches, pliers and other hand tools, from 650 to 275; the complete closing down of the Zenith Machine Company which employed over 100; even at the ore docks there are less man hours despite heavy ore shipments.

Employers don't even attempt to hide the fact that the outlook for the workers is not promising as far as full employment is concerned. A representative of the timber producers blurted out that the solution to unemployment is another war, and indicated that the quicker it got under way the better.

The head of the Duluth Universal Milling Company did not go so far as to propose war, but in a bulletin signed by him and posted at the plant, he warned that wage increases at this time might prove "disastrous" for the economy of the country.

Not a very happy future under capitalism when the Minnesota Division of Employment and Security points out that a $53.65 weekly average wage of Minneapolis production workers equals only $27.38 in 1939 purchasing power, and undoubtedly the proportion for Duluth is the same.

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THE "GET TOUGH" attitude of employers is reflected in the relief setup. The St. Louis County Welfare Board has come to the conclusion that workers who are unemployed and have to apply for relief will not have any more use for their automobiles to go back and forth from work.

They ruled that relief applicants must sell their automobiles within 90 days, use the funds and then get relief.

And as for the relief client who owns a home or was forced to buy one because of no rentals, that is his hard luck.

No payments on homes from the relief setup. In other words, the relief department is ready to reduce every applicant to, actual pauperization before issuing relief.

But the story is not finished. The workers will no doubt have the last say about all such matters. In the meantime, representativevs of four unions, two AFL and two CIO, who have been hardest hit by employment, have formed a joint committee to fight for adequate relief for their unemployed.

Labor bureaucrats don't like that kind of unity, but hunger knows no jurisdiction. The CIO Council has an unemployed committee which appeared before the welfare board and has been promised an open public hearing on relief allowances.

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THE FEDERATED Trades Assembly (AFL), recognizing that employers wage cutting drive is not a case of a bad individual employer but, a master-minded project to deal serious blows to the labor movement, are planning joint AFL action in support of a drive to beat back the employers offensive.

The proposed Coolerator strike no doubt will get full support from Steelworkers locals on the range and CIO locals throughout the state.

Philip Murray's vague policy about wage increases is not sitting right with steel workers and miners.

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DURING DEPRESSION YEARS hopes for steady work were buoyed up by greatly publicized stories that it would not be long before the St. Lawrence waterway would be deepened and widened sufficiently to make Duluth the greatest inland seaport in the world, with the largest ocean going liners docking at Duluth's ports.

But, the story goes, the railroads saw this as a blow to their traffic from the east coast to the middle west and successfully blocked the project.

Oldtimers also say that the Ford Co. would have built a huge assembly plant at Duluth if it had not been for the opposition of employers who feared that Ford's famous $5 a day of the thirties would have created dissatisfaction of other workers with their wages and forced increased pay.

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THERE IS not doubt that the capitalist system, with profits as its only concern, has held back the growth of this great inland port. The fact that employers talk about how a wage increase might doom the financial structure of the country or that war is the only out is not building confidence in the capitalist form of production.

There is no attempt here to conclude that the workers favor a Socialist form of economy . . . many thousands are not sure as to what Socialism is or have been influenced by the unending barrage against Socialism and Communism that comes from the Ridder-controlled monopoly press.

But red-baiting in the labor movement never has taken a deep hold. Communists and progressives within the labor movement have for years been respected and voted posts of importance despite occasional reversals when yes-men of the Greens and Murrays start on red-baiting witchhunts.

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UNDER CAPITALISM, employers will continue to threaten to remove their factories if workers insist on a better standard of living for themselves.

Under capitalism, they will continue to hold out wars as a solution to unemployment.

Under capitalism, this city with its tremendous possibilities for industrial expansion and for becoming a vacation land of the Middle West will be dwarfed.

Only under Socialism will Doluth truly come into its own. Only under Socialism will the shadow of insecurity and unemployment disappear forever.

Letter for the Month

Dakota Farmer Writes Moline Plant Workers

To The Editor:

Through your columns, I want to address this letter to workers in the farm machinery manufacturing industry, specifically, to employees of the Minneapolis-Moline Co.

I have heard that layoffs are taking place in the farm machinery industry, in your plants, too, perhaps. As a farmer, I know the market for farm machinery is dropping fast. The reason is not hard to find.

It is among small farmers, like myself, where the market is declining most sharply. We are the ones who have lagged behind in mechanization. A halt in our ability to buy is bound to put a crimp in farm machinery sales.

The drop in prices for farm products, especially grain, has dealt a staggering blow to our chances of buying machinery we need.

Farm prices have declined 30 percent to 60 percent since February 1948.

When wheat was $3 a bushel we could buy a tractor for $1,200. Now the same tractor costs $2,200, with wheat at $2 a bushel.

HERE IS ANOTHER REASON why new machinery isn't selling. Speculation which prevailed through the war period is at an end. During the war, dealers bought everything they could. Big farm operators, generally having an inside track, brought beyonr their needs. Now prices of used farm machinery is going down. Dumping of used machinery on the market, further drives down new machinery sales.

Dakota farmers, in the small and middle bracket, are going broke because of the drop in farm prices. The North Dakota State Agriculture Council has appealed to Secretary Brannan to declare a state of credit emergency for 33 counties. And that, in short, tells the story of why progress in mechanization except for the handful of biggest farm is impossible!

Just as happened in the 1930-depression, as the economic position of the small farmers gets worse they have to turn to more primitive methods of production. Some will go back to the horse, mule and ox.

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AS A FARMER I am alarmed to hear about the rising wave of unemployment in your industry. To me it means, curtailment of production and continued high prices of farm equipment. Unemployment also means less purchasing power for city workers, and lower prices for farm products.

In this vicious circle, it looks like big business alone is coming out on top. From the 1948 annual report of your company, Minneapolis-Moline, I note that their net profits hit the fabulous figure of $6,415,578. This bonanza was 36 percent higher than in 1947.

When anyone around here tries to tell me that wages for workers in the city are too high and are the source of our difficulties, I quote to them from the annual report of your company. It shows that the workers share of company income has dropped steadily since the war. In 1948 it was 6 percent less than in 1946.

IN CLOSING I want you to know that every farmer who figures things out, is with you in your efforts to win and maintain a decent standard of living. In turn, we want you to understand our battle to avoid bankruptcy. We are both victims of the big-business squeeze.

SOUTH DAKOTA FARMER.

Observe Solidarity With the South

MINNEAPOLIS. — Solidarity With the South rallies and meetings will held in the Twin Cities from June 9 to 12.

Jobs for Negro teachers and enforcement of the FEPO law will be demanded by the meeting which will highlight a REPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

A leader of the Communist Party in the South will discuss the key role of the South in the problems of the nation and the fighting role of the Southern Communists who lead the fight for democracy in the South.

Railroad Men Open Fight For 30-Year Pension Bill

BRAINERD.—Effects of the developing economic crisis are being felt sharply by Minnesota railroad workers. Already hundreds have been laid-off, the largest lay-off taking place here in the Brainerd shops.

Because of this insecurity facing railroad workers and because of the continual development of the economic crisis, a mass movement is growing among railroad workers around the petition campaign for the Marcantonio Railroad Retirement Bill.

This bill, introduced in Congress by Congressman Vito Marcantonio would provide pensions to all railroad workers after 30 years service, or at 60 years of age at half pay.

This means older workers could retire at half pay based on the five highest years of their earnings, thus providing better job security for younger employees and ployment.

Railroad workers are entitled to this progressive legislation. The workers themselves are paying the retirement benefit fund, and all it needs is the sanction of Congress to give them the retirement provisions as called for in the Marcantonio bill which amends the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, making it possible for thousands of workers to retire at a living wage at the age of 60 or 30 years of service.

Railroad workers report the campaign for signatures is growing by the thousands in all shops, yards and division points, with the aim to secure a million signatures throughout the country.

Plans are under way for a Minneapolis and St. Paul Conference for Progressive Legislation to map an intensive campaign around this and other imediate issues facing railroad workers.

Hall Defense Drive Launched

DULUTH. — Minnesota's Finnish people are being rallied to the defense of Gus Hall, one of 12 Communist leaders standing trial for their beliefs.

A committee has been set up and plans already are laid to publish a souvenir booklet in Defense of Gus Hall to be sold at the Mesaba Park festival July 3 and 4. Hall is a native son of the Minnesota Iron Range.

Advertising is being solicited for the booklet with prices ranging from a full page at $70 to individual signatures at $1.

Urging Finnish people of Michigan and Wisconsin and any other state to send their greeting to the booklet, the committee has stated that all funds received will be divided accordingly and credited to the various districts for the defense of Hall and the 11 other leaders.

The committee is composed of Andrew Roine, Andy Johnson, Aileen Koskela, Reino Kakkonen, Carl Ross, Knute Seitaniemi, Martin Mackie, Ellen Davis, Anton Antilla, John Erickson and Fred Oberg. All greetings should be mailed to Andrew Roine, Angora, Minn.

Police Torture Blind Negro Vet

'Rape' Again Serves as Pretext For Terrorization of Negroes

By John Stanford

HOUSTON, Texas.—One of the most horrible cases of police brutality in the history of Harris County was uncovered in the recent beating and torture of a blind Negro veteran by deputies from the Sheriff's Department. This closely follows a number of other cases of police brutality that have aroused widespread protests among both white and Negro Houstonians.

George Ammon Lillie, 27-year-old Negro veteran who had been totally blinded and disabled as a result of his service in World War II, and Miss Johnnie Mae Holmes, were standing in a cafe they operated when three carloads of men from the Sheriff's Department swooped down in search of information about an alleged rape suspect.

When Lillie and Miss Holmes were unable to furnish the information desired by the Sheriff's Department, there began a four-hour reign of terror during which Lillie was tortured and beaten. He was beaten over the head with night-sticks. When he put his hands over his head to protect himself, the officers jabbed knives into them. He was beaten until the side of his body became a mass of blood-filled blisters. Then the officers pushed him against the wall and used him as a human target, throwing knives into the wall around his head.

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MISS HOLMES, meanwhile, was taken to a car outside the cafe, where she was beaten and abused by the officers. She was beaten over the head with a night-stick; they made obscene threats to jab the stick into her body if she did not give them information about the so-called rape suspect.

This lasted four hours. When the officers left, Lillie was missing $65 or $70 from the drawer where he kept his money.

Mr. Lillie and Miss Holmes have reported the beatings to the Sheriff's Department, to the Lighthouse for the Blind, and to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Holmes has identified several of the deputies who came to the cafe and took part in the beatings, and she claims that she could identify all of them if given an opportunity. No steps have been taken by the Sheriff's Department against any of the men identified by Miss Holmes.

This story—like all the other cases of police brutality against the Negro people—has been suppressed by all the newspapers of Houston except the Negro press.

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SUNNYSIDE ADDITION, Negro community where the alleged rape is supposed to have occurred, has undergone a virtual reign of terror for the past week. Homes have been invaded, and a number of people have been beaten. In all cases, persons beaten have been warned against reporting to the NAACP. Mr. Lillie himself has asked for protection against further beatings. Almost the entire Sheriff's Department, including special officers and petty Negro stoolpigeons, has been mobilized to take part in this reign of terror.

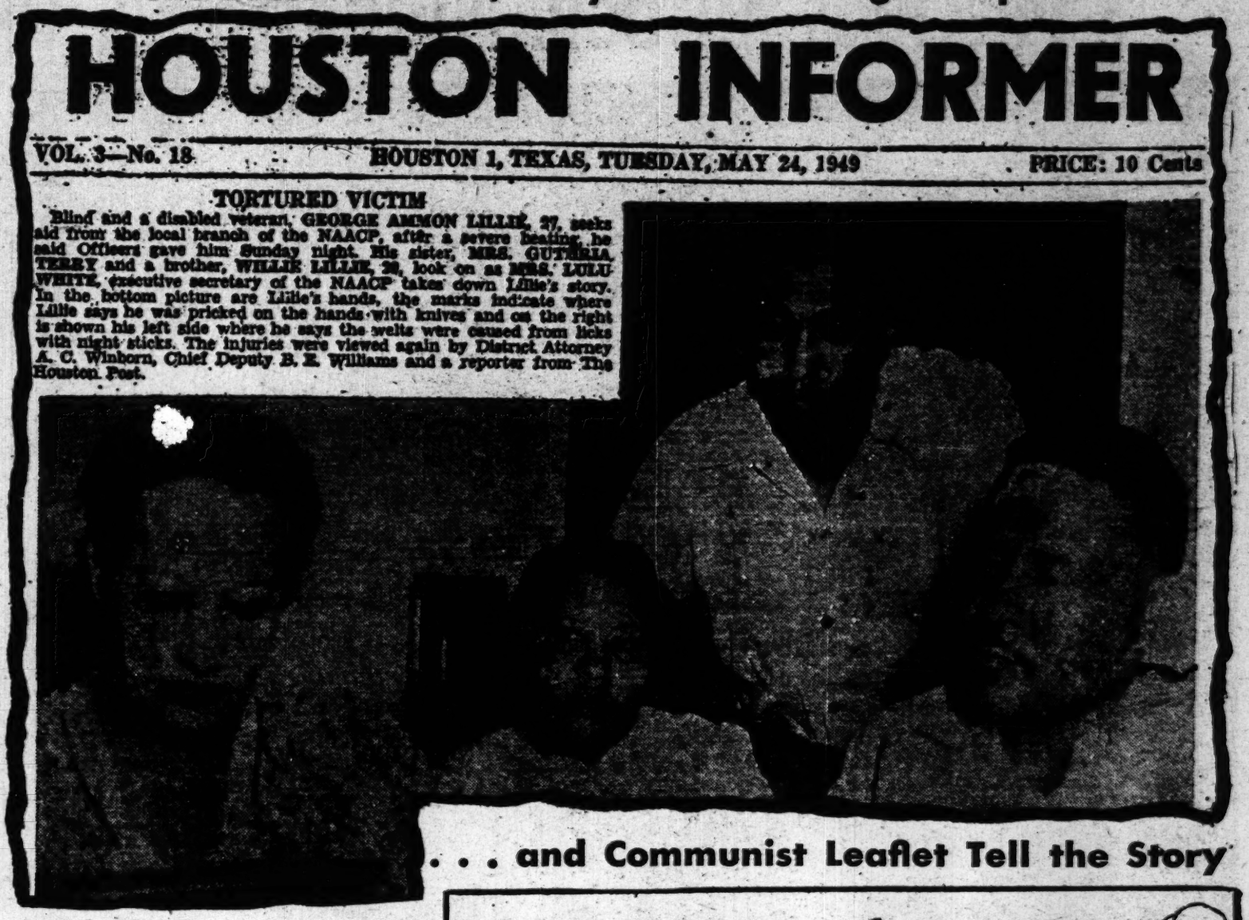
Two men have already been arrested for participation in the so-called "rape"—one a victim of chronic arthritis who has to walk with a cane most of the time. The alleged rape case has all the markings of a frameup, and is openly spoken of as such. **"It is definitely known by the sheriff's department," writes a columnist for The Informer, local Negro newspaper, "just what kind of a girl it was who was alleged to have been ravished. Wonder if this will be another Scottsboro case, as far as the girl involved is concerned?"**

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THE UNPROVOKED beating and torture of the blind Negro veteran has aroused horror and protests throughout Houston. The NAACP has been taking Mr. Lillie to churches throughout the city as a living proof of the brutal sadism of the Sheriff's Department. The Civil Rights Congress is conducting a postcard campaign, to demand that the City Council hold public hearings on police brutality against the Negro people. The Communist Party of Houston has distributed thousands of leaflets to white workers, pointing out that "brutalized law officers who have 'gotten away with murder'—or near murder—in beating up Negroes will not hesitate to beat up white workers on strike for a living wage, or unemployed veterans seeking work or justice."

As a result of protests to date, the Harris County grand jury is holding an investigation of the beating of Mr. Lillie. But this investigation is likely to be a whitewash of the Sheriff's Department, unless there are many more protests and action to counteract the intimidation of possible witnesses.

The Press Is Silent; Only the Local Negro Papers . . .



HOUSTON INFORMER

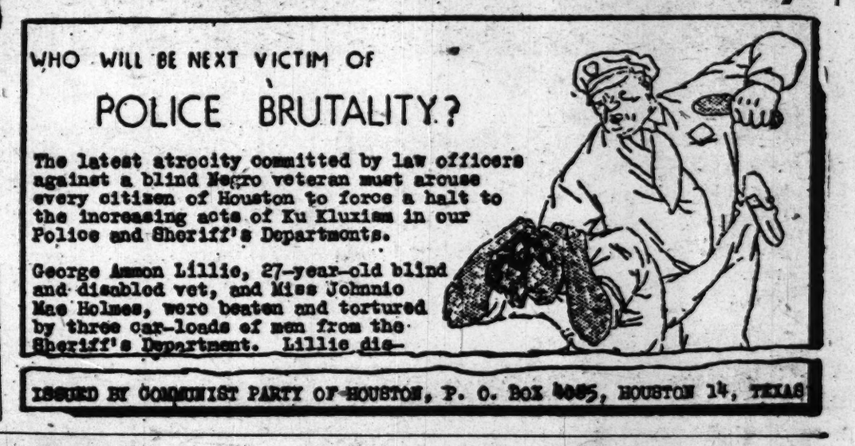
VOL. 3—No. 18 HOUSTON 1, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949 PRICE: 10 Cents

TORTURED VICTIM

Blind and disabled veteran, GEORGE AMMON LILLIE, 27, seeks aid from the local branch of the NAACP, after a severe beating he said officers gave him Sunday night. His sister, MRS. GUTHRIA TERRY and a brother, WILLIE LILLIE, 29, look on as MRS. LULU WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP takes down Lillie's story. In the bottom picture are Lillie's hands, the marks indicate where Lillie says he was pricked on the hands with knives and on the right is shown his left side where he says the welts were caused from licks with night sticks. The injuries were viewed again by District Attorney A. C. Winborn, Chief Deputy B. E. Williams and a reporter from The Houston Post.

Only the Negro papers told the story of the beating of blind war veteran Willia Lillie. The Houston Informer told of the assault in page 1 pictures and story (top). A Communist Party leaflet describes the attack (below.)

. . . and Communist Leaflet Tell the Story



WHO WILL BE NEXT VICTIM OF

POLICE BRUTALITY?

The latest atrocity committed by law officers against a blind Negro veteran must arouse every citizen of Houston to force a halt to the increasing acts of Ku Kluxism in our Police and Sheriff's Departments.

George Ammon Lillie, 27-year-old blind and disabled vet, and Miss Johnnie Mae Holmes, were beaten and tortured by three car-loads of men from the Sheriff's Department. Lillie dis-

ISSUED BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOUSTON, P. O. BOX 4085, HOUSTON 14, TEXAS

Cops Frame Young Negro for 'Rape', Offer Fair Trial for Mother's Home

DALLAS, Tex.—An attempt to extort a house and lot from a Negro mother in exchange for a fair trial for her son was the shocking accusation made here against local police authorities.

The charge came to light at an unsegregated meeting in defense of Clifton Okra, under a death sentence on a phony rape frameup. The meeting was attended by about 500 persons, who contributed $850 to a defense fund for Okra.

Okra's mother, according to defense counsel, was approached by deputies and a lawyer, who took the young Negro to his mother's home and offered to "defend" him in return for the house and lot in which she lived.

White and Negro speakers addressed the rally, sponsored by the NAACP. A leaflet calling for attendance was issued by the Industrial Club of the Communist Party of Dallas.

Young Okra was charged with the rape of a white Dallas woman last fall. He was convicted and sentenced to death. In Texas this means the electric chair. His attorneys demanded a mistrial on two grounds: the jury that convicted him was an all-white jury, and the fact that Okra was taken into court handcuffed. This prejudiced the jury by indicating that he might be a dangerous criminal.

THE COURT ignored the point of the all-white jury. A mistrial and charge of venue was granted on the second point. The new trial will be held in Georgetown, Texas, about 25 miles north of Austin, the state capitol.

When Tom Howard, white, who is one of Okra's lawyer, visited him in the jailhouse, he found him leaning helplessly against the wall, unable to stand without support. Howard found Okra's head swollen to almost twice its normal size, both eyes shut, nose apparently broken, and huge welts across his face and head. He was shocked at such police brutality and found it hard to believe that it happened in the United States.

The deputies' claim that Okra had resisted when they went to arrest him was refuted by Judge W. E. Richburg, an Oak Cliff Justice of the Peace. Judge Richburg saw Okra brought into the jail and reported that there was not a mark on him at the time.

After a night in jail for Okra, his "confession" was produced by the authorities. It was signed by Okra, who was bleeding and bruised. He later repudiated it in court. Okra was "identified" a month after the alleged raping.

THE WOMAN, Mrs. William Slack, claims that she and her husband were parked in a car when a Negro, later identified as Okra, stopped his truck and asked for gas. She claims that when they told him they had no gas he forced her husband to kneel in the road, went back to his truck and got some battery acid, threw it on Mr. Slack's face, and raped her.

Records at the Parkland hospital, where the Slacks were examined, show that Slack's face was injured by acid, but that the woman had not been raped. People here ask why was acid found splattered in the Slack car, and why did Mrs. Slack not report her alleged rape until four days after she claims it happened. It is also being asked why Slack continued to kneel in the middle of the road if he was left alone?

The Okra Defense Committee is trying to raise $5,000. Contributions should be sent to Rev. S. T. Alexander, Okra Defense Fund Hdq., 1723 Allen St., Dallas, Tex. Also defending Okra is U. S. Tate, a Negro attorney, Alabama born and recently from Washington, D. C.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting and interpreting latest news and trends in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.



Texans Face Rent Hike as Solons Use Loophole of Tighe Wood's Edict

AUSTIN, Tex. — The Senate State Affairs Committee has voted approval of a bill to abolish all rent controls in Texas. This action followed a two-hour public hearing on the bill drawn up by Rep. Carleton Moore of Houston. The bill has already passed the Texas house.

Both supporters and opponents of the bill came to testify from all over the state. But while only landlords spoke in favor of the bill, opponents included persons in all walks of life and of all political beliefs.

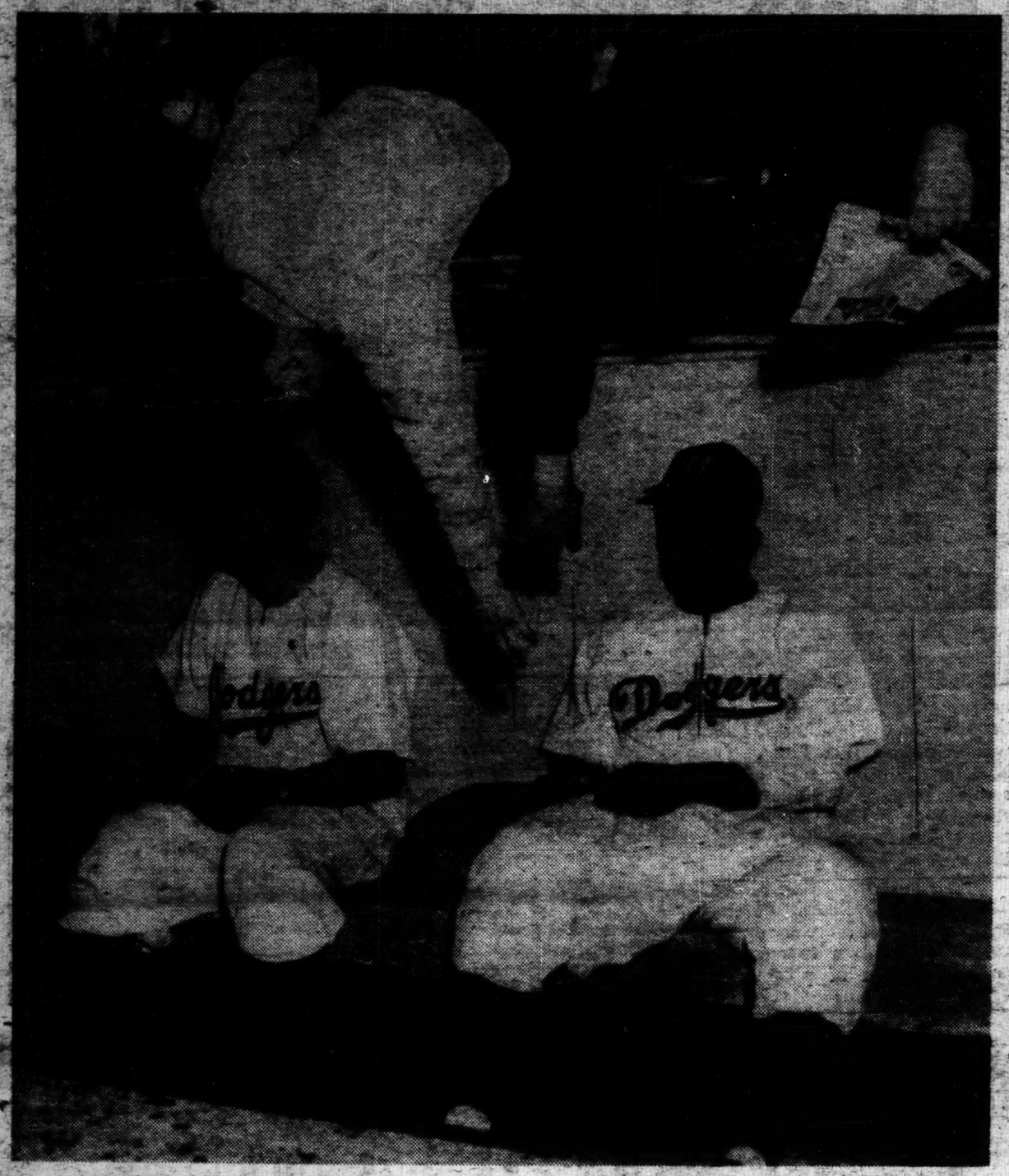
G. B. Nichols, a G. I. student at the University of Texas, testified that if rents went up $10 a month more he would have to leave the state and go to school somewhere else. Joe Steadham, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, told the committee that in Austin and Ft. Worth there were plenty of houses to rent, but all at $85 to $150 a month. Other speakers against rent decontrol included Bill Wills, chairman of the American Legion committee to retain rent control; Harry Lott, Negro candidate for the city council of Austin in the last elections; C. W. Smith, El Paso attorney; and Brig. Gen. B. E. Cates of Randolph Field.

Tom Neal, State Director of the Progressive Party, was present at the hearings, but was prevented from speaking because of the alleged "lack of time."

In a written statement to the Committee, the Communist Party of Texas pointed out that the working people of Texas are already paying between 30 to 60 percent of their income for rent. Rent decontrol would be most sharply felt by the Negro and Mexican-American workers, already crowded into high-rent ghettoes, and would be particularly serious for the growing number of unemployed in Texas.

WORKER Sports

A PRECIOUS AUTOGRAPH INDEED...



WHILE THE FANS practically stand on their heads to get to him, Jackie Robinson signs autographs in the Brooklyn Dodger dugout before game time. Those signature requests are heavier than ever these days what with Jackie's phenomenal hitting burning up the National League. The Dodger second baseman is sizzling along at a .360 clip and leads the loop in runs-batted-in. With men on bases, Robbie has become one of the most feared cleanup hitters in the loop. Seven homers already to his credit, Jackie is a cinch to go well above his circuit output of previous seasons. Yes, Robinson has become the magic name in Brooklyn.

AMAZING ED JOOST IS TALK OF THE A. L.

Eddie Joost, veteran Philadelphia Athletic shortstop, is a leading candidate today for a berth on the American League's 1949 All-Star team. Manager Connie Mack of the A's calls the 32-year-old Joost "the best shortstop in the league" and a surprisingly large number of baseball men agree with him despite the presence in the circuit of such stars as Vern Stephens, Lou Boudreau, Phil Rizzuto and Luke Appling.

"When Joost is out there at shortstop," commented team-mate Dick Fowler, "a pitcher never has to worry.

"He makes difficult plays look simple and hardly knows what an error is. Eddie's the best shortstop around for my money."

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THE AMAZING thing about Joost this season, however, has been his heavy hitting and sharp slugging. Currently, the bespectacled, 168-pound Joost, who is normally a .250 hitter, is whaling away at an impressive .315 clip.

"It's early in the season yet," explained the popular Philly shortstop, minimizing his accomplishment. "I just keep swinging and I guess I've been extremely lucky so far."

Lucky or not, the fact remains that Joost is experiencing his best season of the nine he has spent in the majors. Barring a sudden tailspin, Eddie looks like a good bet to participate in the All-Star tilt at Brooklyn in mid-July.

"You know," mused Joost, "I've been playing professional ball now for 17 years and I find that I'm still learning about the game. I imagine I've slowed down some, too, but I certainly don't feel it. I think I get around as good as I ever did."

The subject of his hitting was broached, and Eddie replied:

"Funny thing about that is everybody keeps asking me what I'm doing differently.

"The answer is nothing," he said with a smile.

"I'm standing the same way in the batter's box, I'm swinging the same way I always have, I'm using the same bat and my outlook is the same as ever.

"After you're in this business for awhile, though, I figure you should improve naturally.

"Maybe," he said, shrugging his shoulders, "that's what I'm doing."



EDDIE JOOST, 33 year old shortstop of the A's who never could hit much till last season, apparently wasn't a one year flash at bat, for there he is again clouting a solid .342. PS—he's a fine shortstop and all in all, key man to any flag hopes the A's entertain.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An "Unpopular" Title Fite

DUE-DATE IS June 22nd for the heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott, only three weeks away, and yet from the shroud of silence around it you'd never know a fight is on tap to determine promoter Joe Louis' successor.

Oh there'll be some publicity on it as the date nears. But it's the nature of same that I'd like to touch on. This fight has already come in for early ridicule in the press, ostensibly because of the alleged mediocrity of the two battlers. This is nonsense, and more important, just another example of jimcrow thinking and which hasn't yet been completely kayoed in the ring and its higher echelons.

Despite the fine records of Charles and Walcott, both battlers are being belittled as championship material. Jersey Joe has taken the measure of every wartime heavyweight who cared to step in there with him and even when he further proved himself an exceptionally gifted ring tactician in two tries with Louis, still the hooks were thrown into Walcott. On the basis of his record, Walcott unquestionably belongs as party of either part in any battle to designate the next heavyweight king.

The same can be said of Ezzard Charles. Here we have a fellow who has taken a disgraceful runaround in his own light-heavyweight division, dodged by Gus Lesnevich until Gus lost it to Freddie Mills, and who in the interim had to tackle the heavyweights in order to make a night's wages. Tackle them he did, and Charles has shown himself to be quite a hunk of fistic talent in the emphatic manner in which he disposed of all the bigger boys he met.

ON WHAT GROUNDS is this fight being belittled, then? As indicated before, the facade of both battlers being less than worthy of the heavyweight championship! Now nobody is saying either Charles or Walcott belongs in the same classification with Joe Louis, but then again who does? And isn't this the old nasty business of double standards for Negro athletes? Did every white heavyweight contender have to be on a par with Jack Dempsey? And how many heavyweights of the past 15 years can you name who have been involved in heavyweight title affairs who had as much overall class and talent as either Walcott or Charles?

The tone was set for this fight right after Louis retired, joined forces with promoters Wirtz and Norris, and signed the two most clearly logical contenders in an elimination bout to determine his successor. Immediately the reactionary hubbub in the press concerning Louis' retirement (he should've lost the title in the ring, some declared in righteous anger) and the general belittling of Joe's entry into the lilywhite field of fight promotions carried over "logically" into the question about his choice of Walcott and Charles "What's he trying to do — keep the heavyweight title an all-Negro affair?"(!)

Fact of the matter is, I don't believe the men who run boxing are too happy about the idea of the next heavyweight champion of the world also being a Negro. The heavy title has always been the big one, the something special in the way of fistic values. Remember how many Negro contenders they actually allowed Louis to meet in his 12-year reign of 26 title defenses? Only two. John Henry Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott. The other Negro heavies around at the time, fellows like Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard, Harry Bobo, the late Lem Franklin were allowed to twiddle their thumbs while the Al McCoys, Red Burmans, Gus Dorazios and Jack Ropers were dug up.

Fight promoters have always tried to put up some artificial stigma about Negroes fighting for the heavyweight title — something which traces back to the fact that one of the greatest heavyweight champs who ever lived, Jack Johnson, "antagonized" many of the ring powers that be by refusing to play Uncle Tom. For this, Johnson was slandered through the years, long after his fighting days were done, as one of those "bad" Negroes. And this jimcrow inspired fable was used as the means by which all Negro heavies up until Louis had an impossible task trying to crack the heavyweight title scene which had become a strictly jimcrow affair.

IT WASN'T UNTIL Louis rose like a comet in the early 30's and the heavy division was in a tragic state of affairs, that a bigtime promoter, in this case Mike Jacobs, realized he had a potential goldmine in the brilliant Negro battler and began making all the inner-office moves without which a fighter, any fighter, can get nowheres in the ring regardless of talent. And I'm sure that nobody naively imagines this was the end-all to the question. Joe Louis, from the very first big fight he had in the east, to his last fight with Walcott, had to contend with the rotten chauvinistic stuff in the press anytime he failed to flatten an opponent in double-quick time. If a guy went the distance with him, Joe was again **"the blinking, befuddled colored boy"** — to say nothing of the vile portrait of Louis when he first came up as someone who lived only for ice cream, fried chicken, comics, and the few moments in the ring when he would "savagely" turn on an opponent.

When age caught up with Louis and he had his hands full with the elusive Walcott, the press painted both Negro battlers as **"barnstorming extras from a road company of Green Pastures,"** . . . ad nauseum.

And how about those "white hopes" Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine would tour the country for while Louis reigned supreme? Another obvious carry-over of the "white hope" search during Jack Johnson's tenure as champ.

So if they found it a little difficult to swallow 12 years of a Negro as heavyweight champion, how did you expect them to react to the sight of two Negroes fighting to determine the next heavyweight king? If two white heavies like Lee Savold or Lee Oma or Gus Lesnevich were in there fighting one another, there'd be the same excited hoopla which surrounded those inept heavy title matches of the pre-Louis thirties.

But Walcott and Charles? Yes, there's a word for it.

Sunday, June 5, 1949 IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

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EXCLUSIVE:

Who Really Shot Reuther?

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Does the Detroit Police Department really want to find the gunmen who shot Walter and Victor Reuther?

Do the big business newspapers of Detroit, which are giving so much ink and headlines to the case, really want to help nab the assailants? Or are they more interested in using the case to whip up a new froth of redbaiting and creating a cloud of confusion to prepare the way for a sellout settlement of the Ford strike?

Those are the questions that are bothering responsible, law-abiding Detroiters this week who were shocked by the news of the cowardly assault on Victor Reuther and who are perhaps more shocked by the completely ineffectual efforts of the police to find the would-be killers.

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WHY HAVEN'T THE killers been nabbed? I have covered the UAW for years, as well as covering every other major story that has occurred in this city. I have some observations to make on this case which I believed will be of interest to every Detroiter as well as to anyone who is sincerely interested in solving the shootings.

The dead-end road that is proving to be the biggest stumbling block to the solution of the case is the big lie, first maliciously and libelously advanced by Detroit City Council President Edwards, and named as a "possibility" by Reuther himself, that Communists did the shooting.

As long as that malicious and completely discredited "theory" is advanced, the case will never be solved.

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EVERYBODY IN DETROIT remembers that when Walter Reuther was shot last year the police and the press launched a similar redbaiting attack and unloosed a virtual reign of terror against progressive trade unionists. Leaders of the Ford union—who were then engaged in a struggle against the Taft-Hartley yellowdog affidavits—were hauled into the police station and held incommunicado. The press blared forth with its screaming headlines about the "Reds."

And while this red herring was being dragged across the trail, the real killers got away!

Obstruction of justice is the least of the many grave accusations that should be made against those who erected the redbaiting curtain behind which the killers made their getaway.

Any way you look at it, the charge against the Communists simply won't stand up. Let's look into this a bit further before advancing some leads which the police and the press have ignored.

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AS EVERYONE KNOWS, the Communists, as a serious, responsible political party, are opposed as matter of highest principle to acts of force and violence and do not engage in assassination or terrorism.

Despite all the wild charges, nobody can point to one single instance in the long history of the Communist Party in which it has ever engaged in terror or violence. At the time of the shooting of Walter Reuther, Arthur O'Shea, Labor Editor of the Detroit Free Press, recognized this truth when he wrote that "Communists, historically, do not use assassination." That, of course, did not prevent the **Free Press** from resurrecting the hoary charge when Vic Reuther was shot.

In fact, as every auto worker knows, the Communists themselves have been the prime target for the violence of anti-labor and fascist forces ever since the first pioneering efforts to organize the auto workers union. Let the record speak:

- **Four young Communists, including Joe York, were shot down by police and Ford thugs in the Hunger March in 1932.**
- **George Marchuk, Ford worker, and Communist, was killed by the Black Legion in 1936 for organizing unemployed workers in Lincoln Park.**
- **In the same year, the Black Legion also killed Jacob Bialok, Communist auto worker, as he left work at the Hudson plant.**

Communists don't ask for any special recognition in the auto workers union. But facts are facts.

The attitude of Communists toward the shootings is summed up in the following statement by John Williamson, national labor secretary of the Communist Party:

"The shooting of Victor Reuther is the latest in a series of similar attacks on trade union leaders. It becomes apparent that this is a new effort by the forces of reaction to terrorize the entire trade union movement at a time when the workers are struggling against the employers' attempts to lower their living standards and smash their trade unions."

Williamson characterized the attacks on the Reuthers as "the most desperate kind of gangster and hoodlum act which can arise only in the present atmosphere of fascist assault against the security and civil liberties of the American people."

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NOW LET'S GET down to coses in trying to find out who actually did the job—or who paid to have it done.

"When Walter Reuther was shot 13 months ago he declared

(Continued on Page 1-A)

FORD MEN BLAZE TRAIL

How They Were Betrayed, And How They Can Still Win

See Page 2-A



Welfare Seekers Remain Hungry



SWEATING OUT RED TAPE FOR RELIEF: Masses of workers wait hours in welfare station on Grand River and 15th for a meager handout to stave off hunger pangs. Many are turned away disappointed.

Strikers Must Wait Long for Meager Aid

By Lenny Cohen

DETROIT. — "I'm feeding my boy crackers and milk for lunch. I don't know how long he can hold up on that, unless I get a relief check," a Ford worker told this reporter.

The statement was made by Equilla Stewart, a young Negro who works in the "B" Building, while he was waiting for relief in the city's welfare station at Grand River and 15th.

Here is the story of Stewart's battle for relief checks and what's been happening to him as he meets the red tape of a welfare office.

Stewart has a wife and two children, one six years old, the other a baby of three months. He told The Worker that he had opened his last can of milk that morning, and that he was sending his six year old to school with only crackers and milk for lunch.

"My wife has been trying to get out one solid meal a day," he said, "but it's getting harder."

Stewart left his house early to try to get "some solid food for my 3 month old baby," and to get some food for his wife, himself and his other child.

He went down to the Michigan Veteran's Trust Fund where he was told by a Detroit policeman that he couldn't go up to the second floor where he could talk to someone who could help him without a "number," and that the cop could only hand out 70 numbers a day.

The cop told the desperate Ford worker to "come back tomorrow morning at 6:30 or 7 o'clock."

Then Stewart went to the city welfare station. He waited from two in the afternoon until five o'clock when the office closed. He told them about his family, about the fact that he'd had his last check two weeks previously. He asked for emergency relief.

The people in the office told him that he couldn't get any relief, even of an emergency nature until he had 'proved" that he had lived in Detroit for at least year. Stewart showed insurance policies issued to him in Detroit, not one, but ten years ago. He showed his discharge from the Army, which showed that he had been inducted into the army right here in Detroit.

Nevertheless, Equilla Stewart was sent away from the welfare office without any emergency relief, without anything whatsoever to take home to his wife and children. He had nothing to take with him to the house he had left that morning after opening his last can of milk.

Oh yes, he did have something with him. He had a long questionnaire that he had to fill out before he could get any relief.

Other workers, sitting on the hard wooden benches in the drab office, were bitter and angry about the long hours of waiting and the red tape they had to go through before they got a few dollars of emergency relief.

A big man who worked in the Cold Header at Ford's told the Worker that he thought they were "doing a lot of buck passing and stalling in there because of Manufacturers Association pressure."

Other workers told about how they have to wait two weeks from their last pay day before they are even considered for relief.

The anger of the workers is easily understood when you consider that for the last seven days the number of people coming into the office has tripled and yet the force of social workers in the office had not increased until last week, and then only by five inexperienced people.

Jobless Rolls Increasing

DETROIT. — Unemployment figures continued their steady rise here in Michigan with the announcement that 220,000 are now drawing Unemplayment Compensation. In addition to this an estimated 40,000 families statewide are getting direct relief.

Not counted in this rising total are some 20,000 workers who either are not eligible for compensation or are waiting for processing. Also the state authorities will make no estimates of just how many workers are employed part-time. They do not deny that the figures run into many thousands.

The hoped-for spring "upswing" has failed to materialize, say the state authorities, as they woefully predict that as summer rolls around the unemployed figures may zoom to 300,000 in the state.

While this critical situation develops, the great masses of workers seeking relief because after eating up their 20 weeks of compensation are finding many road blocks confronting them when they seek assistance.

One of the principal ones is a reign of terror now prevailing inside the City of Detroit welfare department where relief investigators are under the closest scrutiny and every time they okay for a case relief, they never know if a city policeman is going to check up.

The Detroit police department, together with State Sen. Colin Smith, are picking out cases from the files and conducting a typical police quiz of the people.

Smith, a former member of the redbaiting Callahan Committee, has set himself up as a one man investigating team, with the police department of Detroit as his assistants, to eliminate "chiselers."

This fat, well fed business tycoon so far has found less than a handful of people whom he claims don't deserve relief. Meanwhile thousands of Ford workers who seek relief are being made the victims of this intimidation of welfare investigators, who hesitate to grant relief until every form of investigation has been gone through.

This technique of "finding chiselers" is of course intended to keep workers from applying for relief until actual starvation prevails in their homes.

With soaring unemployment in Michigan, the Colin Smiths conduct this type of campaign in order to keep welfare rolls down to a minimum, and particularly keep strikers from getting relief. Smith was quoted as saying that strikers are outlaws and don't deserve any relief. Also certain elements in the state and city are demanding that workers work for scab wages to earn their relief checks.

Meanwhile no effort has been made either by City or State officials who claim friendship for labor to see to it that no evictions will take place of the unemployed, that a moratorium on their debts will be ordered and that free medical and dental aid will be granted them when needed.

Greet Wives of CP Defendants

DETROIT. — Wives of the 12 Communist defendants will be honored at a reception here on Sunday, June 19, 3-6 p.m. at the 666 Club on East Adams.

Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and various women's organizations, the reception will hear from Mrs. Eugene Dennis, Mrs. Carl Winter and others just what is happening at their husbands' trial.

The wives will give first hand accounts of what the thin government case was like, based on the "evidence" of 13 discredited stool-pigeons. They will tell how the Communist counter-attack is proceeding in face of the violent anti-Communist hysteria whipped up by the nation's press and radio.

The Civil Rights Congress urged all progressive women to attend and to lend their support to the defense, which CRC Organizational Secretary Esther Cooper pointed out is "the defender of civil liberties in America."

Who Really Shot Reuther?

(Continued from Page 1)

that in "the early days" attacks of this sort "were organized by management."

Has the management leopard really changed its spots? Who would stand most to gain by creating a redbaiting hysteria and a general feeling of fear under cover of which the main issues confronting the auto workers would be swept aside?

It is significant that the same newspapers which are so quick to point out that Reuther is "in a struggle with the Communists" fail to find any importance in the fact that Reuther is also engaged in a struggle with the Ford Motor Co.

Is violence something foreign to the Ford Motor Co.?

Some of the most shameful and bloody pages of American history were written by the murderous thugs who were employed as servicemen by Ford. Many of these thugs are still around.

And here's something to mull over: shortly after the shooting of Walter, the infamous escalator wage-cutting plan was put over by General Motors.

Is somebody hoping that the hysteria surrounding the shooting of Victor will pave the way for a phony arbitration sellout of the Ford strike?

Will anybody who dares to criticize the arbitration proposal automatically become a suspect in the shootings?

Clearly, before moving on to any other investigation this angle should be thoroughly and exhaustively probed.

THERE ARE A NUMBER of other leads which haven't even been touched.

Is there a gang of racketeers and hoodlums involved? Every one in the UAW knows that in certain regions of the UAW, the hoods have operated, notably in Patterson, N. J., Toledo, O., and other spots in the east and Ohio.

It is a documented fact of labor history that right-wing trade unionism, with its anti-democratic and class-collaboration orientation is a fertile ground for mobsters.

Ask any furrier who remembers the days before the Communists and leftwing cleaned out the racketeers. Ask any member of the motion picture operators union.

If mobsters are involved in this, then it is a matter of deep concern to every UAW member. Who is being blackmailed? What was supposed to be the payoff?

Then there are these interesting facts: What connection is there between the Reuther shootings and the exactly similar shooting last week of William Allen, a parts inspector of the Ford Motor Co. in Windsor?

It should be remembered that Carl Bolton, the rightwinger and convicted thief, who has been picked up as a suspect in the Walter Reuther shooting, also was employed by Ford, at the Highland Park plant. Bolton was at the Highland Park plant at the same time as the Licovoli gang.

Is there a huge parts theft ring being operated by the gangsters?

Or is it the numbers racket? A few months ago Dearborn Police Chief Guy charged that a tremendous numbers racket, with the take running into the millions, was in operation at the Rouge, with the support and connivance of many supervisors.

Guy announced at that time that he was going to ask for a grand jury investigation. Immediately afterward John S. Bugas, Ford vice president, held a meeting with former Wayne County Prosecutor James McNally, and two days later McNally announced that he would not appoint a grand jury to investigate the charges.

Why was the investigation dropped? Who was involved? Was it too hot for the police, the prosecutor and the Ford Motor Co.? Would a thorough investigation of that charge have turned up something embarrassing in connection with the Reuther shooting?

Still more: In 1946 former UAW president R. J. Thomas appointed a committee to investigate gangsterism in the Wright Aeronautical local in New Jersey. Why has the Reuther administration never made that report public?

Fooling around with gangsters is a dangerous business. Somebody usually gets hurt.

These are only a few of the possibilities that the authorities have completely ignored while they engage in their stupid and vicious redbaiting.

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How Reuther Betrayed Strikers In Deal to Arbitrate Speedup



PROGRESSIVE PARTY CARAVAN brings welcome support to Ford strikers. In the foreground is Stanley Nowak, former State Senator. Behind him is Mrs. Ruby Sweetman, Progressive candidate in the 22d Ward. Third from the right is Coleman Young, executive secretary of the Michigan party.

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Mich.—Dr. Harry Shulman, so-called "impartial umpire" retained by the UAW and the Ford Motor Co., who ruled last year that Ford did not have to pay his workers a 20-minute lunch period, was being boomed here as the arbiter on the speedup issue which 62,000 Ford workers struck for 25 days to roll back.

Thus, the Reuther - Bugas betrayal of the Ford workers' struggle against speedup moves into yet another betrayal stage after Reuther bludgeoned and intimidated the strikers by redbaiting and distortion into accepting arbitration.

When the vote was taken last Sunday at Fordson Stadium, 2,423 voted to go back and 377 against. That was out of 57,000 Rouge strikers.

When one compares this with the 34,000 who voted for strike action against speedup, one get's a real picture of the disgust and lack of confidence of the rank and file in the Reuther leadership.

Thousands of Ford workers never knew that a meeting was scheduled to call off the strike. Only a few hours notice was given and only 4,000 Rouge strikers and their wives were able to get to the meeting. At Lincoln out of 5,000 workers 300 learned of the meeting and got there.

REUTHER'S MAIN TACTIC to put over the sellout of arbitration was to charge that any one who was against arbitration was "taking orders from the Communist Party and not going along with the majority." The majority he talked of was a joint meeting of Rouge and Lincoln executive boards.

Ed Lock, president of the Plastic Building at Rouge and William Carr, three-year trustee of the local, were the only two members of the executive boards who voted against arbitration. Both of these progressive leaders were not given the opportunity to speak at the Fordson Stadium meeting, and were made the subject of a vicious attack by Reuther.

Lock and Carr had issued a leaflet to the workers explaining why they voted "no." At least, 1,000 workers left the meeting after reading the Lock-Carr leaflet, without voting, completely disgusted by sellout. The only progressive speaker allowed was Paul Boatin, whom the Hearst **Detroit Times** sought to smear by saying he was Carl Bolton. Carl Bolton is the convicted criminal now awaiting trial for the alleged shooting of Walter Reuther. The **Detroit Times** ran a one-line retraction the next day.

Boaton said at the rally:

"Ford workers will find through their own experience when they return to work, that the Bugas-Reuther strike settlement does not stop speedup in the Rouge plant. The workers showed a lot of power in the strike. They proved that they will not permit the company to get away with speedup. But this same assurance is not contained in the seven-point agreement.

"Furthermore, if the arbitrator rules against the union the points contained in the agreement will all be wiped out. Examples of this: point 1, running the lines at even speed; point 3, adding more workers. If the arbitrator rules that the company has the right to get full production for every minute of the 490 minutes in an eight-hour day, then this automatically means that the company would speed up the lines to make up for any production lost during any part of the day. This is the very thing that started the strike in the first place."

Nat Ganley Says:

Arbitrator Would Surely OK Ford 'Right' to Efficiency Under Contract

LAST WEEK we wrote that the basic clash on the speedup issue is between the 62,000 Ford strikers and Henry Ford. We said that between Walter Reuther and Ford there's basic agreement on getting increased productivity (or speedup) out of the workers.

No sooner was our copy filed than Reuther proceeded to prove our point by his agreement to arbitrate the issue of speedup in final assembly. The Ford Company offered a phony arbitration proposal during most of the 50 bargaining sessions both before and during the strike. Now Reuther turns the clock back by playing the company's game!


NAT GANLEY

To determine what a rank sell-out arbitration is in this particular struggle, let's first answer what a strike victory would mean.

A strike victory means winning a five-point program of strike demands substantially agreed to by Locals 600 and 900 of the UAW. These points are: 1. the line speed to remain constant. 2. Uniform spacing of jobs. 3. Balanced distribution of manpower on the line, no making up for gaps in production caused by factors beyond the workers' control. 4. Reinstatement of all discharged workers. 5. Settle speedup in other departments on this pattern.

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THE UAW has called these points "ground rules." They limit the company's right to set speedup production standards. The final assembly workers in Ford's have to spell out these "ground rules" into a concrete settlement of their speedup grievance. It has to mean cutting back the speedup by a definite amount, and keeping the line constant at that lower point; determining the number of men needed on the line, the number of relief men needed, the spacing of the jobs, etc. This victory would pave the way for eliminating the speedup company security clause in the contract.

Along comes Reuther agreeing to arbitrate some aspects of this speedup issue. He wants the arbitrator to rule as to whether the Company has the right "under the contract" to set standards over 100 percent. Well in Article 4 of the contract, the UAW Brass Hats gave Ford the sole right to determine "efficiency" in his plants and to establish, determine and maintain standards of production, regardless of percentage. Ford is given the right to fire workers failing to meet the standards set exclusively by the Company.

The contract provides that the union can only question those standards which the UAW claims "impair the health or safety of employes." They can then either strike on the issue or submit it to an engineering arbitrator who could only rule on the health and safety effects of the production standard.

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NOW LEE ROMANO, V.P. of Local 600, UAW, supports Reuther. He quoted Walter Reuther as telling Ford in the earlier bargaining sessions that arbitration was out because the arbitrator would have to be a part time doctor, psychologist and engineer. Seven hundred and seventy-seven witnesses heard Romano say this at the Grand Rapids convention of the Michigan CIO.

Shelton Tappes Pushed UAW in Dangerous Days

DETROIT.—When the **Detroit Times** quoted Shelton Tappes, former Ford Ford Local 600 recording secretary, as having doubts about calling the strike against speedup, it must have been unaware that it was Tappes who helped organize the first steward system and lead the first organized demonstration in the Rouge Foundry, five weeks before the 1941 strike.

UAW Ford Organizing Committee leaders at that time were tearing their hair and warning Foundry organizers that they were being too hasty and premature and putting people on the spot to be fired, but Tappes and the others went ahead and set the pace for the rest of the plant.

Tappes denied the **Times** report as soon as he saw it, pointing out he had not even talked to a Hearst reporter. But his own militant record had already made that denial unnecessary.

In the 1941 Foundry demonstration, about 300 night - shift workers marched to the office during their lunch period, surrounded it and set up a clamor demanding that everyone not making 95 cents an hour be raised to that figure. When the terrified superintendent sent for the chairman of the still unrecognized Foundry unit, Tappes refused to enter the office without the elected bargaining committee of three chief stewards and a secretary.

"All the men want is 95 cents an hour for everybody in the shop," Tappes announced. "We are speaking for the whole Foundry."


SHELTON TAPPES

"You're not speaking for the whole Foundry, and if that's what you think, you can go back out there," roared the superintendent.

The committee filed out. Tappes climbed up on a small railing in front of the office, stood there while two workers braced him, and announced: "The superintendent refuses to talk to us."

The throng answered, "Well, by God, everybody will stop work then!"

Faced with a strike threat, the company finally knuckled under—before the big strike, mind you—and 6,000 of the 13,000 foundry workers won raises.

Nab Rightwingers In Murder Attempt On Mine, Mill Aides

By Bernard Burton

Assassination has come to the fore again as a method of fighting unions and strikes. In the same week that Victor Reuther narrowly averted death at the hands of parties unknown, pistol bullets and shotgun slugs whipped through the room shared by two leaders of the ten-month American Zinc Oxide strikes in East St. Louis, Ill.

The men slated to be wiped out were Jesse R. Van Camp, international executive board member of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Howard Goddard, of the union's educational department. This was the third known attempt to get these men.

It was preceded by the riddling of Goddard's car as it was parked outside his home and by an attempt to get Van Camp and Goddard as they entered a radio station to make a broadcast on behalf of the strikers.

Peculiarly, the infiltration of suspicious looking goons into the East St. Louis area coincided with two other occurrences. They were, first, American Zinc's hiring as "labor consultants" of one of the nation's most notorious strike-breaking agencies, the Spohrer and Arner agency. Secondly, was the appearance of a red-baiting disc[illegible]ed expelled Mine, Mill offici[illegible], Angelo Verdu, who announced a raiding expedition against the union.

Verdu, had appeared this time as a representative of the Progressive Metalworkers Council, a CIO Shipyard group. But Verdu's activities in Shipyard were so murky, that he had even been cut off the payroll of that outfit. Nevertheless, he appeared in East St. Louis as a representative of PMC —and there was no disclaimer from Delmond Garst, CIO regional director.

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ONLY DIFFERENCE between this case, however, and other shootings is that arrests were made this time. Among the five men arrested were Verdu's brother Joe, Joe's son Frank, and Harry Hoffman, bartender at the Cotton Club, a joint which is run by Verdu. They were caught in the neighborhood of the crime immediately after the last shooting and charged with assault to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, riot and malicious destruction of property.

Joe Verdu's brazen excuse that he was just a "victim of circumstances" drew snickers in the area —in view of the fact that police shook down the mob of five pistols, knives with 22-inch blades, two pieces of empty lead pipe and an empty 16-gauge shotgun shell.

Further complicity of Angelo Verdu was indicated when he, along with his wife and two local business men arranged for the $24,500 bail for the five. The two business men were Walter Smoski and Al Onofrey, who had filed a million-dollar suit against the union and were part of a "citizens" group which had tried to break the strike.

The five were caught through the quick thinking of Van Camp and Goddard. At about 1:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 26, the two union leaders had just returned to their room. They detected the sound of air escaping from the tires of Goddard's car, and, shouting out of the window, they apparently frightened off the goons who took off in two cars.

Van Camp then called the police who examined the car, in which the wires had been cut and tires slashed. Shortly after the police left, the two cars returned and let loose several shotgun blasts at Goddard's auto, riddling the rear windows and the body.

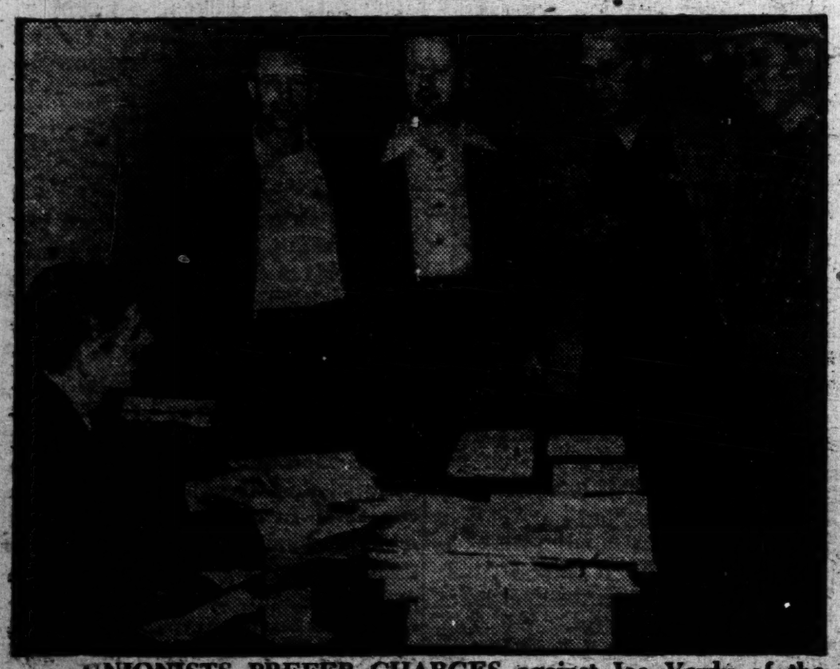
This time the police returned and kept watch. An hour later the gunmen returned and fired through the windows of the room. But this time the police had cordoned off the area and caught the men before they could get away.

★

ONLY A FEW DAYS EARLIER an attempt had been made to repeat on Van Camp and Goddard a replica of the assault which cost Maurice Travis, Mine, Mill secretary-treasurer, the loss of an eye as a result of an assault outside a radio booth in Bessemer, Ala.

Raiding, baiting, frameups, frustrated murder attempts, illegal and "legal" (as in Metaline Falls, Wash.) have failed to stops the nationwide American Zinc strike.

But increasingly, the strikers and other workers are asking the question: where does national CIO come in? The last CIO Executive Board meeting passed a resolution supporting the strike. But why haven't national CIO and its representative in the East St. Louis area spoken up against these latest outrages? the strikers are asking.



UNIONISTS PREFER CHARGES against Joe Verdu of the Progressive Metal Workers Council, a CIO shipyard group. Photo shows (left to right) Police Justice Roy Stone; Wayne Reid, Vice-President of the Fairmont Smelter Workers Local Union 82; Howard Goddard, educational department of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Jesse R. Van Camp, International Executive Board member of the Mine, Mill union; and Joe Carillo, recording secretary of Local 82.



THE BULLET-RIDDLED automobile in which the two officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union narrowly escaped death at the hands of goons of the CIO rightwing shipyard outfit, the Progressive Metal Workers Council.

Ford Workers Blazed a Trail

How They Were Betrayed—And How They Can Still Win

By Phil Schatz

Organizational Secretary, Communist Party, Dearborn Auto Section

DETROIT, Mich.—Fifty-six thousand Rouge workers, and 5,000 at the Lincoln plant, shut the mighty Ford Motorf Co., in a three-week strike against speedup, unprecedented in the history of the American labor movement. This mighty rebellion against the ruthless speedup policies of the company, irrespective of the final Reuther-Bugas settlement, was in itself a great victory for the Ford workers. They demanded a voice in the setting of production schedules which hitherto had been the exclusive right of management. They questioned the oft-repeated slogan of management and its representatives in the labor movement of a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work." In doing so they were challenging the right of the company to extract the meximum out of the worker's labor power.

The militant Ford strikers served notice on the "human engineer," Henry Ford II, that they would resist speedup. The strike provided the Ford workers with the experience of unity and confidence, which will stand them in good stead in their future battles against the company.

This, the longest strike in the history of Local 600, was an offensive action of major magnitude. The very issue—speedup—was an advanced struggle, to prevent the company from placing the full burden of the economic crisis on the workers. Subjectively, the workers who struck against speedup, were likewise silently striking out against fear of unemployment and war, general insecurity and in anger at the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act.

★

THE REMARKABLE demonstration of unity of 56,000 workers at the Rouge behind the specific speedup grievance in final asembly of B Building (a building employing 3,000 workers) gave evidence of the mood of struggle into which the working class is moving.

It was powerful enough to speed aside every effort of Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, to prevent strike action. It was the high point of seven months of active rank and file struggle against speedup. In these seven months the workers advanced fram leaflets, resolutions, petition campaigns, stoppages, lunch time demonstrations, finally, to strike action. It is a tribute to the strength of a rank and file movement in comeplling even a desperate Reuther Social Democratic leadership to demagogically head up a strike against speedup.

From the beginning, Reuther looked at this strike like the plague, maneuvering only to end it quickly, on any terms which would not expose his role. He ended the strike on the basis of a betrayal of the just demands of the Ford workers. Even the immediate speedup grievance in final assembly was sold out when Reuther proposed arbitration oi the crucial issue of the right of the company to run the lines at any speed necessary to meet its daily production schedules. This after three weeks of union argumentation against arbitration.

"Remember the paid lunch period," that's what Tommy Thompson, president of Local 600, wrote in Ford Facts for May 21, 1949. He added: "That's what arbitration of an issue did for the Local 600 membership a little over a year ago. Shall we burn our fingers twice? Of course not."

★

THE BETRAYAL further consisted of limiting the speedup issue to final assembly in B Building and Lincoln, despite the sentiment for the establishment of a pattern to lick speedup in all Rouge buildings, departments and on all jobs. Only the adoption of picket line resolutions, signatures on petitions and a demonstration of Ford workers before the negotiating room prevented an earlier strike sellout regardless of the phony nature of the settlement. However, it's significant that Ford couldn't directly break the strike and had to make the pretense of granting "concessions" to the union in a signed settlement. This shows that the Ford workers can use their united strength to force through major concessions on the wage, pension and contract issues in the days ahead.

The strike took place under conditions favorable to the union. This was the moment, when the company was preparing to stockpile parts and increase car production in preparation for the reopening of the contract, to strike heavy blows against Henry Ford II. This was the moment for a militant leadership fundamentally to challenge the unlimited right of the company to set production standards; the eliminate the company security clauses of the contract; to eliminate the tyrannical penalty system; to reopen the entire contract, including wages and company-paid pensions. Instead, Reuther fought like a caged tiger labor holiday ending in aCadillac Square demonstration, which was the desire of the Local 600 executive board. Both UAW and na- to limit the issue to the B Building and Lincoln immediate speedup grievances.

A wall was erected around the strikers. Rulings were adopted preventing the distribution of leaflets to the pickets, while steps taken to reduce the picket lines drastically. During the course of the strike no channels were provided (building meetings, etc.) for the strikers to hear reports and express their opinions. The daily strike bulletins were devoid of content. The union's general council (highest body) and Local 600 executive board knew only about the strike what they read in the newspapers.

President Tommy Thompson, chieftain of Local 600, displayed little courage in preventing the dictatorial usurpation of power by Reuther, and in bringing differences on strike settlement to the Ford workers. For this, Thompson merits criticism of the Ford workers.

THE ORGANIZATION of progressive leaders of the rank and file of Local 600, who polled some 14,000 votes in the last election, strengthened their influence among the workers through a widely supported leaflet they issued, entitled "United We Stand." It called upon the local and international union to adopt the tactics of strike struggle, and minimum terms for agreement which alone could result in victory. Had they spoken up boldly from the beginning of the strike their influence could have been even greater.

More and more during this strike did Ford workers come to see and understand the constructive role of the Communist Party and individual Communist Party members. Tens of thousands of workers remember that it was the Dearborn auto section of the Communist Party, in collaboration with the Michigan Worker, which eight months ago started an incessant campaign and exposure of the speedup in the plant, despite the red-baiting by the leadership and their denial of speedup.

Ford workers eagerly greeted the leaflet by Bill McKie, veteran Communist, five hours before the strike walkout, hailing the magnificent significance of the strike. They will remember the Daily Worker during the strike (an average of 1,200 sold each day) and the Michigan Worker, as the only newspapers which provided them with fresh up-to-the-minute information, features, and ananlsis of the strike.

They will remember the individual dynamic work of Communists like Nelson Davis, who despite restrictions and attempted intimidation spent eight hours each day on the picket line.

As Ford workers stream into the plant this week, uncertain as to the exact meaning of the terms of the strike settlement (nearly two-thirds of the 6,500 present did not vote at the ratification rally) they will test the results of the strike settlement by their own experience on the job. Rank and file pressure forced Reuther to promise to reopen the speedup issue during contract negotiations in case of an unfavorable ruling by the arbitrator. Continuing rank and file pressure will continue to force Reuther, as the next steps in the struggle, to fight for a drastic change in the company security contract regardless of the decision of the arbitrator, as well as an all-out struggle for a wage increase and a company-paid pension.

Fought Ford Speedup for Many Years

DETROIT.—Henry Ford II's charge that the speedup issue at the Rouge plant is "simply union politics" is refuted not alone by the statements of workers on the picket lines but also by the recorded facts of history. The documented stories of present-day Ford speedup appearing now in the Daily Worker and the Michigan Worker represent Communist journalistic and organizing efforts in behalf of Ford workers that go back nearly 25 years. Back in 1926 the Ford empire was a gigantic fortress of the open shop. Early organizing efforts by the AFL had failed miserably and the Ford colossus was practically unchallenged.

Except by the Communists.

IN THOSE DAYS, when it was worth a man's job to be known as a union sympathizer—and in many cases his life—Communists were fighting to organize the Ford workers.

The first publication of Ford workers made its appearance early in 1926. It was called the **Ford Worker** and was the organ of Communists at Ford. Thousands of copies of the **Ford Worker** were distributed to Ford employes, on the job and in their homes.

The **Ford Worker** was succeeded by the **Auto Workers News**, official organ of the Auto Workers Union, first union of Ford Workers, which was affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

Head of the TUUL was William Z. Foster, veteran Communist labor leader, who is now national chairman of the Communist Party.

Editors of the **Auto Workers News** were Phil Raymond, a Communist, one of the real pioneers of the organization of auto workers, and A. B. Magil, a Communist journalist.

Pioneering organizing efforts by the Communists were recognized not only by the Ford Workers but by the auto bosses as well. The **Industrial Barometer**, publication of the Employers' Association of Detroit, wrote in its issue of October, 1929:

"Agitation among automobile industry workmen has been confined almost solely to an effort that is being conducted under the auspices of the Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers' Union. This organization is disclaimed by the American Federation of Labor. It is admittedly a creature of the Communist Party and is purely radical."

BUT the red-baiting didn't scare the Ford workers. They recognized the **Ford Worker** and the **Auto Workers News** as the only publications that were fighting their battles and into the pages of those two papers they sent stories, poems, articles describing conditions in the plant.

Here, from the pages of the two publications are some of the stories by Ford workers themselves:

From the **Ford Worker**, October, 1926:

"Maybe you can print this incident: A worker some time ago lost a finger on a punch press. Instead of working a pair of pincers, the foreman showed him he could do more work with his hands.

"The worker obeyed. The irony of it was that this happened during a 'safety' drive. I have not seen this man since. He is either canned or transferred, as he can't work so fast now. This happened in the radiator department."

•

From the **Auto Workers News**, October, 1928:

Try and Laugh This Off!

"Recently while I was passing through the bushing grinding department in the Motor Building at the Rouge I saw a foreman by the name of Jackson jump on one of the grinders there. The kid had a smile on his face while working away at his machine, when this poor sap of a foreman pounced on him and asked him what he was smiling about.

"The kid said, 'Can't a guy smile?' and the boss said: 'No, not while you're working because it shows your mind ain't on your work.'"

"Once when I was in this department this boss got funny with me but I told him where to get off at. After that I was transferred. It's the likes of him that makes working out at this place a hell. It's bad enough as it is, but these darn fool bosses do everything to make it worse."

Editor's note (by the editor of the **Auto Workers News**): If Ford insists on increasing production to 10,000 a day without increasing the number of workers there will be many more cases of foremen doing "crazy" things in a desperate attempt to meet the impossible demands of management.

•

Auto Workers News, January, 1929:

"One more victim was added ot the list of innumerable victims of the Ford Motor Co. when John



PHIL RAYMOND

Martin Haggerty, 26, 4816 Third, took his life. Entering service at Ford's at 23, he had worked steadily, hardly missing a day.

"Some weeks before his death he took a few days off because of grippe. He received a letter from the employment office that unless he obtained a letter from a doctor that he was unable to work he would be fired. He returned without being fully recovered. He made numerous requests for transfer to lighter work, but was ignored.

"Finally, realizing he must quit his job or sacrifice his health, he handed in his notice. Thoroughly discouraged, he took his life that evening. His landlady said he had complained frequently about the inhuman speedup and the intolerable treatment of his department foreman."

From the **Auto Workers News**, January, 1929:

"The best I've ever seen is when we had a special rush job and they were rushing us so hard they didn't even have time to wet the sandpaper. When I complained the boss said: 'Oh, what do you want water for, SPIT ON IT!'"

•

From the **Auto Workers News**, December, 1928:

"The tremendous speedup at the Ford Motor Co. is taking its toll in the form of increasing numbers of serious injuries among the workers, a number of which have resulted in the loss of life.

"The large, 18-inch emery wheels in grinding machines in Department 1513 seriously wounded six men in one month. These emery wheels are too big for the tremendous speed of 1,100 to 1,200 revolutions per minute at which they run. When the end shaft gets slightly worn the excessive vibrations cause a crack in the wheel resulting in the breaking off of pieces with enormous speed and force.

"On Oct. 13, a worker on one of these machines was hit by a large chunk and had to be sent to the hospital. The next accident happened to a colored worker who got off with four stitches in the head. Three more accidents of the same type occurred but there still has been no removal of the cause."

•

From the **Ford Worker**, October, 1926:

"Ford says the interests of labor and capital are identical. Yep, in the same way that interests of the flea and the dog are identical. For the flea requires that there be plenty of good rich blood in the dog."

•

From the **Ford Worker**, September, 1926:

"The Ford spirit—help the other fellow (to remain a contented slave)."

•

"Since the exposure in a recent issue of the **Ford Worker**, stool-pigeons are less frequent in the

Henry the 2d Dons a Tuxedo And Dances With 'Best People'

DETROIT.—Friday, May 20, was just an ordinary day in the life of a Ford striker.

After he had put in a tour of duty on the picket line, he went home, sat around the kitchen table with his wife, talked about the strike, and tried to figure out how they were going to get enough money to buy food and shoes for the kids.

But Friday, May 20, was a special day in the life of Henry Ford, II.

After he left the plant (not the picket line), he went home, had supper (he didn't have to worry about money for food and shoes), put on his tuxedo (with black tie and white carnation), and girded his loins for a hectic evening of human engineering at Miss Annie Ward Foster's annual May party.

For the uncouth who do not realize all that is involved in young Henry's human engineering, Miss Annie Ward Foster is a pillar of Detroit society. No young scion of the Fords or the Briggs or the Wilsons could ever make his debut in Detroit society without first being finished off by Miss Foster.

As a matter of fact, there are even some sacriligious souls in Detroit who whisper surreptitously that if C. E. Wilson's bull Golden Boy had lived or if his back had held up, he would have been enrolled in Miss Foster's dancing academy next semester.

Miss Foster, it is rumored, would have been proud to have such an intimate member of the Wilson family in her class.

Anyway, May 20 was the date of Miss Foster's May party, and all the alumni gathered with their old school ties to trip the light fantastic (waltzes and schottisches were on the order of the day) and watch their young heirs and assigns do the same.

Henry Ford, II, had quite a gay time; his card was filled for all the dances. As a matter of fact, all the Fords had a gay time—Mrs. Edsel Ford, Mrs. Henry Ford, II, Mrs. Walter Buhl Ford, Mrs. Henry Ford, I, and even little Anne and Charlotte Ford—all of whom wouldn't miss one of Miss Foster's May parties for all the world.

Neither, incidentally, would Nancy Williams, wife of Gov. Soapy Williams. She stopped off at the Crystal Ballroom of the Masonic Temple—where the dance was held—on her way to address the State CIO convention in Grand Rapids.

BUSINESSMAN BLAMES BOSSES FOR STRIKES

By Phil Halper

DETROIT.—How do Detroit small businessmen feel about the Ford strike and what is their attitude toward the strikers? The **Michigan Worker** recently interviewed a local businessman to sound out the opinion of an individual not directly concerned with the strike.

Carl Fisher, owner and operator of the Mirror Ballroom, who has been in Detroit 36 years and has successfully operated ballrooms like the Monticello, Majestic, Campus and Mayfair and who is constantly employing men and women, feels that "there is something wrong with a civilization that makes it necessary to have strikes."

Mr. Fisher was particularly critical of a system that enables a handful of people to amass tremendous wealth while millions of people don't get the basic necessities of life.

"It is difficult for some employers to realize that workingmen and women are not slaves but human beings and demand to be treated accordingly," he said.

Mr. Fisher, who stands tall and erect at 81, came to this country as a young man from his native Denmark. He received his Bachellor of Laws degree from New York University and fought in the Spanish-American War as a 1st Lieutenant and aide-de-camp to the commander of the 3rd army corps. He also served as an aide-de-camp to William McKinley when the latter was inaugurated President of the U. S. Mr. Fisher is also the author of a book on America which was later translated and published in Denmark.

On the subject of discrimination, Mr. Fisher is direct and forceful and refuses to do any shadow boxing.;

"I feel that any discrimination toward people of different races, religions and color is absolutely criminal and uncivilized," he said. "Despite intimidation and threats of force and violence, the Negro people have always been welcomed to the Mirror Ballroom."

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

VICTOR (WEASEL) RIESEL, who is termed by some a "labor columnist," will no longer see his column appearing in the Detroit Free Press after responsible people in the trade union movement said that his obvious pro-Ford Motor Co. dope stories on the present strike were highly questionable.

Riesel's column appeared about four times in the Free Press, ostensibly written from Washington, while all the time he was sitting in New York pounding out his stuff in Hearst's New York Mirror office.

His stuff stank so bad that even the local Reutherites disclaimed him, despite the fact that for years his fingers could only find the name of Reuther on his typewriter.

Riesel graduated from the New Leader, Socialist poop sheet, to the New York Post, which got rid of him. Then he was picked up by William Randolph Hearst where he puts out a column for the New York Mirror, a fiting resting place for him. Significantly, the local Hearst rag here, the Detroit Times, never used Riesel's column.

While we are talking of "labor columnists" the convention issue of the Michigan CIO News carried a big ad advising its readers to read Asher Lauren of the Detroit News for accurate analysis of news on the labor front.

That's a rich one. The CIO News telling its readers to read Lauren for the dope on Labor, when this same bird won't even join the American Newspaper Guild, which, in case Gus Scholle has forgotten, is affiliated to the CIO.

• • •

At the CIO State Convention:

Delegates greeted with loud cheers the Gus Scholle announcement that the guest speaker had missed his train to the convention. The guest speaker was George Edwards, who once was a union organizer and now is about to be supported by the anti-labor Detroit News for Mayor in the fall elections.

• • •

Immediately after the invocation a delegate wanted to adjourn the CIO state convention, and kept trying to do so all day. Maybe he had something there.

• • •

The delegates sat on their hands when George Edwards, who finally got there, and Carey of the National CIO tried to whip up hysteria around the Berlin railroad "strike." So Edwards, to get a laugh, stole a joke from Joe Miller's handbook for comedians that says, "an optimist is an 85 year old man who just got married and then starts searching for a home close to the schoolhouse."

• • •

Gov. "Soapy" Williams, the militant, declared that, "all we ask on public utilities is that no rate be voted until both sides are heard." This is in face of the fact that millions of dollars already have been taken from the people's pockets by the telephone, gas and Detroit Edison private utilities. Now they are asking for more, and "Soapy" wants to let "both sides" be heard.

• • •

Leo Romano, vice president of Ford Local 600: "President Reuther, in rejecting arbitration, said the arbitrator would have to be part doctor, astrologer, psychiatrist and engineer." But that remark of Romano's was said BEFORE Reuther told the Ford Motor Company, "Let's arbitrate."

• • •

Hudson Local 154 passed out copies to delegates at the State CIO of resolutions against doing scab Bendix work; and for an AFL-CIO joint 24-hour holiday in protest against 81st Congress knifing the Taft-Hartley repeal.

• • •

"Our high standards are due to high productivity," said John Gibson, protege of Adolph Germer, and now a wheel in the U. S. Dept. of Labor. The "high productivity" that Gibson talks of is what auto workers call speedup.

Minister Tells of Peace Parley

By Rev. Ernest Arthur

DETROIT. — A group of Detroiters has returned from Washington, D. C., after attending a non - delegated conference on "Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact" called jointly by Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Emily Greene Balch, Bishop W. J. Walls and Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg.

The conference met in an atmosphere of intimidation and fear unparalleled in this writer's experience. A scientist working on the government's war preparations program told me that he and his colleagues were informed: "The object of your research is Russia."

Stories are rife in Washington of park benches wired, phones tapped, and homes equipped with dictaphones. Friends whom I visited constantly raised fingers to lips to urge caution in conversation. This fear is everywhere apparent.

In light of this, the conference acted forthrightly and courageously, calling on the President, the Senate and the people of the United States to "speak out now for peace by adopting a peaceful alternative to the Atlantic Pact."

The Detroit group, headed by former State Senator Stanley Nowak, included Esther Karson, chairman of the Detroit Peace Council, Irving Richter, labor representative of the Progressive Party, Esther Sugg of the Mt. Olivet Methodist Church and myself from the People's Church.



JILES CURRY (left) beams after the Civil Rights Congress won him a new trial. Shown (left to right): Curry, Murray Borad, Pontiac representative of the Committee to Free Jiles Curry; Esther Cooper of CRC; Coleman Young of the Progressive Party, and Jack Raskin of the CRC.

PONTIAC — Jiles Curry is free on the $1,000 bail collected laboriously in small sums by his fellow residents of the Crystal Beach Housing Project here by the Committee for Justice for Jiles Curry and by the Civil Rights Congress.

The young Negro veteran, jailed some three months ago for 3½-10 years on charges of "felonious assault," was granted bail after a new trial had been won.

Smiling and happy, he left Oakland County jail last Friday accompanied by Jack Raskin, chairman of the Michigan CRC., Geneva Olmstead of its Pontiac branch, who originally uncovered the miscarriage of justice and has spearheaded the defense movement, Murray Borod of the Pontiac Communist Party and his brother Lester Curry.

"I'm glad to be out and grateful to the people who helped to get me out of there," Curry told the Michigan Worker.

Date for the new trial has not been set, but it is expected in the Fall. Curry's friends are working to see that this time justice will be achieved for the young veteran whose sole "crime" was to defend his trailer home from evicters who started shooting at him.

UAW Local 658 at Wilson Foundry—from which Curry was laid off at the time of the fateful eviction—has established a committee to look into the facts in his case.

Typical of the suport given him by his neighbors—jubilant at news of the granting of a new trial—was the way one friend went out with a Committee for Justice collection list and brought in $14 from 45 individuals, many of them laid off.

Council Resists Cruel Eviction

DETROIT.—Mrs. Ruth Thomas, mother of several small children, is still in her home at 3830 West Kirby although she was to be evicted on five days' notice almost three months ago.

The secret of her success is the skilled help she received from the Downtown Tenants' Council, 2906 Hastings.

Although she had paid her rent through April and had been a tenant at the West Kirby apartment since 1942, Mrs. Thomas suddenly received a John Doe subpena on March 14 haling her into court as a trespasser.

Evicted on five days' notice, she became ill with worry. Then she was directed to the Tenants' Council

The Council first secured a stay of eviction. Then it investigated the court records and found that Realtor Charles White had foreclosed the land contract, under which the house was owned, previous to the date on which Mrs. Thomas had paid her April rent.

On April 22 an appeal was heard and granted, on grounds that Mrs. Thomas had not received full protection of the law which states that all parties involved must be informed of a foreclosure on a land contract, and because she had been ill, under doctor's care.

The filing of this appeal gave Mrs. Thomas the right to further stay in the premises and entitled her to present her case properly. The case has not yet been tried due to the crowded court docket.

"Many tenants don't know their legal rights, don't secure advice and don't know of our organization," said James W. Smith, chairman of the Downtown Tenants' Council. "Our council, its nine active committees and its attorneys can do for others what we did for Mrs. Thomas."

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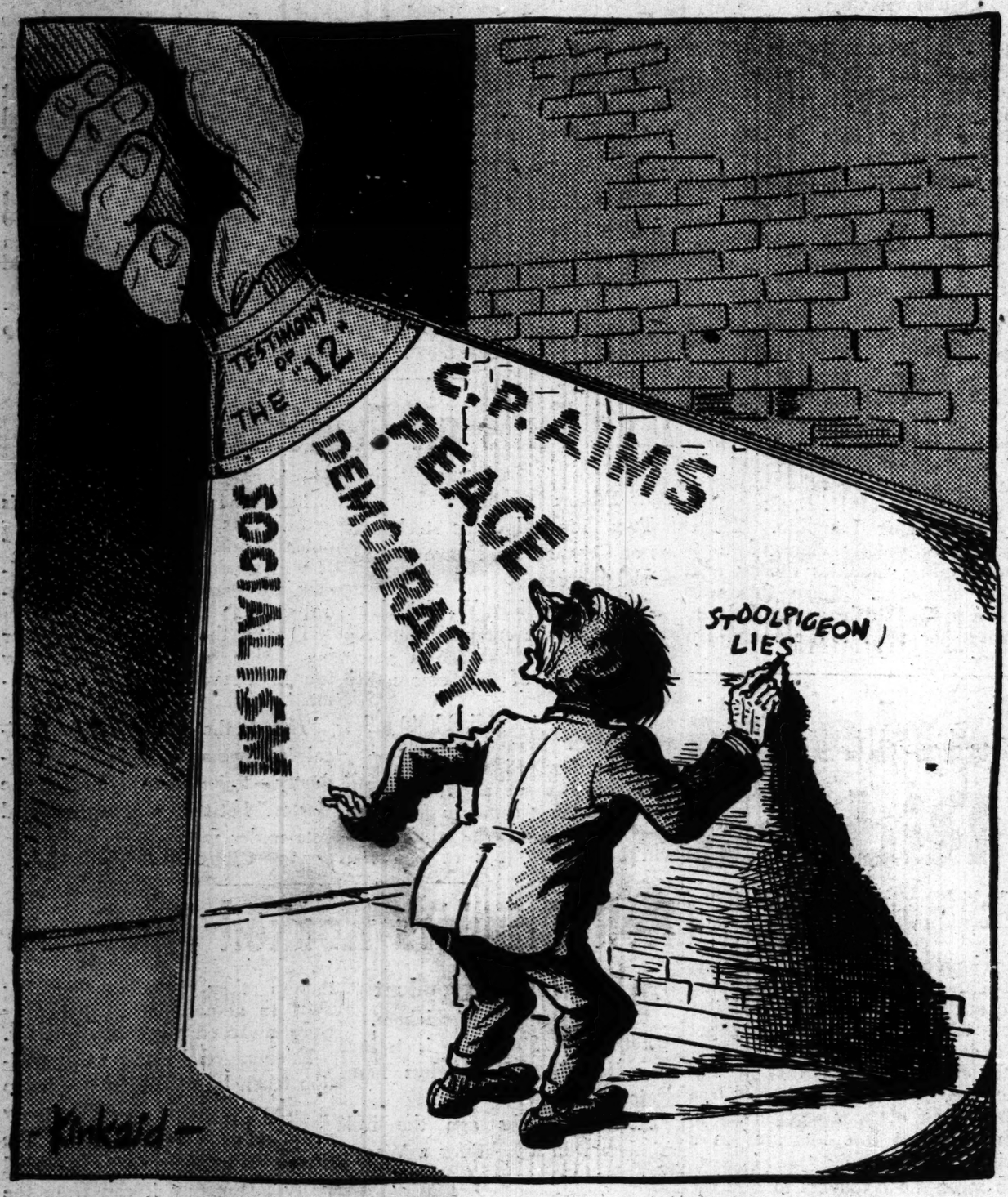
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PARTY'S DEFENSE OF U.S. TOLD IN TRIAL OF THE '12'

—See Page 3—



Charge Clay, Draper Saved German Trusts

Top Administration circles are trying to keep the lid on charges made by three businessmen on the sabotage of the Potsdam agreement by American Military Government.

—See Page 4

CIO Rightwingers Nabbed For Attempted Murder

The CIO Board curtly dismissed charges that Phil Murray's henchmen had blinded Maurice Travis, Mine-Mill Union leader. Now two more Mine-Mill executives narrowly escape a fusillade of shotgun slugs.

—See Page 2

Robeson Speaks for Peace— A People's Welcome for Him

An exclusive interview with the great artist by a Danish journalist—and an estimate of Robeson and plans to greet him here, by Councilman Jenjamin J. Davis.

—See Page 6 and Magazine Section

Death Nears for Seven Negroes

Mass murder of Negroes is increasing. The technique is "legal," immaculately "legal": juries, a judge, and a trial. Only the jurors are lily-white and "respected" citizens, that is, owners of property or salaried people. The judges are biased. And the trials are—well, see for yourself in this case of the Virginia Seven.

Legal Lynching via the Assembly Line!

And "Rape!" the old lynch-cry, is returning to usage as the murderers' pretext. As Scottsboro proved, scratch a "rape" case and you'll find a frame-up.

Scratch the case of the Virginia Seven. And hurry! For only a gigantic mass protest movement can save these seven victims of Dixiecrat justice from the electric chair.

—See Page 3

Shutdown of West Pa. Steel Mill Leaves 3,500 in Desperate Plight

PITTSBURGH.—The main industry of the steel town of Apollo, near here, is scheduled to shut down permanently June 30. Placed in a desperate situation are 750 workers of the Phoenix-Apollo Steel Co., who, with their families, constitute the bulk of the city's 3,500 inhabitants. Already 500 workers have been laid off.

That more and more steelworkers face a similar plight is indicated by reports that the operating rate of the nation's steel mills have fallen consistently in the past seven weeks.

The Apollo Chamber of Commerce is reported trying to raise money to buy the mill and find a company to operate it. The CIO Steelworkers' local at the plant has thus far made no concrete proposals of its own for solving the situation from a working class angle.

The Apollo mill, established in 1913, has ben operating profitably during the past two years because of the war-induced steel shortage, according to W. L. Russell, business editor of the **Pittsburgh Press.**

Its closing is seen as another illustration of how a few big steel companies are crushing the smaller concerns.

Apollo has been getting its steel for rolling from the Carnegie-Illinois Corp. of U. S. Steel and from Jones & Laughlin. These companies greatly enlarged their steel rolling facilities during and after the war. Since this was more profitable they turned down orders for steel to be rolled by other firms.



VICTIM OF JIMCROW HOUSING: Mrs. Blanche Ray, 2633 N. Sedgely Ave., shows how a torrent of plaster (and rats) fell on her from a section of the ceiling in her neigbor's apartment. Her shoulder was fractured. Mrs. Ray and her neighbors are demanding that their landlords repair their homes and eliminate hazardous, unsanitary living conditions. An open air meeting by the Communist Party at 26th and Sedgely, last week explained the issues in the housing fight. A tenant's delegation was scheduled to visit the Board of Health, demandingfi enforcement of the City Housing Code.

Steelworkers Write

Ruhr Rebuilding at Our Expense

Pittsburgh.

Dear Editor:

I can remember seeing a little news item tucked away in the back pages of the papers—"U. S. to Rebuild Ruhr Steel." The story told how the U. S. in collaboration with Nazi big shots is reviving the heavy steel industry of Germany.

While American capital is rebuilding Germany's war potential the living standards of American steel workers are being cut from under them.

Here is the Pittsburgh story: **1200 laid off at Allegheny-Ludlum; 2,000 idle at Crucible; 500 unemployed at Westinghouse Air Brake; 700 laid off at American Radiator and Standard; 3,000 off at Pressed Steel.**

The Pittsburgh Employment Service reports that "industrial job openings are at a low ebb." In Allegheny County, 21,400 persons are on the unemployment compensation rolls. This is 3,800 above total three months ago when unemployment started to skid here.

Will the rebuliding of the German steel mills mean **"No Help Wanted"** signs in Pittsburgh?

Axe Falls on Crucible Workers

Pittsburgh.

Dear Editor:

Two thousand of us steelworkers at Crucible Steel have just received the axe.

At the same time, W. H. Colvin, president of the company declares Crucible cannot absorb a wage boost because of the "commodity downturn."

Meanwhile, in Midland, 40 miles away, this same company has opened a new $18,000,000 hot and cold rolled sheet and strip mill! The processing capacity for these special alloy and high-carbon steels will be 27,000 tons of ingots a month.

This new 66 hot strip mill is heralded as the "fastest reversing hot-strip mill in the United States." It will produce rolled strip products, the company boasts, "at record speed."

This is the world's first major installation employing the new four-high reversing hot mill equipment.

There's the story of technological improvements in the steel industry — 2,000 of us laid off as the "fastest" hot strip mill in the world gets under way.

CRUCIBLE WORKER.

PUC and PTC Partners In Robbing Car Riders

Almost every agency of capitalism except the Army is being used to get that three cents more from Philadelphia car riders. Yet, the people's organization, which can lick the 13 cent fare, have for the most part not yet begun to fight back.

Only a united and aroused people can win this fight, as we warned when we first exposed the projected fare steal last August.

A good deal of the front page headlines about hearings, appeals and court actions are shadow boxing.

The state courts, to which appeals are being made to return the fare from 13 to 10 cents, are the same ones that fixed the present inflated $91,000,000 evaluation on the property of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. This is almost twice what the Public Utility Commission itself once declared the "fair value."

This phony evaluation is the basis for the PTC's fantastic claims that it is "losing money."

When it comes to those officials who are supposed to be "opposing" the fare increase, they are all dominated by the same Morgan banking group that dominates the courts, the city government, the Public Utility Commission, the PTC, and both major parties.

Edward Hopkinson, Jr., head of Drexel and Co., Philadelphia agents for Morgan's Wall St. firm, is chairman of the board of the PTC, chairman of the City Planning Commission, the man who dictates city finances, and floats city loans. Hopkinson is a Republican.

Hopkinson's side kick on the PTC board is the Democrat Albert Greenfield, millionaire realtor and merchant.

The current developments in the fare increase, with the danger that the fare will go even higher, perhaps through charging for transfers, indicates that something close to a conspiracy is being put over on Philadelphians.

The city solicitor even announced that in "opposing" the fare increase, he would drop the charge of poor service. But proof of poor service has in itself been enough to defeat fare increases in a number of other cities.

The proposal to force the taxpayers to buy the PTC stocks and bonds at an inflated figure is being vigorously pushed by Joseph Sharfsin, former city solicitor, former PTC director, and now an official of the Committee Against a Fare Rise.

Meanwhile, each day everyone of the 3,000,000 Philadelphia car riders is putting three extra cents into the pockets of the bankers who own the transit system. They are paying only because of the bankers' insatiable hunger for profits.

And they will continue to pay until a consistent and powerful campaign is developed around a consistent program demanding in the first place immediate removal of the three PTC commissioners who voted for the 13-cent fare.

This program is being supported by the Progressive Party and the Communist Party. But a campaign of a mass character has yet to be developed.

Roll Grinders Rooked Again

By a Worker Correspondent

Bethlehem.

Bethlehem Steel Co. is trying to chisel the roll grinders here again.

A few months ago the roll grinders won a fight for a Wage-Inequity Settlement. They did not get all they were fighting for, but still they won more than the company and local president Joe Lipsky had tried to settle for behind their backs.

Recently, the roll grinders got their back pay checks, and found they were shortchanged. Almost every one of some 40 roll grinders was short—the figure running as high as $200. Short pay claims are being filed and it looks as though they face another big fight to actually win what they were awarded by the arbitrator.

Encouraged by the weak position taken by the union leadership in the original Wage-Inequity claim of the roll grinders, the company is determined to chisel every last penny it can from the roll grinders.

It is counting on the problems steelworkers face in proving back pay claims going back to 1944, with different methods of pay, shift differentials, overtime pay and other factors over a five-year period. Few steelworkers have kept complete pay records over five years. A militant fight is needed to defeat this latest company chiseling.

Ties Layoffs to 'Cold War'

Pittsburgh.

Dear Editor:

Three thousand of us here at Pressed Steel Co. will be laid off by July 1.

The company says the railroad car building industry has collapsed. Only last year 10,000 cars a month were being turned out in the USA. But since January, the whole industry has had orders for only cars for a five month period. In Altoona it's even worse. 1,000 railroad car builders there have been laid off by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The union is trying to line up orders to keep the factory from the shutdown. Our secretary, Andrew Hakos, CIO United Steelworkers Local 1844, is organizing a write-in campaign to Congress to get the government to back a car-building program—with subsidies if necessary.

But the union frankly admits, **"We don't know what we're fighting."**

The terrible thing about these lay-offs is the unnecessary nature of them. I know that Russia still wants to purchase railroad cars from the USA. The Soviet people need these cars to rebuild their country.

But because of the year-old blockade imposed by America forbidding the export of anything that might contribute to the "war potential" or the USSR, 3,000 of us soon will be walking the streets of McKees Rocks.

This is the "prosperity" the cold war has brought to us in Pressed Steel.

PRESSED STEEL WORKER.

Warehouse Workers Win Increase

PITTSBURGH. — A week's strike by the AFL Grocery and Food Warehousemen's Union, Local 635, has won an eight-cent-an-hour wage increase and an additional paid holiday during the year for 150 members employed by the five largest food cold-storage firms and one of the biggest ice companies.

The companies had protested inability to grant any wage increase. Union picketing closed the concerns and forced a settlement.

Women March to Washington To Protest Atlantic War Pact

PHILADELPHIA.—A delegation of women is leaving here for Washington on June 8 to demand defeat of the North Atlantic Pact as a war-breeding measure. The delegation is sponsored by the Progressive Party, which has been campaigning for peace throughout the streets of Philadelphia in a drive for 125,000 signatures against the pact.

The Communist Party has been holding street meetings for peace, exposing the growing danger of fascism in this country, and demanding an end to the trial of the 12 Communist leaders on framed-up charges in New York.

Dinner to Honor '12' To Be Held June 10

TO: ALL COMMUNIST PARTY CLUBS, ALL LABOR, PROGRESSIVE AND ANTI-FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELEWARE:

Philadelphia will be honored by the presence of members of the National Committee of the Communist Party at a dinner in tribute to them on Friday eve, June 10, at the Stephen Girard Hotel, 20 and Chestnut Streets.

With the defense presenting its own witnesses, the heresy trial of the 12 Communist leaders is at a new stage in the campaign to dismiss the indictments. Taking the offensive, the witnesses, beginning with John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, are defending on the stand not only their personal civil rights, but the legality of the Communist Party and the democratic rights of every American. They are doing this in a manner that should make every anti-fascist proud of the leadership of the Communist Party. We, who are outside the courtroom, can do no less.

Judge Medina and U. S. Attorney McGohey now show their double role as joint prosecutors. When the outstanding Negro Communist and New York Councilman, Ben Davis, Jr., defended the honor of his Party, he was threatened with immediate jailing.

It is therefore necessary now that every Communist, worker, progressive and anti-fascist rally to defend the 12 as the best defense of the Bill of Rights.

It is in tribute to these outstanding fighters for democracy that we have arranged this testimonial dinner. It will also serve to collect additional funds, so necessary in this frameup trial.

We therefore call upon all to send in their reservations, to collect contributions to be presented at this dinner, and turn this testimonial dinner into a political demonstration where Philadelphians and others from Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware will show their fighting unity with the 12 Communist leaders and the Party which is in the forefront of the fight for peace and demcracy in our country.

COMMUNIST PARTY, E. PENN. & DELA.
PHIL BART, CHAIRMAN

Send all reservations immediately to:
Testimonial Dinner Committee
Room 710—250 S. Broad St.
Phila., Pa.

BLOOR TO SPONSOR TESTIMONIAL DINNER

PHILADELPHIA.—Just recovering from a long illness, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, famed veteran working-calss leader and charter member of the Communist Party, has undertaken the chairmanship of a committee sponsoring a testimonial dinner to be held here June 10 in honor of the 12 indicted Communist leaders.

The dinner is tendered by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and will be held at the Stephen Girard Hotel.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mother Bloor declared:

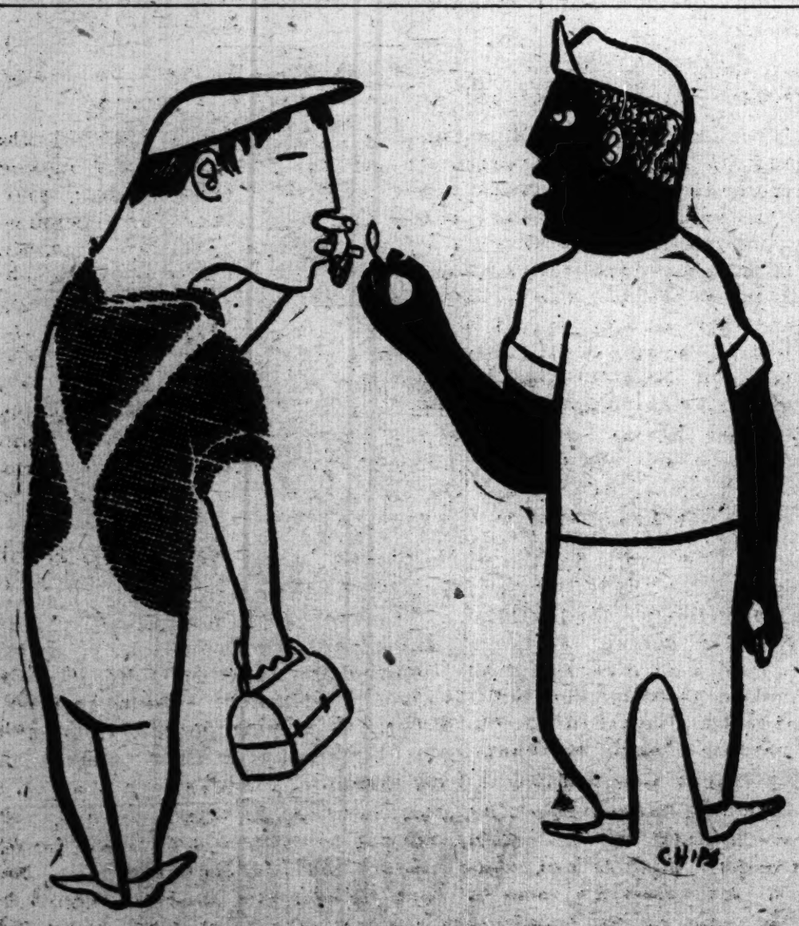
"We will pay testimony to the great leaders of America's working people who have been framed for leading the struggle in the cause of peace, democracy and the economic security of the working class of this nation.

"To me this testimonial banquet is the first of many demonstrations which must increase in number and size so that millions of people will be roused to save our basic democratic heritage, our Bill of Rights.

"I call upon all of you, from all the towns and countryside in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware and to all my friends in Philadelphia to attend the testimonial dinner and make yourselves part of the struggle to erase this great injustice."

SOUTHERN JOBS DROP

ATLANTA (FP).—Total manufacturing employment in ten southeastern states dropped 19,600 from February to March, the Atlanta office of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported here.



"Sure, we're free to think anyway we please, as long as we come to the bosses conclusions."

Attempt to Steal Election Charged to GOP Machine

PHILADELPHIA.—A neat trick by the Republican machine here, aimed at bagging two GOP Councilmen without serious opposition, was denounced last week by the City Committee of the Progressive Party. Two vacancies have existed on City Council for more than a year and a half—one from West Philadelphia (4th Councilmanic District) through the death of L. Wallace Egan, and the other from South Philadelphia (1st District) through the death of Francis X. O'Connor.

Instead of now filling these vacancies at the regular November elections, President of City Council has instead set the elections for these two offices on primary day in September.

The turnout of voters for primary elections is notoriously light—a fact which operates in favor of the well-greased GOP machine.

Terming this action an "attempt to steal the election for Councilmen," the Progressive Party pointed to the smashing of the corrupt Hague machine of New Jersey as a warning to Republicans here that "no machine can safely ignore the interests of the people indefinitely." It further stated that "the Progressive Party will guarantee that these two vacancies will not be allowed to fall to the Republican Party by default."

At the same time Henry Beitscher, city director of the Progressive Party, announced that Mrs. Lillian Narins, prominent woman leader in West Philadelphia, has been nominated by the 4th Councilmanic District of the Party as its candidate for the September Councilmanic election.

City Councilmen are not candidates in the regular November elections this year. Candidates to be voted upon here in November include Register of Wills, Coroner, City Controller, City Treasurer, four Municipal Court Judges, and seven Magistrates. The only statewide election is for Superior Court Judge.

PICKETS DEMAND 'FREE JENKINS'

PHILADELPHIA.—Following a series of street meetings last week that brought the campaign to free Byard Jenkins to additional thousands of people throughout Philadelphia, a mass picket line is being held on Saturday, June 4 at City Hall.

Jenkins, 19-year-old Negro, is appealing for a new trial in the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller. Two weeks after he was convicted on the sole evidence of a police "confession" he repudiated, Herbert Gulembo, white grave-digger confessed the crime.

Gulembo recanted later, but the court which is considering Jenkins' appeal had asked for affidavits supporting Gulembo's confession. These are not being prepared by Jenkins' court-appointed attorney, Robert Nix.

The affidavits support the facts, first presented by the Pennsylvania Worker, corroborating important parts of Gulembo's confession. The Worker initiated the campaign for Jenkins' freedom, charging his conviction last Nov. 23 was another police frame-up of an innocent Negro.

Among the groups that are fighting for Jenkins' freedom are the Free Jenkins Committee, the Progressive Party, the Communist Party. The local NACP has passed a resolution in Jenkins' behalf.

A big mass meeting, June 10, is being sponsored by the 28th Ward Progressive Party at Jones Memorial Church, 20th and Dauphin Sts., on the Trenton Six and Jenkins.

JAIL PENN STATE STUDENT DISTRIBUTING CP LEAFLET

STATE COLLEGE.—Students here are protesting the arrest of Alvin Heller, student at Pennsylvania State College, jailed May 16 while distributing a Communist Party leaflet calling for student action in the current economic crisis.

A warrant for his arrest was issued by the Borough of State College under an ordinance which only prohibits distribution of commercial and business handbills. The statute, seldom used, was passed in 1942.

It was understood that a hearing for Heller was to take place as soon as he was arrested, with only Heller to defend himself. He demanded, however, to be represented by a lawyer.

Magistrate Yougel, who was scheduled to hear the case, remarked distraughtly, "In my seven years on this bench, no-one has ever asked for a lawyer."

The hearing was postponed until May 20 and Heller was released on the maximum $50 bail. On that date, under pressure from more than 70 students and townspeople, Heller was granted a postponement until July 5 on the ground that it had been impossible to get legal advice in so short a time.

Leaflets have frequently been distributed here by the Young Progressives and the campus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with no incidents. This was the first time a Communist Party leaflet has been issued here.

Students are asking protest letters and telegrams urging Heller's case be dropped be sent to Magistrate Yougel, Borough Hall, S. Frazier St., State College, Pa.

To Honor Leader of Garment Workers

PHILADELPHIA.—The tombstone of Anna Kress, charter member of the Communist Party and veteran of the International Garment Workers Union from its earliest fighting days, will be unveiled at Roosevelt Cemetery, Sunday, June 5.

Those planning to attend have been asked to assemble at 2014 N. 32nd St., at 1 p. m. where transportation will be provided. In a letter to the Pennsylvania Worker, one of her co-workers writes:

"Anna Kress was an ILGWU member from the time she came to this country as a young girl. She was active in the union, serving at various times as chairlady, on the price committee, and as an executive board member. At all times she participated in the struggles of the garment workers and was in the forefront of the fight to improve the working conditions of herself and her shop mates

"She was a leader here in the Trade Union Unity League when tremendous struggles took place to organize the unorganized in the dress industry and to have more democracy in the union.

"She was a true daughter of her class to her last days."

You Can't Afford to Miss These Books!

JUST RECEIVED

Philosophy of Peace
by JOHN SOMMERVILLE
$3.00

Our Vanishing Civil Liberties $3.00
by O. JOHN ROGGE

PROGRESSIVE BOOKSHOP
269 SO. 11th STREET
Philadelphia • KI 5-9853

CELEBRATE MOTHER BLOOR'S 87th BIRTHDAY

PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 3

Bring the Family for a Full Day of

GAMES
SPORTS
EVENTS
DANCING
FULL PROGRAM
ENTERTAINMENT
FOODS OF ALL NATIONALITIES

AT

APRIL FARMS

All organizations and groups are urged to organize transportation for their members now

AFL Workers Fight for Increases

PHILADELPHIA. — Many rank and file workers in this area, militantly refusing to bear the burden of the developing economic crisis, vigorously pushed their fight for higher wages and improved working conditions during the past month.

In the forefront were the Building Trades workers. More than 10,000 AFL Carpenters struck for five days and tied up hundreds of building projects in this area in support of their demand for higher wages.

AFL Glaziers also were in the third week of their strike for higher wages as The Pennsylvania Worker went to press.

A number of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, AFL, also were on strike for higher wages.

In Scranton, AFL transport workers tied up the transit system for six weeks until they were finally granted wage increases.

This page, devoted to the needs and interests of workers in various AFL unions, is a monthly feature of the Pennsylvania Worker. Letters from workers are invited. (See also page 13.)

Workers' Correspondence

A Building Trades Worker Writes:

Leaders Settled For Too Little

By An AFL Building Trades Worker

The Philadelphia Building Trades Council, AFL, recently signed a two-year agreement with the Home Builders' Association, providing for a 4 percent wage increase, about 10-cents an hou

While the agreement covers only about 15 percent of the AFL Building Trades workers — those working on row house operations —it will still have an adverse effect on us. It will make it much more difficult for any branch of the trade to win increases next year.

Workers are grumbling now about the small increase accepted. Many are still unaware of the two-year period of the contract. This was played down in the newspapers and in reports of union officials.

As the full picture of this contract begins to sink in, there is bound to be serious dissatisfaction among the rank and file. This is the weakest settlement accepted by the Building Trades Council in many years.

There has been a sharp drop in construction of row houses during the past six months. The Home Builders' Association used the threat of unemployment as a whip to put this agreement across.

Rank and file workers are saying, however, that the builders who are still operating, mostly the larger ones, are making higher profits than ever, and could well afford to pay a substantial increase.

Under pressure form the membership, the AFL Carpenters' Union refused to accept this agreement, even though they were threatened by the builders with all kinds of suits and legal actions.

The Carpenters are bypassing the Building Trades Council agreement and negotiating directly with the individual contractors on the basis of the 15 cent settlement recently signed with commercial builders, covering the majority of carpenters.

The Plumbers are carrying on similar negotiations with individual contractors in the home building field.

But even with these important exceptions, the two year contract definitely weakens the position of the building trades workers here.

This contract brings up the question of how the Building Trades Council operates. Up until now, it has operated as a sort of "super" authority, not even submitting minutes of its meetings to the locals. The membership has no opportunity to vote on its actions.

Progressives working in the trades report that sentiment is growing for developing a fight to bring the activities of the Council under the direct control of the workers.

Carpenters' Leaders Can't Run Strike

Philadelphia.

Dear Editor:

The recent five-day strike of AFL Carpenters in the Philadelphia area revealed our union's weak and strong points.

Our official leadership showed their inability to run a strike. This was shown by their lack of direction and their indifference to the complaints of the members.

Our strong points were the solidarity of the members in staying out, carrying on in spite of the leaders.

This whole strike shows that the carpenters are good union men, conscious of their power and determined to fight out their struggles. CARPENTER.

ILG LEADERS DO NOTHING AS BOSSES CUT WAGES, RUN INTO COUNTRY

Philadelphia.

Dear Editor:

In the past year, members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, have been faced with terrific unemployment problems throughout the entire industry—dresses, blouses, children's dresses, knit goods and cloaks. At the same time the bosses are trying to cut wages more and more as unemployment spreads throughout the city.

Meanwhile the workers are practically without leadership. Membership meetings aren't called. When one is held—maybe once in five or six months—instead of discussing problems, Samuel Otto, manager of the Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers, pats himself on the back for his great "achievements."

In silk dress shops wages were openly cut, with the agreement of the union. Prices workers receive for each dress they make (they work piece-work) were cut. The bosses keep a whip over the workers' heads by saying if they don't accept the shop will close down.

Workers in the newer locals, such as children's wear, cotton dress goods and blouses, are younger and less experienced than those in the silk shops. The bosses get the inexperienced shop committee members to agree to lower piece rates under various threats.

This means many workers are taking home 25 to 30 percent less than in previous years.

During the war, when there was full-time work, our union leaders permitted many shops to move from the centers of union organization.

Many such shops are now operating, without union contracts, in the coal areas upstate. Now, our leaders tell us organized workers that if we don't take wage cuts the shop will go "out into the country."

They have permitted large shops like Witlin & Schneider, the biggest silk shop in town, to open out-of-town shops that compete with Witlin & Schneider shops in Philadelphia. Witlin & Schneider workers here are walking around idle—the shop closed down recently—while workers in out-of-town Witlin & Schneider shops are working.

ILG MEMBER.

BRINTON WORKERS STRIKE OVER 2-CENT PAY OFFER

PHILADELPHIA.—Among the first to feel the effects of James Carey's sellout settlement of the recent Philco strike, without a wage increase, are 180 workers at the H. Brinton Knitting Machine Co., who struck recently for higher wages.

Members of progressive-led Local 155, CIO Electrical Workers, they turned down a company offer of two cents an hour pay hike. It is the first time at the plant in 62 years.

David Davis, business representative, said the employers are using the Philco settlement in order to establish their own pattern of little or no wage increases.

Strike headquarters have been set up near the plant at 2700 Kensington Ave. Workers indicated their refusal to accept the Philco "pattern" by setting up frequent mass picketlines in front of the plant.

Hold the Fort

15-CENT SETTLEMENT RILES AFL CARPENTERS

By an AFL Carpenter

PHILADELPHIA.

UNQUESTIONABLY, a majority of the 10,000 AFL Carpenters in the Philadelphia area are highly incensed at the settlement of their recent five-day work stoppage by union officials for a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase.

Confidence had been high that a minimum of 25 cents could be won, plus, possibly, some "fringe" demands. Many rank and filers consider the 15-cent settlement a definite gain, although there is great dissatisfaction at the failure to win the full demand.

• • •

THE STOPPAGE, one of the first pulled by carpenters here in many years, was voted Saturday, May 14, by a vote greater than 3 to 1, 4,721 for and 1,475 against. The following Monday, May 16, the walkout was almost 100 percent solid and the spirit was good.

The same evening, however, John Cregan, district secretary, announced that the union had accepted a 15-cent offer from one of the largest contractors, and ordered men employed by that firm to return to work.

This was greeted by a storm of protest. Cregan's own Local 8 at a hot meeting that night voted overwhelmingly against the 15-cent settlement. Another large local, 1856, met the same evening and voted likewise. By Wednesday night, locals representing a large majority of the district membership had met and had shown unmistakably that they opposed this settlement.

Cregan, acting under authority of international union representative Blair, continued to sign for the 15-cent settlement with the remaining contractors, until by Thursday night, May 19, the walkout was practically ended.

• • •

RANK AND FILE MEMBERS were putting up a fight meanwhile, to block this high handed procedure. On May 17, a large crowd of carpenters gathered at the union hall. Soon carloads went out to stop men whom Cregan had ordered back to work. THEY SUCCEEDED IN STOPPING MOST OF THEM THE FIRST DAY.

However, as more contractors signed and more men were ordered back to work these unorganized actions became ineffective and the settlement had to be accepted.

The militant sentiments and actions of the carpenters can be said to express the general attitude of most building trades workers. The rank and file carpenters' committees were welcomed back to the jobs by workers in the other trades and were promised full support if picketing started.

Progressives in the carpenters union declared that this fight may make possible election of a militant leadership next month in several key locals, and thus prepare for a progressive victory in the district elections next year.

PLUMBERS WON PAY RISE, NOW SEEK FURTHER GAINS

Philadelphia.

Dear Editor:

Plumbers Local 690 has seen another hard winter of seasonal layoffs, a decline in new construction, increased unemployment and rising living costs.

Under these conditions, our members were in a militant mood to fight for increased wages this spring.

In April, the commercial field signed for a 25-cent-an-hour increase. Plumbers in the home construction field are still negotiating.

While the 25-cent increase has raised the hourly rate to $2.75, the plumbers, who work in a seasonal field, have no paid vacations, and no paid holidays. Though our union leadership has been militant on wages, it has not fought on vacations, a welfare fund or a 30-hour week in the building industry.

At the same time our union is weak in its "lily-white" policy. Negroes get only unskilled work. I believe we must strengthen Negro-white unity in the trade. This can be done by bringing Negro plumbers into the local.

Another serious weakness is the failure of the leadership to stimulate a real fight against the Taft-Hartley law. In an industry where the closed shop has been fundamental to the existence of unionism, this is a bad situation. Since the Democrats failed in their recent half-hearted attempt to repeal T-H, more and more builders have been encouraged to hire non-union labor.

If this situation isn't met by more determined action of the building trades workers, it will end in disaster for us.

AFL PLUMBER.

Soft Coal Production Drops

PITTSBURGH.—Reports on soft-coal production by the state mine inspectors for Phillipsburg and Sykesville districts of Western Pennsylvania show a huge drop for April over that of a year ago.

In the Phillipsburg area there was a 60 percent drop from the all-time high of April last year, when 669,000 tons were produced. The 2,176 miners employed got only from six to 15 days' work in April.

In the Sykesville area 50 companies, which together employed 2,007 men, produced 197,539 tons of coal in April, less than half last April's production, and a drop of more than a third of the working force. Fourteen companies employing 120 workers in March closed their mines last month.

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The Worker
Southern Edition

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PARTY'S DEFENSE OF U.S. TOLD IN TRIAL OF THE '12'

—See Page 3—



Charge Clay, Draper Saved German Trusts

Top Administration circles are trying to keep the lid on charges made by three businessmen on the sabotage of the Potsdam agreement by American Military Government.

—See Page 4

CIO Rightwingers Nabbed For Attempted Murder

The CIO Board curtly dismissed charges that Phil Murray's henchmen had blinded Maurice Travis, Mine-Mill Union leader. Now two more Mine-Mill executives narrowly escape a fusillade of shotgun slugs.

—See Page 2

Robeson Speaks for Peace— A People's Welcome for Him

An exclusive interview with the great artist by a Danish journalist—and an estimate of Robeson and plans to greet him here, by Councilman Jenjamin J. Davis.

—See Page 6 and Magazine Section

Death Nears for Seven Negroes

Mass murder of Negroes is increasing. The technique is "legal," immaculately "legal": juries, a judge, and a trial. Only the jurors are lily-white and "respected" citizens, that is, owners of property or salaried people. The judges are biased. And the trials are—well, see for yourself in this case of the Virginia Seven.

Legal Lynching via the Assembly Line!

And "Rape!" the old lynch-cry, is returning to usage as the murderers' pretext. As Scottsboro proved, scratch a "rape" case and you'll find a frame-up.

Scratch the case of the Virginia Seven. And hurry! For only a gigantic mass protest movement can save these seven victims of Dixiecrat justice from the electric chair.

—See Page 3

Police Torture Blind Negro Vet

'Rape' Again Serves as Pretext For Terrorization of Negroes

By John Stanford

HOUSTON, Texas.—One of the most horrible cases of police brutality in the history of Harris County was uncovered in the recent beating and torture of a blind Negro veteran by deputies from the Sheriff's Department. This closely follows a number of other cases of police brutality that have aroused widespread protests among both white and Negro Houstonians.

George Ammon Lillie, 27-year-old Negro veteran who had been totally blinded and disabled as a result of his service in World War II, and Miss Johnnie Mae Holmes, were standing in a cafe they operated when three carloads of men from the Sheriff's Department swooped down in search of information about an alleged rape suspect.

When Lillie and Miss Holmes were unable to furnish the information desired by the Sheriff's Department, there began a four-hour reign of terror during which Lillie was tortured and beaten. He was beaten over the head with night-sticks. When he put his hands over his head to protect himself, the officers jabbed knives into them. He was beaten until the side of his body became a mass of blood-filled blisters. Then the officers pushed him against the wall and used him as a human target, throwing knives into the wall around his head.

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MISS HOLMES, meanwhile, was taken to a car outside the cafe, where she was beaten and abused by the officers. She was beaten over the head with a night-stick; they made obscene threats to jab the stick into her body if she did not give them information about the so-called rape suspect.

This lasted four hours. When the officers left, Lillie was missing $65 or $70 from the drawer where he kept his money.

Mr. Lillie and Miss Holmes have reported the beatings to the Sheriff's Department, to the Lighthouse for the Blind, and to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Holmes has identified several of the deputies who came to the cafe and took part in the beatings, and she claims that she could identify all of them if given an opportunity. No steps have been taken by the Sheriff's Department against any of the men identified by Miss Holmes.

This story—like all the other cases of police brutality against the Negro people—has been suppressed by all the newspapers of Houston except the Negro press.

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SUNNYSIDE ADDITION, Negro community where the alleged rape is supposed to have occurred, has undergone a virtual reign of terror for the past week. Homes have been invaded, and a number of people have been beaten. In all cases, persons beaten have been warned against reporting to the NAACP. Mr. Lillie himself has asked for protection against further beatings. Almost the entire Sheriff's Department, including special officers and petty Negro stoolpigeons, has been mobilized to take part in this reign of terror.

Two men have already been arrested for participation in the so-called "rape"—one a victim of chronic arthritis who has to walk with a cane most of the time. The alleged rape case has all the markings of a frameup, and is openly spoken of as such. **"It is definitely known by the sheriff's department," writes a columnist for The Informer, local Negro newspaper, "just what kind of a girl it was who was alleged to have been ravished. Wonder if this will be another Scottsboro case, as far as the girl involved is concerned?"**

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THE UNPROVOKED beating and torture of the blind Negro veteran has aroused horror and protests throughout Houston. The NAACP has been taking Mr. Lillie to churches throughout the city as a living proof of the brutal sadism of the Sheriff's Department. The Civil Rights Congress is conducting a postcard campaign, to demand that the City Council hold public hearings on police brutality against the Negro people. The Communist Party of Houston has distributed thousands of leaflets to white workers, pointing out that "brutalized law officers who have 'gotten away with murder'—or near murder—in beating up Negroes will not hesitate to beat up white workers on strike for a living wage, or unemployed veterans seeking work or justice."

As a result of protests to date, the Harris County grand jury is holding an investigation of the beating of Mr. Lillie. But this investigation is likely to be a whitewash of the Sheriff's Department, unless there are many more protests and action to counteract the intimidation of possible witnesses.

The Press Is Silent; Only the Local Negro Papers . . .



HOUSTON INFORMER

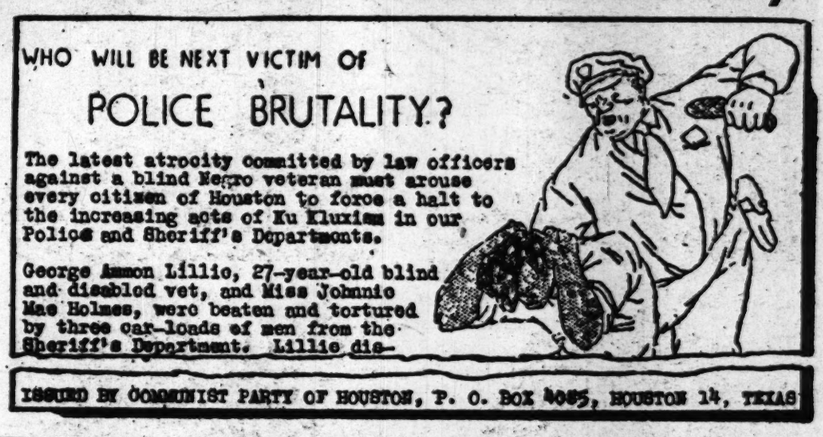
VOL. 3—No. 18 HOUSTON 1, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949 PRICE: 10 Cents

TORTURED VICTIM

Blind and a disabled veteran, GEORGE AMMON LILLIE, 27, seeks aid from the local branch of the NAACP, after a severe beating, he said Officers gave him Sunday night. His sister, MRS. GUTHRIA TERRY and a brother, WILLIE LILLIE, 29, look on as MRS. LULU WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP takes down Lillie's story. In the bottom picture are Lillie's hands, the marks indicate where Lillie says he was pricked on the hands with knives and on the right is shown his left side where he says the welts were caused from licks with night sticks. The injuries were viewed again by District Attorney A. C. Winborn, Chief Deputy B. E. Williams and a reporter from The Houston Post.

Only the Negro papers told the story of the beating of blind war veteran Willia Lillie. The Houston Informer told of the assault in page 1 pictures and story (top). A Communist Party leaflet describes the attack (below.)

. . . and Communist Leaflet Tell the Story



WHO WILL BE NEXT VICTIM OF

POLICE BRUTALITY?

The latest atrocity committed by law officers against a blind Negro veteran must arouse every citizen of Houston to force a halt to the increasing acts of Ku Kluxism in our Police and Sheriff's Departments.

George Ammon Lillie, 27-year-old blind and disabled vet, and Miss Johnnie Mae Holmes, were beaten and tortured by three car-loads of men from the Sheriff's Department. Lillie dis-

ISSUED BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOUSTON, P. O. BOX 4085, HOUSTON 14, TEXAS

Cops Frame Young Negro for 'Rape', Offer Fair Trial for Mother's Home

DALLAS, Tex.—An attempt to extort a house and lot from a Negro mother in exchange for a fair trial for her son was the shocking accusation made here against local police authorities.

The charge came to light at an unsegregated meeting in defense of Clifton Okra, under a death sentence on a phony rape frameup. The meeting was attended by about 500 persons, who contributed $850 to a defense fund for Okra.

Okra's mother, according to defense counsel, was approached by deputies and a lawyer, who took the young Negro to his mother's home and offered to "defend" him in return for the house and lot in which she lived.

White and Negro speakers addressed the rally, sponsored by the NAACP. A leaflet calling for attendance was issued by the Industrial Club of the Communist Party of Dallas.

Young Okra was charged with the rape of a white Dallas woman last fall. He was convicted and sentenced to death. In Texas this means the electric chair. His attorneys demanded a mistrial on two grounds: the jury that convicted him was an all-white jury, and the fact that Okra was taken into court handcuffed. This prejudiced the jury by indicating that he might be a dangerous criminal.

THE COURT ignored the point of the all-white jury. A mistrial and charge of venue was granted on the second point. The new trial will be held in Georgetown, Texas, about 25 miles north of Austin, the state capitol.

When Tom Howard, white, who is one of Okra's lawyer, visited him in the jailhouse, he found him leaning helplessly against the wall, unable to stand without support. Howard found Okra's head swollen to almost twice its normal size, both eyes shut, nose apparently broken, and huge welts across his face and head. He was shocked at such police brutality and found it hard to believe that it happened in the United States.

The deputies' claim that Okra had resisted when they went to arrest him was refuted by Judge W. E. Richburg, an Oak Cliff Justice of the Peace. Judge Richburg saw Okra brought into the jail and reported that there was not a mark on him at the time.

After a night in jail for Okra, his "confession" was produced by the authorities. It was signed by Okra, who was bleeding and bruised. He later repudiated it in court. Okra was "identified" a month after the alleged raping.

THE WOMAN, Mrs. William Slack, claims that she and her husband were parked in a car when a Negro, later identified as Okra, stopped his truck and asked for gas. She claims that when they told him they had no gas he forced her husband to kneel in the road, went back to his truck and got some battery acid, threw it on Mr. Slack's face, and raped her.

Records at the Parkland hospital, where the Slacks were examined, show that Slack's face was injured by acid, but that the woman had not been raped. People here ask why was acid found splattered in the Slack car, and why did Mrs. Slack not report her alleged rape until four days after she claims it happened. It is also being asked why Slack continued to kneel in the middle of the road if he was left alone?

The Okra Defense Committee is trying to raise $5,000. Contributions should be sent to Rev. S. T. Alexander, Okra Defense Fund Hdq., 1723 Allen St., Dallas, Tex. Also defending Okra is U. S. Tate, a Negro attorney, Alabama born and recently from Washington, D. C.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting and interpreting latest news and trends in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.



Texans Face Rent Hike as Solons Use Loophole of Tighe Wood's Edict

AUSTIN, Tex. — The Senate State Affairs Committee has voted approval of a bill to abolish all rent controls in Texas. This action followed a two-hour public hearing on the bill drawn up by Rep. Carleton Moore of Houston. The bill has already passed the Texas house.

Both supporters and opponents of the bill came to testify from all over the state. But while only landlords spoke in favor of the bill, opponents included persons in all walks of life and of all political beliefs.

G. B. Nichols, a G. I. student at the University of Texas, testified that if rents went up $10 a month more he would have to leave the state and go to school somewhere else. Joe Steadham, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, told the committee that in Austin and Ft. Worth there were plenty of houses to rent, but all at $85 to $150 a month. Other speakers against rent decontrol included Bill Wills, chairman of the American Legion committee to retain rent control; Harry Lott, Negro candidate for the city council of Austin in the last elections; C. W. Smith, El Paso attorney; and Brig. Gen. B. E. Gates of Randolph Field.

Tom Neal, State Director of the Progressive Party, was present at the hearings, but was prevented from speaking because of the alleged "lack of time."

In a written statement to the Committee, the Communist Party of Texas pointed out that the working people of Texas are already paying between 30 to 60 percent of their income for rent. Rent decontrol would be most sharply felt by the Negro and Mexican-American workers, already crowded into high-rent ghettoes, and would be particularly serious for the growing number of unemployed in Texas.

Nab Rightwingers In Murder Attempt On Mine, Mill Aides

By Bernard Burton

Assassination has come to the fore again as a method of fighting unions and strikes. In the same week that Victor Reuther narrowly averted death at the hands of parties unknown, pistol bullets and shotgun slugs whipped through the room shared by two leaders of the ten-month American Zinc Oxide strikes in East St. Louis, Ill.

The men slated to be wiped out were Jesse R. Van Camp, international executive board member of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Howard Goddard, of the union's educational department. This was the third known attempt to get these men.

It was preceded by the riddling of Goddard's car as it was parked outside his home and by an attempt to get Van Camp and Goddard as they entered a radio station to make a broadcast on behalf of the strikers.

Peculiarly, the infiltration of suspicious looking goons into the East St. Louis area coincided with two other occurrences. They were, first, American Zinc's hiring as "labor consultants" of one of the nation's most notorious strike-breaking agencies, the Spohrer and Arner agency. Secondly, was the appearance of a red-baiting discredited expelled Mine, Mill official, Angelo Verdu, who announced a raiding expedition against the union.

Verdu, had appeared this time as a representative of the Progressive Metalworkers Council, a CIO Shipyard group. But Verdu's activities in Shipyard were so murky, that he had even been cut off the payroll of that outfit. Nevertheless, he appeared in East St. Louis as a representative of PMC —and there was no disclaimer from Delmond Garst, CIO regional director.

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ONLY DIFFERENCE between this case, however, and other shootings is that arrests were made this time. Among the five men arrested were Verdu's brother Joe, Joe's son Frank, and Harry Hoffman, bartender at the Cotton Club, a joint which is run by Verdu. They were caught in the neighborhood of the crime immediately after the last shooting and charged with assault to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, riot and malicious destruction of property.

Joe Verdu's brazen excuse that he was just a "victim of circumstances" drew snickers in the area —in view of the fact that police shook down the mob of five pistols, knives with 22-inch blades, two pieces of empty lead pipe and an empty 16-gauge shotgun shell.

Further complicity of Angelo Verdu was indicated when he, along with his wife and two local business men arranged for the $24,500 bail for the five. The two business men were Walter Smoski and Al Onofrey, who had filed a million-dollar suit against the union and were part of a "citizens" group which had tried to break the strike.

The five were caught through the quick thinking of Van Camp and Goddard. At about 1:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 26, the two union leaders had just returned to their room. They detected the sound of air escaping from the tires of Goddard's car, and, shouting out of the window, they apparently frightened off the goons who took off in two cars.

Van Camp then called the police who examined the car, in which the wires had been cut and tires slashed. Shortly after the police left, the two cars returned and let loose several shotgun blasts at Goddard's auto, riddling the rear windows and the body.

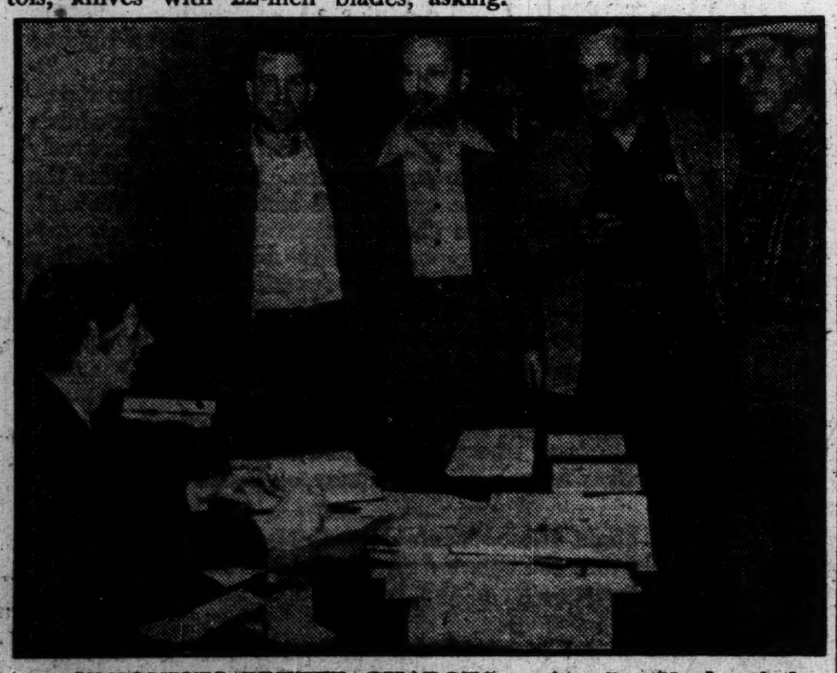
This time the police returned and kept watch. An hour later the gunmen returned and fired through the windows of the room. But this time the police had cordoned off the area and caught the men before they could get away.

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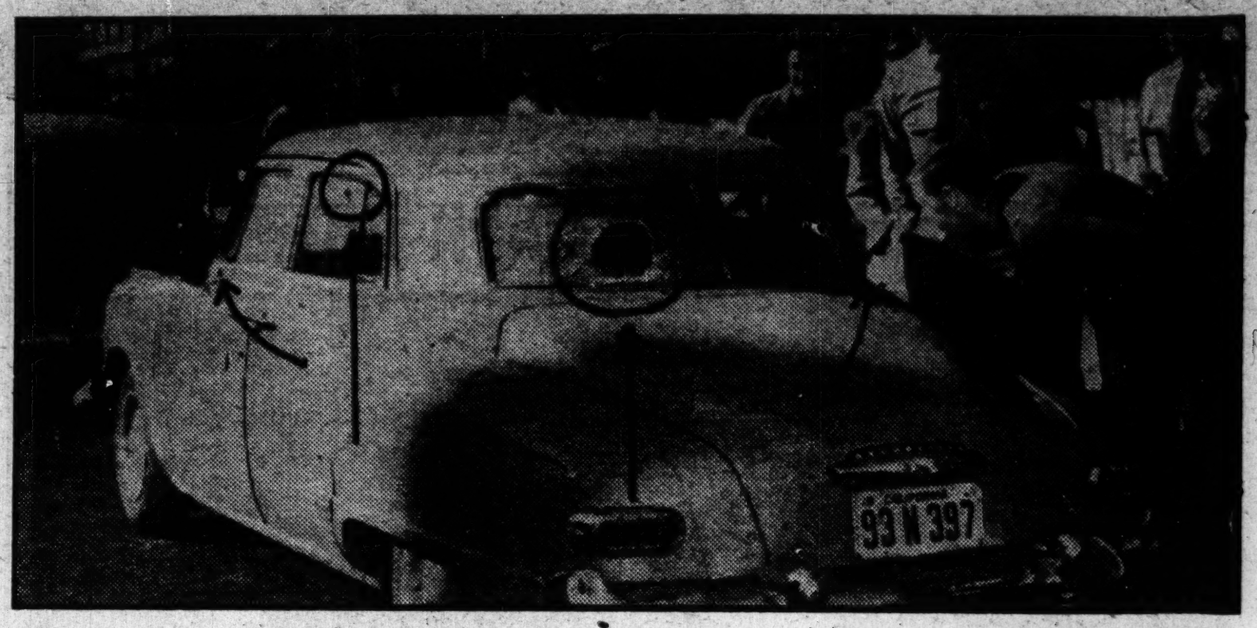
ONLY A FEW DAYS EARLIER an attempt had been made to repeat on Van Camp and Goddard a replica of the assault which cost Maurice Travis, Mine, Mill secretary-treasurer, the loss of an eye as a result of an assault outside a radio booth in Bessemer, Ala.

Raiding, baiting, frameups, frustrated murder attempts, illegal and "legal" (as in Metaline Falls, Wash.) have failed to stops the nationwide American Zinc strike.

But increasingly, the strikers and other workers are asking the question: where does national CIO come in? The last CIO Executive Board meeting passed a resolution supporting the strike. But why haven't national CIO and its representative in the East St. Louis area spoken up against these latest outrages? the strikers are asking.



UNIONISTS PREFER CHARGES against Joe Verdu of the Progressive Metal Workers Council, a CIO shipyard group. Photo shows (left to right) Police Justice Roy Stone; Wayne Reid, Vice-President of the Fairmont Smelter Workers Local Union 82; Howard Goddard, educational department of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Jesse R. Van Camp, International Executive Board member of the Mine, Mill union; and Joe Carillo, recording secretary of Local 82.



THE BULLET-RIDDLED automobile in which the two officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union narrowly escaped death at the hands of goons of the CIO rightwing shipyard outfit, the Progressive Metal Workers Council.

Ford Workers Blazed a Trail

How They Were Betrayed—And How They Can Still Win

By Phil Schatz

Organizational Secretary, Communist Party, Dearborn Auto Section

DETROIT, Mich.—Fifty-six thousand Rouge workers, and 5,000 at the Lincoln plant, shut the mighty Ford Motor Co., in a three-week strike against speedup, unprecedented in the history of the American labor movement. This mighty rebellion against the ruthless speedup policies of the company, irrespective of the final Reuther-Bugas settlement, was in itself a great victory for the Ford workers. They demanded a voice in the setting of production schedules which hitherto had been the exclusive right of management. They questioned the oft-repeated slogan of management and its representatives in the labor movement of a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work." In doing so they were challenging the right of the company to extract the maximum out of the worker's labor power.

The militant Ford strikers served notice on the "human engineer," Henry Ford II, that they would resist speedup. The strike provided the Ford workers with the experience of unity and confidence, which will stand them in good stead in their future battles against the company.

This, the longest strike in the history of Local 600, was an offensive action of major magnitude. The very issue—speedup—was an advanced struggle, to prevent the company from placing the full burden of the economic crisis on the workers. Subjectively, the workers who struck against speedup, were likewise silently striking out against fear of unemployment and war, general insecurity and in anger at the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act.

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THE REMARKABLE demonstration of unity of 56,000 workers at the Rouge behind the specific speedup grievance in final asembly of B Building (a building employing 3,000 workers) gave evidence of the mood of struggle into which the working class is moving.

It was powerful enough to speed aside every effort of Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, to prevent strike action. It was the high point of seven months of active rank and file struggle against speedup. In these seven months the workers advanced from leaflets, resolutions, petition campaigns, stoppages, lunch time demonstrations, finally, to strike action. It is a tribute to the strength of a rank and file movement in compelling even a desperate Reuther Social Democratic leadership to demagogically head up a strike against speedup.

From the beginning, Reuther looked at this strike like the plague, maneuvering only to end it quickly, on any terms which would not expose his role. He ended the strike on the basis of a betrayal of the just demands of the Ford workers. Even the immediate speedup grievance in final assembly was sold out when Reuther proposed erbitration of the crucial issue of the right of the company to run the lines at any speed necessary to meet its daily production schedules. This after three weeks of union argumentation against arbitration.

"Remember the paid lunch period," that's what Tommy Thompson, president of Local 600, wrote in **Ford Facts** for May 21, 1949. He added: "That's what arbitration of an issue did for the Local 600 membership a little over a year ago. Shall we burn our fingers twice? Of course not."

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THE BETRAYAL further consisted of limiting the speedup issue to final assembly in B Building and Lincoln, despite the sentiment for the establishment of a pattern to lick speedup in all Rouge buildings, departments and on all jobs. Only the adoption of picket line resolutions, signatures on petitions and a demonstration of Ford workers before the negotiating room prevented an earlier strike sellout regardless of the phony nature of the settlement. However, it's significant that Ford couldn't directly break the strike and had to make the pretense of granting "concessions" to the union in a signed settlement. This shows that the Ford workers can use their united strength to force through major concessions on the wage, pension and contract issues in the days ahead.

The strike took place under conditions favorable to the union. This was the moment, when the company was preparing to stockpile parts and increase car production in preparation for the reopening of the contract, to strike heavy blows against Henry Ford II. This was the moment for a militant leadership fundamentally to challenge the unlimited right of the company to set production standards; to eliminate the company security clauses of the contract; to eliminate the tyrannical penalty system; to reopen the entire contract, including wages and company-paid pensions. Instead, Reuther fought like a caged tiger to limit the issue to the B Building and Lincoln immediate speedup grievances.

A wall was erected around the strikers. Rulings were adopted preventing the distribution of leaflets to the pickets, while steps were taken to reduce the picket lines drastically. During the course of the strike no channels were provided (building meetings, etc.) for the strikers to hear reports and express their opinions. The daily strike bulletins were devoid of content. The union's general council (highest body) and Local 600 executive board knew only about the strike what they read in the newspapers.

President Tommy Thompson, chieftain of Local 600, displayed little courage in preventing the dictatorial usurpation of power by Reuther, and in bringing differences on strike settlement to the Ford workers. For this, Thompson merits criticism of the Ford workers.

THE ORGANIZATION of progressive leaders of the rank and file of Local 600, who polled some 14,000 votes in the last election, strengthened their influence among the workers through a widely supported leaflet they issued, entitled "United We Stand." It called upon the local and international union to adopt the tactics of strike struggle, and minimum terms for agreement which alone could result in victory. Had they spoken up boldly from the beginning of the strike their influence could have been even greater.

More and more during this strike did Ford workers come to see and understand the constructive role of the Communist Party and individual Communist Party members. Tens of thousands of workers remember that it was the Dearborn auto section of the Communist Party, in collaboration with the Michigan Worker, which eight months ago started an incessant campaign and exposure of the speedup in the plant, despite the red-baiting by the leadership and their denial of speedup.

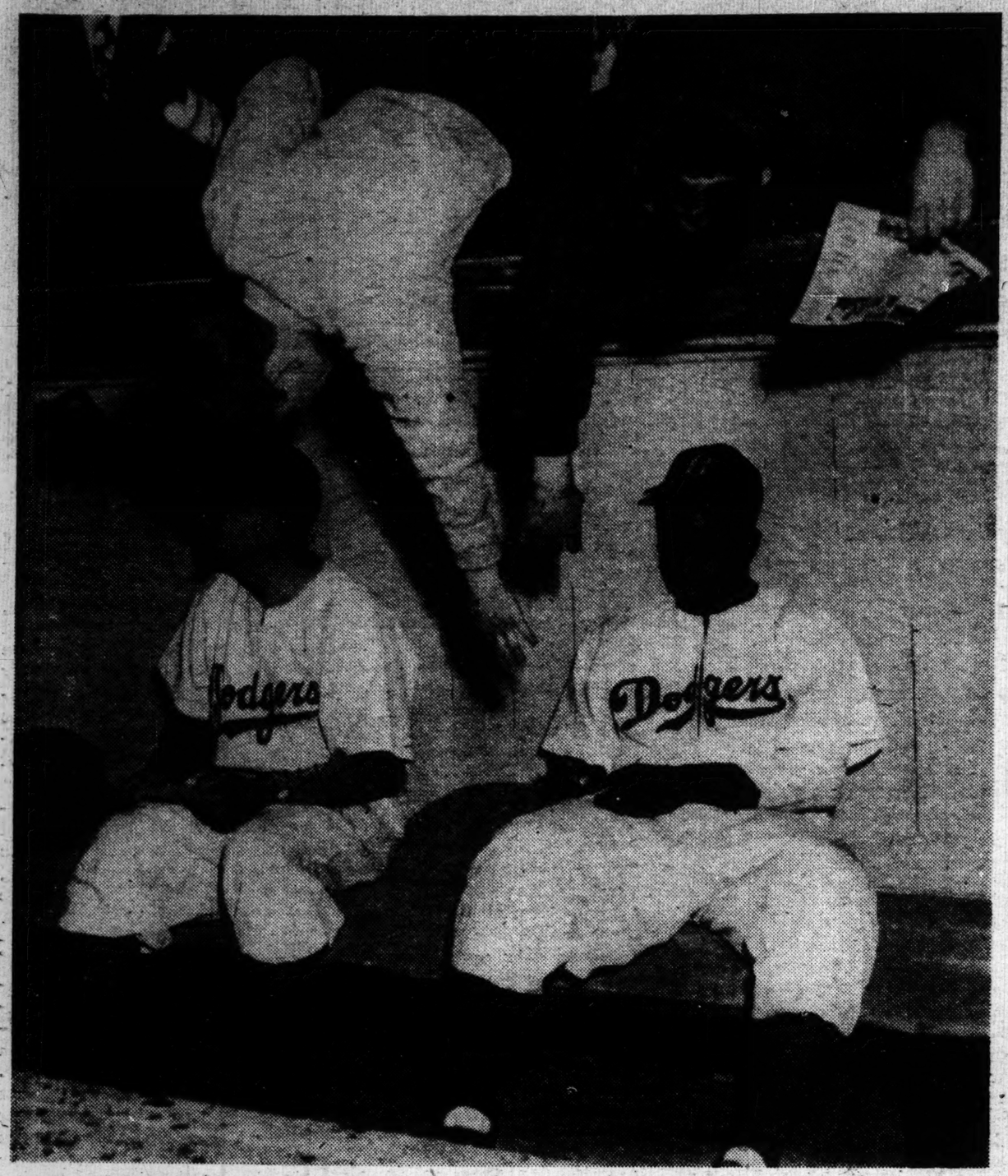
Ford workers eagerly greeted the leaflet by Bill McKie, veteran Communist, five hours before the strike walkout, hailing the magnificent significance of the strike. They will remember the Daily Worker during the strike (an average of 1,200 sold each day) and the Michigan Worker, as the only newspapers which provided them with fresh up-to-the-minute information, features, and analysis of the strike.

They will remember the individual dynamic work of Communists like Nelson Davis, who despite restrictions and attempted intimidation spent eight hours each day on the picket line,

As Ford workers stream into the plant this week, uncertain as to the exact meaning of the terms of the strike settlement (nearly two-thirds of the 6,500 present did not vote at the ratification rally) they will test the results of the strike settlement by their own experience on the job. Rank and file pressure forced Reuther to promise to reopen the speedup issue during contract negotiations in case of an unfavorable ruling by the arbitrator. Continuing rank and file pressure will continue to force Reuther, as the next steps in the struggle, to fight for a drastic change in the company security contract regardless of the decision of the arbitrator, as well as an all-out struggle for a wage increase and a company-paid pension.

WORKER Sports

A PRECIOUS AUTOGRAPH INDEED...



WHILE THE FANS practically stand on their heads to get to him, Jackie Robinson signs autographs in the Brooklyn Dodger dugout before game time. Those signature requests are heavier than ever these days what with Jackie's phenomenal hitting burning up the National League. The Dodger second baseman is sizzling along at a .360 clip and leads the loop in runs-batted-in. With men on bases, Robbie has become one of the most feared cleanup hitters in the loop. Seven homers already to his credit, Jackie is a cinch to go well above his circuit output of previous seasons. Yes, Robinson has become the magic name in Brooklyn.

AMAZING ED JOOST IS TALK OF THE A. L.

Eddie Joost, veteran Philadelphia Athletic shortstop, is a leading candidate today for a berth on the American League's 1949 All-Star team. Manager Connie Mack of the A's calls the 32-year-old Joost **"the best shortstop in the league"** and a surprisingly large number of baseball men agree with him despite the presence in the circuit of such stars as Vern Stephens, Lou Boudreau, Phil Rizzuto and Luke Appling.

"When Joost is out there at shortstop," commented team-mate Dick Fowler, "a pitcher never has to worry.

"He makes difficult plays look simple and hardly knows what an error is. Eddie's the best shortstop around for my money."

• • •

THE AMAZING thing about Joost this season, however, has been his heavy hitting and sharp slugging. Currently, the bespectacled, 168-pound Joost, who is normally a .250 hitter, is whaling away at an impressive .315 clip.

"It's early in the season yet," explained the popular Philly shortstop, minimizing his accomplishment. **"I just keep swinging and I guess I've been extremely lucky so far."**

Lucky or not, the fact remains that Joost is experiencing his best season of the nine he has spent in the majors. Barring a sudden tailspin, Eddie looks like a good bet to participate in the All-Star tilt at Brooklyn in mid-July.

"You know," mused Joost, **"I've been playing professional ball now for 17 years and I find that I'm still learning about the game. I imagine I've slowed down some, too, but I certainly don't feel it. I think I get around as good as I ever did."**

The subject of his hitting was broached, and Eddie replied:

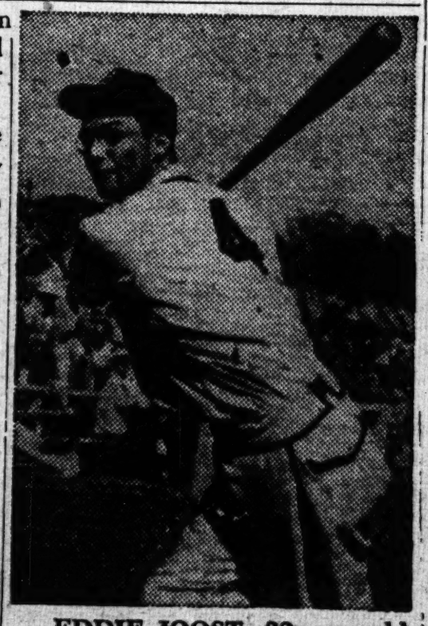
"Funny thing about that is everybody keeps asking me what I'm doing differently.

"The answer is nothing," he said with a smile.

"I'm standing the same way in the batter's box, I'm swinging the same way I always have, I'm using the same bat and my outlook is the same as ever.

"After you're in this business for awhile, though, I figure you should improve naturally.

"Maybe," he said, shrugging his shoulders, **"that's what I'm doing."**



EDDIE JOOST, 33 year old shortstop of the A's who never could hit much till last season, apparently wasn't a one year flash at bat, for there he is again clouting a solid .342. PS—he's a fine shortstop and all in all, key man to any flag hopes the A's entertain.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An "Unpopular" Title Fite

DUE-DATE IS June 22nd for the heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott, only three weeks away, and yet from the shroud of silence around it you'd never know a fight is on tap to determine promoter Joe Louis' successor.

Oh there'll be some publicity on it as the date nears. But it's the nature of same that I'd like to touch on. This fight has already come in for early ridicule in the press, ostensibly because of the alleged mediocrity of the two battlers. This is nonsense, and more important, just another example of jimcrow thinking and which hasn't yet been completely kayoed in the ring and its higher echelons.

Despite the fine records of Charles and Walcott, both battlers are being belittled as championship material. Jersey Joe has taken the measure of every wartime heavyweight who cared to step in there with him and even when he further proved himself an exceptionally gifted ring tactician in two tries with Louis, still the hooks were thrown into Walcott. On the basis of his record, Walcott unquestionably belongs as party of either part in any battle to designate the next heavyweight king.

The same can be said of Ezzard Charles. Here we have a fellow who has taken a disgraceful runaround in his own light-heavyweight division, dodged by Gus Lesnevich until Gus lost it to Freddie Mills, and who in the interim had to tackle the heavyweights in order to make a night's wages. Tackle them he did, and Charles has shown himself to be quite a hunk of fistic talent in the emphatic manner in which he disposed of all the bigger boys he met.

ON WHAT GROUNDS is this fight being belittled, then? As indicated before, the facade of both battlers being less than worthy of the heavyweight championship! Now nobody is saying either Charles or Walcott belongs in the same classification with Joe Louis, but then again who does? And isn't this the old nasty business of double standards for Negro athletes? Did every white heavyweight contender have to be on a par with Jack Dempsey? And how many heavyweights of the past 15 years can you name who have been involved in heavyweight title affairs who had as much overall class and talent as either Walcott or Charles?

The tone was set for this fight right after Louis retired, joined forces with promoters Wirtz and Norris, and signed the two most clearly logical contenders in an elimination bout to determine his successor. Immediately the reactionary hubbub in the press concerning Louis' retirement (he should've lost the title in the ring, some declared in righteous anger) and the general belittling of Joe's entry into the lilywhite field of fight promotions carried over "logically" into the question about his choice of Walcott and Charles "What's he trying to do – keep the heavyweight title an all-Negro affair?"(!)

Fact of the matter is, I don't believe the men who run boxing are too happy about the idea of the next heavyweight champion of the world also being a Negro. The heavy title has always been the big one, the something special in the way of fistic values. Remember how many Negro contenders they actually allowed Louis to meet in his 12-year reign of 26 title defenses? Only two. John Henry Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott. The other Negro heavies around at the time, fellows like Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard, Harry Bobo, the late Lem Franklin were allowed to twiddle their thumbs while the Al McCoys, Red Burmans, Gus Dorazios and Jack Ropers were dug up.

Fight promoters have always tried to put up some artificial stigma about Negroes fighting for the heavyweight title – something which traces back to the fact that one of the greatest heavyweight champs who ever lived, Jack Johnson, "antagonized" many of the ring powers that be by refusing to play Uncle Tom. For this, Johnson was slandered through the years, long after his fighting days were done, as one of those "bad" Negroes. And this jimcrow inspired fable was used as the means by which all Negro heavies up until Louis had an impossible task trying to crack the heavyweight title scene which had become a strictly jimcrow affair.

IT WASN'T UNTIL Louis rose like a comet in the early 30's and the heavy division was in a tragic state of affairs, that a bigtime promoter, in this case Mike Jacobs, realized he had a potential goldmine in the brilliant Negro battler and began making all the inner-office moves without which a fighter, any fighter, can get nowheres in the ring regardless of talent. And I'm sure that nobody naively imagines this was the end-all to the question. Joe Louis, from the very first big fight he had in the east, to his last fight with Walcott, had to contend with the rotten chauvinistic stuff in the press anytime he failed to flatten an opponent in double-quick time. If a guy went the distance with him, Joe was again **"the blinking, befuddled colored boy"** – to say nothing of the vile portrait of Louis when he first came up as someone who lived only for ice cream, fried chicken, comics, and the few moments in the ring when he would "savagely" turn on an opponent.

When age caught up with Louis and he had his hands full with the elusive Walcott, the press painted both Negro battlers as **"barnstorming extras from a road company of Green Pastures,"... ad nauseum.**

And how about those "white hopes" Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine would tour the country for while Louis reigned supreme? Another obvious carry-over of the "white hope" search during Jack Johnson's tenure as champ.

So if they found it a little difficult to swallow 12 years of a Negro as heavyweight champion, how did you expect them to react to the sight of two Negroes fighting to determine the next heavyweight king? If two white heavies like Lee Savold or Lee Oma or Gus Lesnevich were in there fighting one another, there'd be the same excited hoopla which surrounded those inept heavy title matches of the pre-Louis thirties.

But Walcott and Charles? Yes, there's a word for it.

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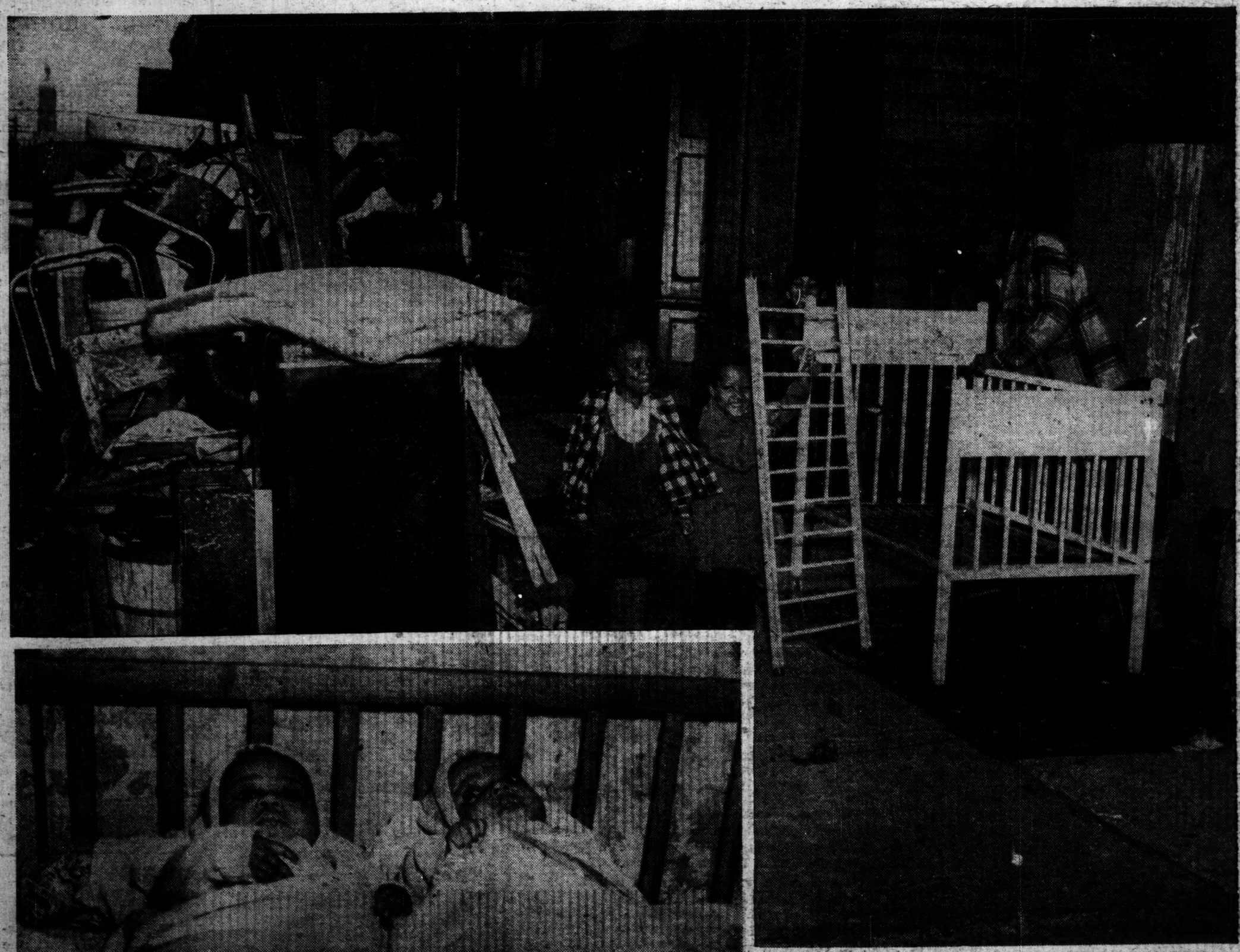
Party's Defense of U.S. Told in Trial of '12'

—See Page 3—

CARPET WORKERS TO FIGHT IF FIRM BALKS

See Page 2

NEIGHBORS STOP THIS EVICTION



NEIGHBORS ACT! Angered by the heartless action of landlord and police who evicted Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Workman and their family of six children, neighbors, led by Mrs. Hattie Lumpkin, local Communist Party leader, moved the family right back into their apartment. At left, babies of the family, the six month twins, Rita and Rudolph, who were both ill at the time of the attempted eviction. See story, page 2.

If Bosses Continue Stalling

Carpet Workers Prepare to Strike

YONKERS. — By an overwhelming voice vote, 2000 employees of the Alexander Smith Carpet Company again voted to strike should present negotiations with management fail to result in a 15c hourly wage boost. The workers, members of Local 122, Textile Workers Union, jampacked Trinity Hall last Sunday despite the fact that the meeting fell in the middle of the holiday weekend. "Carpet workers," as one worker put it, "can't afford a vacation."

The meeting enthusiastically endorsed the stand of their negotiating committee, headed by Charles Hughes, the Local's business agent, who declared to the workers. "If we retreat now, we'll keep on retreating."

Asserting that the company is rolling in profits, Hughes requested a vote of confidence for the wage increase demand and for a strike if negotiations again broke down. The audience responded with a vigorous okay.

THE PRESENT CONTRACT expired May 29. A previous vote of the membership had approved a strike set for May 31. However, Hughes announced, the company had requested another week of negotiations, and he recommended that it be granted. Voting approval, the workers scheduled another meeting on Sunday, June 5, when the negotiating committee will report on developments.

The workers' militancy is having its effect on the company and, apparently, on Hughes, who, although a practiced red-baiter, did not red-bait once throughout the meeting. "We are fighting the company and nobody else," he declared. "Let's remember that." Negotiations had broken down, he said, when the company not only had rejected the union's demands but had refused to offer counter proposals.

Condemning the company's efforts to divide the workers, Hughes read aloud a letter sent to every employee by Fred Klein, president of Alexander Smith. Klein had dusted off and used the timeworn company plea of poverty. He urged his employees to hold off for another six months, when, he asserted, the company would be more disposed to talk wage increases. This was only a crude attempt to isolate the union's leadership from the membership, Hughes stated.

WARNING that the company is out to bust the union, Hughes cited the need for a clear-cut seniority clause in the new contract.

BULLETIN:

A total of 1,500 workers have been suddenly laid-off by the Alexander Smith Carpet Co. in the midst of union negotiations. This latest company maneuver to intimidate the workers was as much as admitted when Harold C. Zulauf, company vice president, confirmed the lay-off and stated that these 1,500 "preparatory" workers would be given an indefinite "furlough." •



Molony Discovers Unemployment!

By Russ Depasquale

BUFFALO

DISTRICT DIRECTOR Joseph Molony gazed into his crystal ball and suddenly discovered what we have said for some time, namely, that thousands of steel workers are losing their jobs in the Buffalo area.

In a statement sent to the Mayor's Committee On Full Employment, Molony has called to their attention that the Bond Plant of the American Radiator Co. will soon close. This will leave the thousand workers that remain of a force of 2,500 as of a year ago, without jobs.



All progressives agree that there must be a program of public works and housing to take up the slack in employment. Yet, when an unemployment conference was called by the American Labor Party to formulate such a program, the steel staff told members of the Steel Union that they should not take part in this conference. They stated further that the Mayor's committee was the recognized committee for labor. What Joe Molony does not tell the steel workers is that the responsibility for these layoffs rests on the shoulders of the steel trusts.

The speed-up in the Bond Plant that resulted from Murray's policy of increased production has led to overproduction and layoffs. Just to remind Molony where his do-nothing policy has led the workers, we point out that when the first 15 percent of the workers were recently laid off, the rest of the Bond plant workers were speeded up to produce as much as the full crews, NOT A WORD FROM MOLONY!

When an additional 20 percent were laid off, more speed-up and again NOT A WORD FROM MOLONY! Now when this speed-up has resulted in filling up Bond's warehouse and the workers are being thrown out in the streets, NOT A WORD FROM MOLONY as to where the responsibility lies. His only answer is work projects, and even on this question he won't support such movements as that of the ALP to obtain these projects.

These layoffs are taking place at a time when the American Radiator Company shows its highest profits in history. The answer to unemployment must be a fight against speed-up. The Steel Trusts must be made to keep the workers on the job. It was from the sweat of these workers that these profits were made. It is time that some of these profits were returned to those who produce them. A program for the workers should be no speed-up, no layoffs, and a struggle for a 30-hour week with 40-hour pay. Let Molony lead the steelworkers in struggle around such a program instead of attempting to lock the barn after the horse has been stolen.

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Danger Signals Ahead

THE MAY 21 ISSUE of Local 2601 News, under the editorship of that "militant" Vince Copeland, raises the whole question of speed-up and unemployment in the Bethlehem plant. They point out that lay-offs have taken place in the Speciality Shop, Strip Mill, and the Tar Plant in the Coke Ovens. Although this is true, it is but an indication of the whole picture.

The entire plant is being speeded up on a new basis. The elimination of crews, the introduction of new machinery, and the green light given to the company by the International leadership has resulted in Bethlehem making $33,000,000 in the first three months of 1949, as compared with $34,000,000 during the war years.

In a statement issued by the Steel Trusts, printed in the N. Y. Times of Sunday, May 29, it was stated that they soon expect production to be cut 25 to 30 percent. What does the International Union and the leadership of 2601 intend to do to keep the workers on the job? Just talking or printing it in the shop papers is not enough. It is time for action!

Feiner Appeal Set June 15

SYRACUSE. — County Judge Leo Breed ordered a postponement to June 15 to hear the appeal of Irving Feiner, young veteran and University student who faces a 30 day jail sentence for announcing a Trenton Six local rally from a sound truck several weeks ago.

The judge moved the date back when it was learned that the lower court, which had convicted Feiner, did not as yet have the "trial record prepared."

Last week the American Civil Liberties Union announced it will enter the case on behalf of Feiner since "political prejudice" against the American Labor Party, sponsors of the Trenton Six rally was evident in this case.

Coming Next Week!

"FARM FRONT"

A semi-monthly column of news about New York State farmers by George Cook, veteran farmer and Chairman of the Farm Council, Communist Party.

ROCHESTER SPURNS SALES TAX

ROCHESTER.—The voters of Monroe County went to the polls on May 21 and defeated a sales tax proposition by a vote of almost two to one. They also voted against a proposed bond issue for the erection of a commercially-run sports arena to be built as a War Memorial.

The Republican Party is searching the result of the vote and hoping to find some measure of solace in it. They have developed a unique theory. They maintain that since the choice the voters had was to keep the present business tax or to substitute the sales tax for it, that it was a vote of confidence for them.

The people had no choice in this election but to maintain this tax since the proposition only gave them the choice of a business tax or the sales tax.

Both the American Labor Party and the Communist Party issued leaflets at the plant gates advising the workers of the swindle that the administration was trying to put over and pointing out the loaded nature of the proposition, and urging the workers to vote "NO" on this issue.

Aroused Community Halts Eviction

By Hank Lawrence

BUFFALO. — It was tenants and the Communist Party versus landlord and police in a day-long struggle at 91 Peckham St. When night fell, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Workman, and their six children, were reunited in their apartment, with all their furniture, which had been moved out into the street.

At one time during the day, Mr. Workman and the four oldest children, were out in the street with the furniture, while Mrs. Workman stayed with the six-month-old twins, Rita and Rudolph, in the empty apartment from which the stove, heater, and all food had been removed. The two babies were both ill with colds. A marshal stood guard over the apartment, and threatened to jail anyone who moved a stick of furniture back in.

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WHEN NIGHT FELL, and a cold rain started, the tenants of the block, organized by Mrs. Hattie Lumpkin, Chairman of the Ellicott District of the Communist Party, and Mrs. Ennis Lumpkin, Chairman of the Frederick Douglass Club of the Communist Party, both of 263 Watson St., took matters in their own hands, and within half an hour returned all the furniture back into the apartment. When the day was over, the family had food and shelter again. No attempt was made to evict the Workmans the next day.

The landlord, Milledge Merritt, had four times tried to evict the Workmans on the phony excuse of redecorating the apartment. Last week, he moved another family downstairs into an old barroom without heat, water, toilet or bath, telling them they would be able to move upstairs when the Workman's were evicted. Finally, a court order for eviction was obtained and on the morning of May 24, the moving men went to work.

Mrs. Workman immediately went for help to the Lumpkin home on 263 Watson St. Before long, the neighborhood had turned out to support the homeless family. The furniture was kept from being put into a moving van, while strong overtures were made to the police to halt the eviction. The marshall, enraged at the resistance of the people of the neighborhood, stormed, "Everything was allright until those d— Communists showed up!" He refused to let photographers for the Upstate Worker and the Criterion, Negro weekly, to take any pictures of the apartment. He threatened to arrest anyone who tried to move food or furniture back into the house.

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MR. MERRIWEATHER, Editor of the CRITERION, who was present at the eviction, demanded to know which judge had issued the eviction notice. The marshall refused to name the judge. Mrs. Lumpkin and Mr. Merriweather, said they were leaving to find out who had issued the order. No sooner had they left the marshall and all the police, five or six of them disappeared and never returned.

As supper time approached, Mrs. Workman fed the two twins their bottles of milk, while the rest of the family sat on the floor in the empty apartment and wondered what the night would bring.

About seven o'clock, a cold rain started to fall. (The temperature later that night went down to 39 degrees.) It was apparent that there would be no help from the Welfare Bureau, in spite of the promises of the marshall.

A conference was held, and it was decided that the health of the children, especially the two sick babies, would be in danger if they had to stay all night without cooked food or heat. So twenty people went to work, and in half an hour, the furniture was back in.

AFTERWARDS, plans for a tenants council were discussed. Al Lutsky, chairman, Communist Party of Erie County, stated at the end of the meeting, "With the present laws on the books, which are all in favor of the landlords, every block of tenants in Buffalo should organize to protect their families and homes. This is especially true in the Elliott district, where the Negro people live under the worst conditions in the city, and where they receive little or no protection from the courts. They are at the mercy of the most vicious, rent-gouging landlords, unless they organize in their own defense."

Veteran Party Leader Dies

SYRACUSE.—Edward Cowan, a former railroad worker and member of the Communist Party for 23 years, died last week.

Despite the fact that he was stricken with cancer and was suffering intensely, Cowan insisted on remaining active to the last.

"His example of loyalty and courage," said George Sheldrick, Chairman of the Communist Party of Syracuse, "is an inspiration to all of us. Edward Cowan's death is mourned by the Syracuse Communist Party as a great loss to all who fight for peace and freedom."

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

921 Main St., Rm. 218, Buffalo, N. Y.

116 Wall St., Schenectady, N. Y.

9 Riverdale Ave., Rm. 3, Yonkers, N. Y.

Company Double-Talk Exposed!

'GE' Blames Workers for Speedup and Lay-offs

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — General Electric is resorting to out-and-out blackmail in its attempts to stem the mounting movement by employees for wage increases and against speed-up in its Electronics Park plant.

Last week, in a letter signed by individual foremen and distributed to workers in the Receiver Division, the company blamed present layoffs on the work stoppages that skilled trade workers have been engaging in weekly. The work stoppages are held to protest management's refusal to consider wage grievances.

In a thinly-veiled threat, G.E. warned that if the stoppages don't cease, "we probably will have to shut down a larger portion of our operations." It further claimed that continued work stoppages "would endanger the security of our position in this field (television), on which our future job security depends."

In other words, G.E. warns that if the union fights for wage raises and resists speed-up, the company will shut the plant.

The company's letter rests on nothing but outright falsehoods. First, temporary layoffs had been taking place months before the stoppages by the skilled trades workers even began. Second, the temporary layoffs did not result from work stoppages, but from intense speed-up of television assembly lines.

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PROOF OF THIS is that even while GE was laying off workers "temporarily," it was running huge ads in both local papers for television assemblers (see adjoining column). Thus even as lay-offs were going on new workers were being hired. The new workers are placed on assembly lines running at breakneck speed. Naturally, sets are turned out faster, and the company then shuts the lines down "temporarily."

At present, about 18,000 out of a total working force of 49,000 are unemployed in Syracuse plants. GE is cynically playing on the unemployment fears of its employees to thwart them in their efforts to keep their already sagging standard of living from taking a nose dive.

As to the danger that GE's position in the television field stands in jeopardy—rubbish. It is common knowledge that GE virtually monopolizes television and that competition in that field is almost non-existent.

The speed-up, layoffs, and wage cuts going on at Electronics Park have only one purpose: to increase the already-bloated profits that GE is raking in.

Ad That Appeared In The "Post-Standard" On May 12



Witch-Hunt Bills Blasted By UE Local

ROME, N. Y.—Local 331, UE-CIO at its last membership meeting voted unanimously to condemn the Mundt-Nixon and Ferguson Thought Control Bills.

After spirited discussion in which the bills were blasted by many speakers, the unanimous vote resulted. The resolution also called for immediate action by the local and its membership to inform Sen. Eastland (Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee now discussing the bills, that the proposed legislation was defeated once before, and that workers and their unions are "vigilant and determined" to once again bury these bills.

Contrasting the time, money and effort that has gone into these thought control bills, with the need for time, money and effort that should be spent by legislators in finding jobs for the thousands that are already jobless in the city of Rome and elsewhere throughout the nation, speakers demanded jobs and not witch-hunts.

John Brown got 5 new readers for The Worker . . . how about you?

Do you have the Daily Worker habit? . . . You should.

Lynch Hysteria Whipped Up To Defeat Public Housing

ROCHESTER.—On May 23 the local fascists organized a meeting in which anti-Negro lynch hysteria was built up to attempt to defeat a proposal for public housing. The Republican city administration gave encouragement to the meeting.

A few weeks ago, the Republican dominated City Council, spurred by the rising tide of protest released a plan that tried to stem off the movement in this election year.

The only concrete measure was the proposal to borrow state funds and erect a 250 unit apartment in the North-East district. This project was to take care of all Rochester's public housing needs!

Reactionary elements led by Russel Felerski, former County Commander of the American Legion, organized a protest meeting.

The most degrading terms were used at the meeting in describing the Negro people.

The city representatives there tried to wiggle out and say that the slum dwellers would not be rehoused there but would be selected from all over the city on a non-discriminatory basis. The carefully selected audience booed all reference to anti-discrimination. Two city councilmen present, Niger and Schluter, declared they "had heard the voice of the people and would vote against the project."

The next night at the regular City Council meeting the plan was shelved unanimously. This however does not indicate the full record of colusion by the Republicans. The Anti-Noise ordinance against sound equipment was ignored by the organizers of the meeting who kept two sound trucks cruising all day to build up the meeting. The police did nothing to interfere with these trucks.

The Progressive movement and the Negro people are deeply outraged by this stormtrooper action and the complicity of the city officials. The Baden Ormond Neighborhood Council, an organization in the 7th ward, has announced plans for a protest meeting. They are asking the city councilmen to be present and state their position. The Neighborhood group has announced its intention to utilize sound equipment to advertise the meeting.

The American Labor Party which has already invited Ada B. Jackson to speak here on June 7 on "Civil Liberties and the Cold War" has announced its intention of engaging in an all-out fight to secure this project and as many others as are needed to take care of Rochester's housing needs. They have also announced their intention of contesting the ban on the use of sound equipment.

The Communist Party in a statement released for publication declared that "Our Negro Citizens . . . fought for an America free from Ghettoes." The statement urges all organizations to write Mayor Dicker to demand public hearings on establishing a Housing Authority and applying for State and Federal funds.

360 Laid Off at 'E-J' Tannery

BINGHAMTON.—For the first time in the memory of veteran Endicott-Johnson shoe workers, an entire building of this giant plant was closed down. Last week, more than 360 workers in the Sole Leather tannery were laid off for a month.

The shut down, said the company, results from the lessened demand for sole leather due to substitution of composition and rubber soles. Veteran workers, however, say that speedup is the real cause for the mass layoffs.

"During the war years," one said, "with some 550 men working on all shifts, we turned out fewer hides than we've been turning out these last few months with only 360 men."

Charles F. Johnson, president of the company, in announcing the lay-offs, advised tannery men to take the lay-offs "like good soldiers." He hinted at boosts in production rates when the plant reopens next month.

E-J, second largest shoe manufacturer in the country, recently announced a record profit of almost $8,000,000 for 1948. At the same time, state labor department figures show that employment of E-J workers, who last month earned an average of $16.73 weekly less than unionized shoe workers in New York City, dropped off 6% the last year.

Payrolls have dropped even more steeply: 30% last year and 7% last month. Speedup and the use of fewer, low-paid workers account for a large part of the profit bonanza.

Since 1947, the tannery workers were represented by the CIO Fur and Leather Workers Union. With the passage of the Taft-Hartley act, the company has arrogantly refused to bargain collectively. The union is demanding an end to speedup and a reduction of the work-week to 30 hours at 40 hours pay.

The E-J Workers Club of the Communist Party in an extra edition of their shop paper, THE MORNING SUN, warned this was only the beginning of lay-offs and part-time work at E-J.

The lay-offs, they pointed out rose from speedup and overproduction of sole leather. Workers were urged to join the union and unite to resist spedup.

AROUND THE STATE

SCHENECTADY. — Four thousand workers in the American Locomotive Co. marked to the plant on Wednesday, May 25, demanding that the firm end its lockout which began the day before. The company had called the lockout, the second in three months, in order to pressure the workers into accepting a wage-cutting scheme that would have amounted to an overall pay reduction of 40 percent.

The wage cut would have resulted from new speed-up methods, a drop in piece rates, and other boss "improvements." Before the march, the workers, in a mass meeting, had authorized their CIO United Steelworkers Committee to call a strike, if necessary, at the expiration of the contract May 31.

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SYRACUSE. — Irving Feiner, Syracuse University student who faces a 30-day jail term "for using a public address system" in demanding freedom for the Trenton Six, will be aided in his appeal by the American Civil Liberties Union, it was announced.

Placed on $1,000 bail after his arrest and refused a jury trial, Feiner received notice from Syracuse University that he had been dismissed.

The Civil Liberties Union stated: "It looks as if both the school board's action, the arrest and the University's action stemmed from political prejudice against the Progressive Party."

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JAMESTOWN.—The 13th annual meeting of the New York State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People went on record as opposing the outlawing of any political party by legislative, judicial or any other means. Implicit in the resolution, according to observers at the meeting, was a condemnation of the heresy trial now being conducted against the twelve top leaders of the Communist Party in New York City. The trial, it was felt, endangers the civil liberties of all Americans.

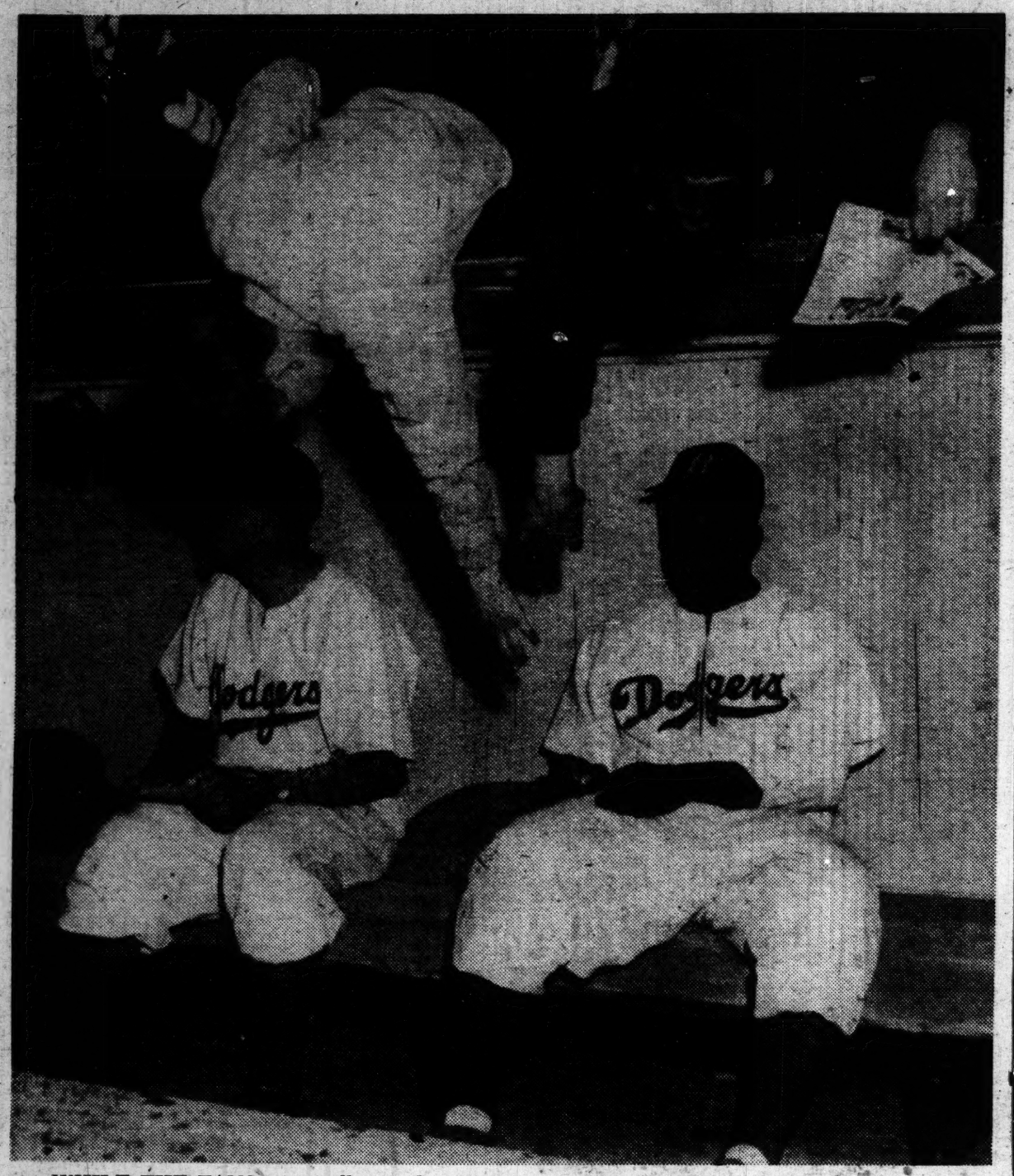
ROCHESTER.—Louis Genovese, a delegate to the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council from Local 435, Laborers Union, told the Council that the membership of his union had by vote forbidden him to sign a non-Communist affidavit.

A ruling by the Council had called upon all delegates to sign affidavits and had set the deadline for May 26. By a close vote of 30 to 24, the Council ousted delegates from Typographical Local and the Pressmen's Local 38 for refusing to sign the affidavits.

The unseated delegates assailed the ouster as being a result of "hysteria" and as weakening the fight to repeal Taft-Hartley, which also carries requirements for the signing of non-Communist affidavits.

WORKER Sports

A PRECIOUS AUTOGRAPH INDEED...



WHILE THE FANS practically stand on their heads to get to him, Jackie Robinson signs autographs in the Brooklyn Dodger dugout before game time. Those signature requests are heavier than ever these days what with Jackie's phenomenal hitting burning up the National League. The Dodger second baseman is sizzling along at a .360 clip and leads the loop in runs-batted-in. With men on bases, Robbie has become one of the most feared cleanup hitters in the loop. Seven homers already to his credit, Jackie is a cinch to go well above his circuit output of previous seasons. Yes, Robinson has become the magic name in Brooklyn.

AMAZING ED JOOST IS TALK OF THE A. L.

Eddie Joost, veteran Philadelphia Athletic shortstop, is a leading candidate today for a berth on the American League's 1949 All-Star team. Manager Connie Mack of the A's calls the 32-year-old Joost **"the best shortstop in the league"** and a surprisingly large number of baseball men agree with him despite the presence in the circuit of such stars as Vern Stephens, Lou Boudreau, Phil Rizzuto and Luke Appling.

"When Joost is out there at shortstop," commented team-mate Dick Fowler, "a pitcher never has to worry.

"He makes difficult plays look simple and hardly knows what an error is. Eddie's the best shortstop around for my money."

• • •

THE AMAZING thing about Joost this season, however, has been his heavy hitting and sharp slugging. Currently, the bespectacled, 168-pound Joost, who is normally a .250 hitter, is whaling away at an impressive .315 clip.

"It's early in the season yet," explained the popular Philly shortstop, minimizing his accomplishment. **"I just keep swinging and I guess I've been extremely lucky so far."**

Lucky or not, the fact remains that Joost is experiencing his best season of the nine he has spent in the majors. Barring a sudden tailspin, Eddie looks like a good bet to participate in the All-Star tilt at Brooklyn in mid-July.

"You know," mused Joost, **"I've been playing professional ball now for 17 years and I find that I'm still learning about the game. I imagine I've slowed down some, too, but I certainly don't feel it. I think I get around as good as I ever did."**

The subject of his hitting was broached, and Eddie replied:

"Funny thing about that is everybody keeps asking me what I'm doing differently.

"The answer is nothing," he said with a smile.

"I'm standing the same way in the batter's box, I'm swinging the same way I always have, I'm using the same bat and my outlook is the same as ever.

"After you're in this business for awhile, though, I figure you should improve naturally.

"Maybe," he said, shrugging his shoulders, **"that's what I'm doing."**



EDDIE JOOST, 33 year old shortstop of the A's who never could hit much till last season, apparently wasn't a one year flash at bat, for there he is again clouting a solid .342. PS—he's a fine shortstop and all in all, key man to any flag hopes the A's entertain.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An "Unpopular" Title Fite

DUE-DATE IS June 22nd for the heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott, only three weeks away, and yet from the shroud of silence around it you'd never know a fight is on tap to determine promoter Joe Louis' successor.

Oh there'll be some publicity on it as the date nears. But it's the nature of same that I'd like to touch on. This fight has already come in for early ridicule in the press, ostensibly because of the alleged mediocrity of the two battlers. This is nonsense, and more important, just another example of jimcrow thinking and which hasn't yet been completely kayoed in the ring and its higher echelons.

Despite the fine records of Charles and Walcott, both battlers are being belittled as championship material. Jersey Joe has taken the measure of every wartime heavyweight who cared to step in there with him and even when he further proved himself an exceptionally gifted ring tactician in two tries with Louis, still the hooks were thrown into Walcott. On the basis of his record, Walcott unquestionably belongs as party of either part in any battle to designate the next heavyweight king.

The same can be said of Ezzard Charles. Here we have a fellow who has taken a disgraceful runaround in his own light-heavyweight division, dodged by Gus Lesnevich until Gus lost it to Freddie Mills, and who in the interim had to tackle the heavyweights in order to make a night's wages. Tackle them he did, and Charles has shown himself to be quite a hunk of fistic talent in the emphatic manner in which he disposed of all the bigger boys he met.

ON WHAT GROUNDS is this fight being belittled, then? As indicated before, the facade of both battlers being less than worthy of the heavyweight championship! Now nobody is saying either Charles or Walcott belongs in the same classification with Joe Louis, but then again who does? And isn't this the old nasty business of double standards for Negro athletes? Did every white heavyweight contender have to be on a par with Jack Dempsey? And how many heavyweights of the past 15 years can you name who have been involved in heavyweight title affairs who had as much overall class and talent as either Walcott or Charles?

The tone was set for this fight right after Louis retired, joined forces with promoters Wirtz and Norris, and signed the two most clearly logical contenders in an elimination bout to determine his successor. Immediately the reactionary hubbub in the press concerning Louis' retirement (he should've lost the title in the ring, some declared in righteous anger) and the general belittling of Joe's entry into the lilywhite field of fight promotions carried over "logically" into the question about his choice of Walcott and Charles "What's he trying to do — keep the heavyweight title an all-Negro affair?"(!)

Fact of the matter is, I don't believe the men who run boxing are too happy about the idea of the next heavyweight champion of the world also being a Negro. The heavy title has always been the big one, the something special in the way of fistic values. Remember how many Negro contenders they actually allowed Louis to meet in his 12-year reign of 26 title defenses? Only two. John Henry Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott. The other Negro heavies around at the time, fellows like Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard, Harry Bobo, the late Lem Franklin were allowed to twiddle their thumbs while the Al McCoys, Red Burmans, Gus Dorazios and Jack Ropers were dug up.

Fight promoters have always tried to put up some artificial stigma about Negroes fighting for the heavyweight title — something which traces back to the fact that one of the greatest heavyweight champs who ever lived, Jack Johnson, "antagonized" many of the ring powers that be by refusing to play Uncle Tom. For this, Johnson was slandered through the years, long after his fighting days were done, as one of those "bad" Negroes. And this jimcrow inspired fable was used as the means by which all Negro heavies up until Louis had an impossible task trying to crack the heavyweight title scene which had become a strictly jimcrow affair.

IT WASN'T UNTIL Louis rose like a comet in the early 30's and the heavy division was in a tragic state of affairs, that a bigtime promoter, in this case Mike Jacobs, realized he had a potential goldmine in the brilliant Negro battler and began making all the inner-office moves without which a fighter, any fighter, can get nowheres in the ring regardless of talent. And I'm sure that nobody naively imagines this was the end-all to the question. Joe Louis, from the very first big fight he had in the east, to his last fight with Walcott, had to contend with the rotten chauvinistic stuff in the press anytime he failed to flatten an opponent in double-quick time. If a guy went the distance with him, Joe was again **"the blinking, befuddled colored boy"** — to say nothing of the vile portrait of Louis when he first came up as someone who lived only for ice cream, fried chicken, comics, and the few moments in the ring when he would "savagely" turn on an opponent.

When age caught up with Louis and he had his hands full with the elusive Walcott, the press painted both Negro battlers as **"barnstorming extras from a road company of Green Pastures,"... ad nauseum.**

And how about those "white hopes" Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine would tour the country for while Louis reigned supreme? Another obvious carry-over of the "white hope" search during Jack Johnson's tenure as champ.

So if they found it a little difficult to swallow 12 years of a Negro as heavyweight champion, how did you expect them to react to the sight of two Negroes fighting to determine the next heavyweight king? If two white heavies like Lee Savold or Lee Oma or Gus Lesnevich were in there fighting one another, there'd be the same excited hoopla which surrounded those inept heavy title matches of the pre-Louis thirties.

But Walcott and Charles? Yes, there's a word for it.

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

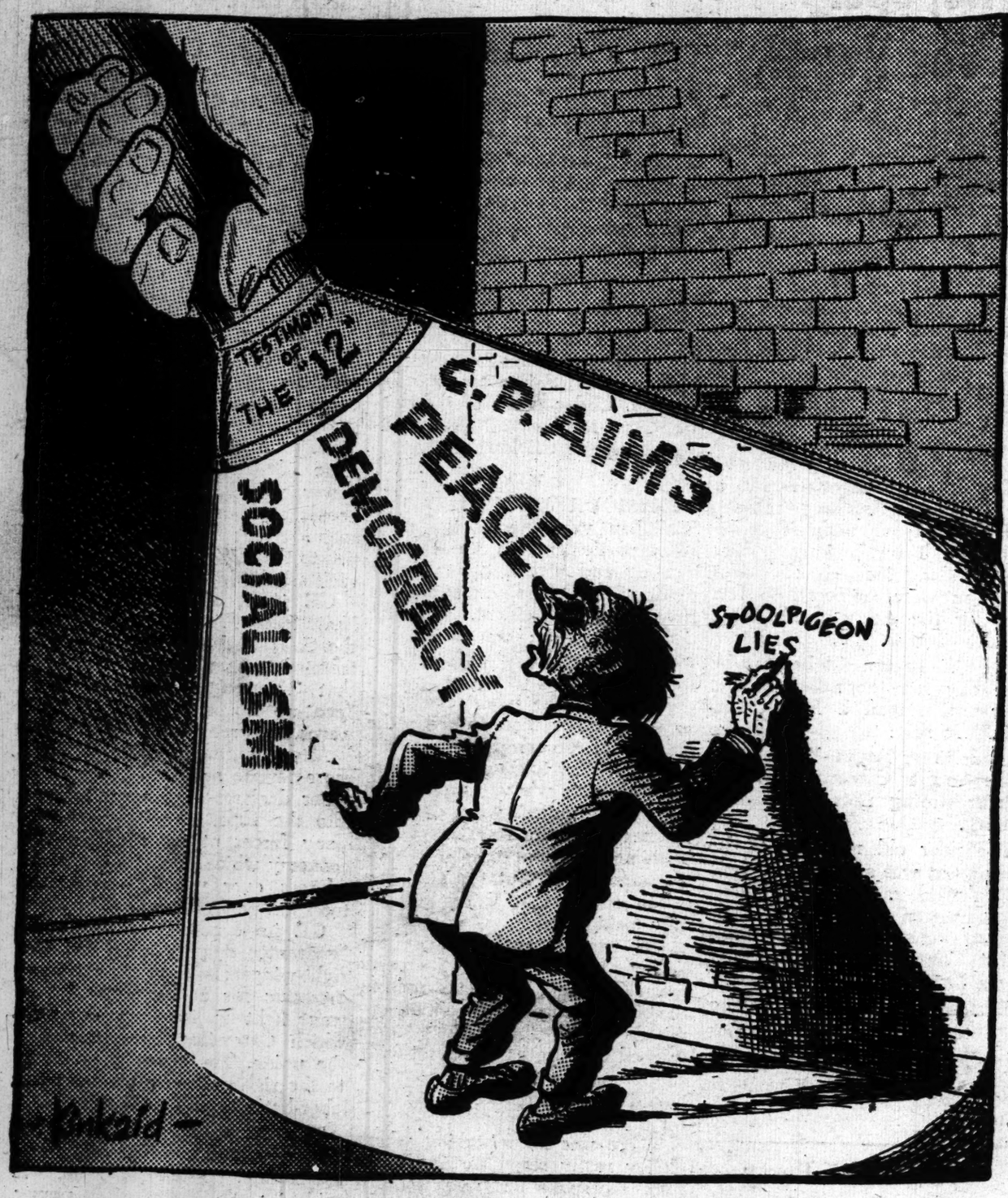
The Worker

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PARTY'S DEFENSE OF U.S. TOLD IN TRIAL OF THE '12'



—See Page 3—

Charge Clay, Draper Saved German Trusts

Top Administration circles are trying to keep the lid on charges made by three businessmen on the sabotage of the Potsdam agreement by American Military Government.

—See Page 4

CIO Rightwingers Nabbed For Attempted Murder

The CIO Board curtly dismissed charges that Phil Murray's henchmen had blinded Maurice Travis, Mine-Mill Union leader. Now two more Mine-Mill executives narrowly escape a fusillade of shotgun slugs.

—See Page 2

Robeson Speaks for Peace— A People's Welcome for Him

An exclusive interview with the great artist by a Danish journalist—and an estimate of Robeson and plans to greet him here, by Councilman Jenjamin J. Davis.

—See Page 6 and Magazine Section

Death Nears for Seven Negroes

Mass murder of Negroes is increasing. The technique is "legal," immaculately "legal": juries, a judge, and a trial. Only the jurors are lily-white and "respected" citizens, that is, owners of property or salaried people. The judges are biased. And the trials are—well, see for yourself in this case of the Virginia Seven.

Legal Lynching via the Assembly Line!

And "Rape!" the old lynch-cry, is returning to usage as the murderers' pretext. As Scottsboro proved, scratch a "rape" case and you'll find a frame-up.

Scratch the case of the Virginia Seven. And hurry! For only a gigantic mass protest movement can save these seven victims of Dixiecrat justice from the electric chair.

—See Page 3

UE Right Wing Quits Wage Fight, Brews Split in Key Lynn Local

By Leo Soft

LYNN, Mass.—Blitzkrieg political moves by Carey-ite union officials have thrown 15,000 Lynn General Electric workers into confusion. Right-wing politics threatens to split UE-CIO Local 201 right down the middle, just as union negotiators get ready to fight it out with GE bosses for a vitally needed pay increase. The wage fight demands united support and attention from every worker; but union men here were busy trying to figure out what had happened in the last two weeks of inner-union battling.

Outcome of the battle was the scheduling of a June 21 referendum vote to throw this Local's convention delegates behind either National President Albert Fitzgerald or Lynn Business Agent Frederick Kelley.

The vote here will carry heavy weight at UE's September convention. Both Fitzgerald and Kelley are members of 201, and will be delegates from this Local. The referendum commits all Lynn delegates to vote for the winner.

Kelley, with Michael Fitzpatrick and John Dillon, has been picked by UE's Carey Bloc to oppose the Fitzgerald-Matles-Esmpak national leadership. The present union officers have led UE through its most militant and successful battles.

RANK-AND-FILERS were dizzy from the complicated maneuvers which led up to the June 21 vote. First move by the right-wingers was an outrageous sneak pulled at a Local meeting called to discuss wage demands. After workers had unanimously supported wage policies of the national leadership, a surprise motion to endorse Kelley's campaign was introduced.

The meeting was thrown into an uproar. Most executive board members claimed that the sneak motion was illegal, since workers had not been notified in advance.

But Kelley supporters, chairing the meeting, steamrollered all objections. After hours of argument, workers voted on a motion to table the proposal. That would have put the vote off long enough to notify all union members. Kelley supporters counted the vote; they announced 202 against tabling, 194 for.

Workers declared that the vote had been stolen. With the argument continuing, a new motion was brought up. The new plan called for a referendum, by secret ballot, of all Local membmers, with a choice between Fitzgerald and Kelley. The new motion passed. The Local's Election and Constitution Committees kept arguing through the week, but finally set the vote for June 21. Nine of 13 executive board members thought the sneak move to endorse Kelley unconstitutional.

KELLEY, ELECTED Business Agent last year, has been linked to local ACTU'ers. He was prominent at the Dayton, Ohio huddle of UE



ALBERT FITZGERALD
UE's National President

Carey supporters, where he joined Carey's company-helped sniping at UE leaders and policies. Fitzgerald, a former Lynn Local president, has strong support here.

Most workers at the plant seemed unhappy about the whole thing. Carey's efforts to bust up UE are well known here. Workers know that pay raise negotiations begin June 14, one week before the vote. Kelley, a member of the negotiating committee, has dropped union activities to go campaigning. Workers aren't being mobilized for wage fight; three emergency grievances have piled up, unacted on. Union men face a split just when they have to stick together.

One worker, standing at the River Works gate, summed it all up when he said, "Of all times, why in hell did they have to pull this now?"

BOSTON.—UE locals throughout the country last week blasted proposals of Pittsfield Business Agent John Callahan to scrap union wage demands in return for phony promises of "full employment" from GE bosses. Callahan had offered to give up pay raises in a letter to GE chief Charles E. Wilson. Callahan had assured Local 255 members that his proposal was "just a joke." Delighted GE bosses and anti-labor newspapers have had a field day with Callahan's "joke."

UE District Two Chairman Paul Seymour officially declared that Callahan's action "was an attempt at outright sabotage of negotiations before they even began." Locals throughout New England—including Lynn 201—have flooded Seymour's office with telegrams denouncing Callahan's betrayal.

Seymour's statement linked betrayal of the wage fight to the Carey-Callahan-Kelley UE clique which met last month in Dayton, Ohio to map plans for "taking over" UE. With GE bosses smiling approval, Carey-ites have tried hard to split UE into two warring factions. Under cover of red-baiting, Carey-ites have attacked fighting policies of UE leaders.

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SEYMOUR DECLARED that "Callahan was one of the most active participants in the Dayton meeting and placed the name of Frederick Kelley in nomination for International President. It is all tied in together; this union has warned many times that the disruptive activities of Carey and his group inside the union can have no effect other than to serve the interests of the company."

Kelley, now touring the country in an effort to win votes, claims to support the union's wage demand. He has led Lynn meetings which unanimously supported UE's $500 "package plan." But the Callahan action shows that Carey-ites are only making talk.

UE workers couldn't see how Kelley favored wage increases when Callahan, right-hand man in the Kelley campaign for office, opposed them. Progressives have warned for months that right-wing support of the Cold War program would mean surrender of the fight for raises.

There was no mistaking where Kelley really stood on the question. He spoke last week to Callahan's own Local, Pittsfield 255. He sat through discussion which upheld the surrender of the wage fight. Kelley is one of the negotiators who must tussle with GE bosses to win an increase.

Kelley got up to speak to the meeting. He didn't say a word about the wage fight he is supposed to be leading; he didn't attack friend Callahan's sell-out. Instead, he teed off on "the reds" in a campaign speech in which he tried to win votes by red-baiting. His silence on wages endorsed the Callahan stand.

★

UE WORKERS didn't have to be told that the right-wing's Callahan Plan was strictly for the company. Callahan offered to give up wage increases if GE "promised" to keep production at 93 percent of capacity, with a "guaranteed" 40-hour week.

Union policy has stressed that the only way to fight layoffs is by winning big wage increases. Depression is brought on by profits raked in by employers. Workers don't get paid enough with which to buy the things they make. Products pile up in the warehouses, unsold. Orders fall and the layoffs begin.

Wage increases would cushion some of the shock. Purchasing power would be raised so that people could afford to buy things again. But right-wing phonys, tied to the Big Business Cold War, can't ask for higher wages.

GE itself, in its "Community News Letter," gives the tip-off on the Callahan Plan. The sheet distributed to Lynn workers, explains that "the post war boom" and "pent-up demand" are over. It warns that employment is too high.

After hinting broadly that more layoffs are on the way, the paper declares that it can't "look into the future." "There are too many forces at work within the economy which affect employment—forces over which a manufacturer has no direct control."

GE itself admits that it can't "guarantee employment." But the right-wingers want to sell out wage increases for a "guarantee." The wage fight is just one issue on which Carey-ites have sabotaged the union. There was a lot more to the right-wing politics than the labor-hating Lynn Item saw.

The Item, rooting hard for Kelley, saw nothing but the phony red-baiting. "Principal issue," it said, "in the intra-union power fight is the charge . . . that the top leadership . . . is Communist-dominated."

Workers at GE know that a lot more than "an intra-union power fight" is involved. To them, it's a question of jobs and wages. The Carey-ites have sold them out on both.

Well, Which Newspaper Do You Read?

BOSTON.—Bostonians last week cuaght a quick but revealing glimpse of America's "free press" in operation. Liars have a habit of crossing each other up; two Boston newspapers did just that.

The story was on the Berlin "strike" of 1,200 western sector railroad workers. Egged on by American and British officers, the "strikers" had demanded pay in western, rather than Soviet, marks. Newspapers howled for days about Communist "strikebreakers" attacking helpless German "strikers."

Hearst's **Boston Record** ran a pathetic photo of a gentle old "striker" being arrested in a "clash between striking railway workers and Communist goon squads." Tough-looking cops were breaking the old man's arm off. You were supposed to feel sorry for the old man and hate the Communists.

But the **Boston Globe** on the same day ran the same picture. The caption read a little differently. It said:

"Red Rioter Rages—West Berlin police arrest Communist strikebreaker during riots at Charlottenburg."

The poor old man having his arm broken was an innocent Communist worker. The tough cops were western Nazis, not "Communist goons." The whole story of "Communist strikebreakers" was a lie.

Boston's workers, lied about daily in the Big Business press, weren't surprised. The free press is free to print any lie it wants to. It does.

Communist Party On the Air!
Sunday—1:30 P.M.
Station WSAR, Fall River,
1480 kilocycles

Lynn GE Workers Fight Company's Speedup, Layoffs

LYNN, Mass.—Conditions in General Electric's mammoth plant here keep going from bad to worse. Workers are being run ragged by speedup and layoffs. Workers still on the job are sped up so badly that company officials keep finding "surplus workers" to be handed pink slips. Then bosses push even more speedup to fire more "surplus workers."

More than 400 were laid off at the River Works last month. Company plans call for 300 more layoffs each month. At the West Lynn plant at least 1,200 have been laid off in the past few months.

But workers aren't taking it all lying down. Ten master die makers in Building C showed the way in the fight against speedup by conducting a successful work stoppage. Angry die-makers slammed their tool boxes shut and quit work when told of a proposed speedup plan. The company backed down quick.

Other workers aren't doing that well. One man in Building 31, working on the Tumble Bath job, lost the end of a finger. The Lynn **Worker** had warned that dangerous Tumble Bath speedup had one worker doing the work of two. But bosses have now forced Tumble Bath workers to take on the injured man's work on top of their own.

In Building 74-3 one lathe worker had asked six months for a blower, without getting results. One morning he turned up with throat trouble. He had developd a cancer. The next day the company installed a blower.

In Building 40, "Lighting Center of the World," lay-offs have axed so many workers that the building looks deserted. Speedup always jumps after each layoff; then new layoffs come. Machinists with eight years service are sweeping.

Workers' resistance—and anti-speedup strikes at the Ford and Singer plants—have thrown a scare into GE bosses. One full page of the company paper was given over to a GE blurb titled "What is a Speed-up?"

GE didn't dare claim that they had no speedup. After piling up boloney in a full page of fine print, the ad wound up with this:

"We have all got to recognize that there is now— instead of the old bad kind of speedup—a new kind of good speedup."

But no matter how thin the bosses sliced it, speedup was still breaking the backs of Lynn workers. GE was still raking in record profits. And capitalism's depression was still gathering up steam for the Big Bust.

BAY STATE LEGISLATORS FORGET ELECTION PLEDGES

BOSTON. — The Beacon Hill sell-out just keeps rolling along. Two-party legislators continued to see eye-to-eye last week as they combined to vote down every single bill backed by Massachusetts labor. Democratic law-makers, elected by a landslide vote organized by the United Labor Committee, have double-crossed workers on every campaign promise.

State labor leaders had tied the unions to the apron-strings of the Democratic Party. Bay State Democrats have followed the footsteps of Democratic big shots in Washington; they've sold labor out. Advice of leaders who had urged labor to break out of the two-party trap by supporting Henry Wallace looked righter than ever last week.

A partial look at the record showed:

- Legislators had turned down a bill for increasing payments to unemployed workers.
- Legislators had turned down a bill for a state-financed workmen's compensation fund. Labor had pushed this bill for 30 years.
- Legislators had turned down a bill to outlaw jimcrow in the state's national guard.
- Democratic officials had granted three successive phone rate increases.
- Landlords had been handed a rent boost.
- Boston subway fares were about to be jumped.

The legislative record was so bad that even rightwing union officials who had pushed hard for old party candidates announced their disgust. Arthur Gordon, firm supporter of Frederick Kelley

(Continued on Page 11)

WAMSUTTA WORKER TELLS OF MILL'S CONDITIONS

Dear Editor:

I see where you want letters from textile workers about the way things are in the mills. I work in the Wamsutta mill, which is turning out more cloth now than any other mill in the city. Or in the country, either, I'd guess from what I read.

Most of my mill is still working five days. Quite a few have been laid off, but it's nothing compared to the other mills. We are just waiting for the depression to hit us. Seems as though Mr. Axelrod and the other bosses are expecting it, too. They make us work like we never did before. At the end of the day you look around and everybody else looks just as dead as you feel. They put in long draft for the spinners. Most of the weavers have over work-loads. They at least get paid for it, but that doesn't make unemployment any less and it makes the weavers work much harder. The battery hands have an over work-load which they don't get paid for.

We have to stick together to win anything. I heard a fellow on the bus yesterday, from my mill, talking about the same thing I've noticed. It seems as if some workers are stoolpigeons. Some are real company men. I guess most of them are just so scared of trouble and layoffs, though, that they don't think what they're doing. And as soon as you get a group of workers who don't stool, like the battery hands, the boss gets to work and hires someone to do his dirty work. That makes it hard to stick together. But we have to fight anyway. If we don't we'll all be carried home on stretchers pretty soon, the job is so tough. Sincerely,

A WAMSUTTA WOMAN.

Bosses, Communists Get Different Trials

By Leo Soft

BOSTON.—Twelve Communist Party leaders in a New York criminal court face ten years in jail. The federal Department of Justice, eager to outlaw the Communist Party, puts everything it has into the framed-up charges. FBI stoolpigeons take the stand to rattle off paid for "testimony." Judge and prosecutor combine to rush the trial on to conclusion. Defense lawyers can't get a word in edgewise. The Communists are charged with the "crime" of fighting for the working people of America.

It's the same Department of Justice, but it's a different world, when you step into the Boston courtroom where the monster United Shoe Machinery Corp. is "on trial." It's a gentleman's courtroom; the case is "civil," not criminal. If found guilty of violating the anti-trust act, the shoe monopoly will be "warned." It will go on monopolizing America's shoe machinery.

Tried before Judge Charles E. Wyzenski, the charges were first made public in December, 1947. A blue-ribbon grand jury of bankers and investors had heard the case for 18 months; they refused to return an indictment. The criminal charges had to be dropped; a civil case was substituted. It finally began last week. After the government presents its case, the trial will be adjourned till next fall.

★

CHARGES AGAINST the monopoly bankers fill 9,000 printed pages. The corporation is charged with monopolizing the field by grabbing assets and personnel of rivals, by restricting markets, by prohibiting the development of new types of machinery, by hoarding all patents, by preventing sale of second-hand machinery and by controlling the manufacture of parts.

Among firms controlled by USMC are the Singer Manufacturing Co., the Lamson Co., and Tubular Rivet and Stud. The monopoly doesn't sell machinery to shoe plants; it leases it, and forbids plants to buy from competitors. Company files brought into court show that USMC kept records of every piece of shoe machinery in America, its own and its rivals. It controls the entire industry.

Testimony revealed that the monster corporation owns big slices of the tannery, fishhook, bowling pin, printing, pottery, chocolate and automobile machinery industries. USMC owns and controls a network of newspapers and radio stations, centered in New England. Newspapers haven't printed much about the trial.

Proifit gouging by USMC and its fellow monopolies has brought on capitalism's inevitable depression. Seventy percent of Brockton's shoe workers have been thrown out of work, but USMC profits have piled up higher.

CORPORATION LAWYERS, Department of Justice men, and the judge were blowing kisses at each other in the phony trial. Every shoeworker knows that USMC won't be broken by any federal court. Only a mass workers' Communist Party can end monopoly rule and ruin of the American people.

Which is why monopoly's Department of Justice throws everything it has at the framed-up Communists in the New York court.



EUGENE DENNIS
Communist 'On Trial'

New Hampshire Witchhunters On the Make

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire witch-hunters ran into determined opposition last week as the State Legislature pushed ahead with hearings on the Hart "Teacher's Oath" Bill. The bill, masked behind a provision to outlaw teaching of "the doctrines of communism or overthrow of the government," would effectively shut up liberal thought in the state's schools.

Speaking for the bill at public hearings was the usual collection of American Legion and Army reserve officers. Opposition ranged from Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson, Communist chairman in New Hampshire, to students from the state university.

Red-baiting from state legislators failed to shake opposition speakers. Mrs. Nelson made short work of "force and violence" charges hurled by the witch-hunters.

Abraham Welanko, executive secretary of the state's Progressive Party, told the legislative committee that academic freedom in New Hampshire had already suffered as a result of proposed legislation. He cited the refusal of UNH authorities to grant recommended promotions to Progressive Prof. G. Harris Daggett. Prof. John Rideout, PP candidate for U. S. Senate, was forced out of the college.

Mass. Women Win

BOSTON.—Massachusetts women have won an age-old fight for the right to serve on the state's juries. State legislators finally took the plunge into the 20th century by passing a bill which will provide for women jurors after July 1, 1950.

Wives of '12' To Speak at Testimonial

BOSTON.—Wives of framed-up Communists will be present next week at a Boston Women's Committee testimonial arranged to honor the families of persecuted working class leaders. Mrs. Peggy Dennis and Mrs. Leona Thompson, wives of two Foley Square defendants, and Claudia Jones, of the Party's national Women's Commission, will be among those honored at the June 10 testimonial.

The testimonial takes place at the Lettish Workers Club, 23 Kenilworth St., Roxbury. Admission comes in the form of a $10 donation to the Defense Fund. All women—and their husbands—are urged to attend. Tickets can be obtained by mail from Room 546, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION

BOSTON. — The Progressive Party of Massachusetts meets today in its second annual convention to forge a fighting program for political action in the Bay State. Convention delegates will pour into Mechanics Building this morning to hammer out the party's platform, resolutions, and organizational plans. The convention meets as the whole framework of Democratic promises, lifted from last year's Progressive platform, tumbles to the ground.

Highlight of the convention will be a giant "The Peace Can Be Won" rally scheduled for Sunday night at the Mechanics Building. Speakers include Jennings Perry, columnist of the **National Guardian** and the **New York Compass**, and Bernard Conal, natinoal field director of the Progressive Party.

At the Bookshop:

The following items on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston. Mail orders are accepted.

Ludwig Feuerbach, by Engels, $1.25; **The Train**, by Vera Panova, $3.00; **Our Vanishing Civil Liberties**, by Rogge, $3.00; **Yankee Science in the Making**, by Struik, $5.00.

Among the pamphlets: **Communist Manifesto**, by Marx and Engels, 10 cents; **State and Revolution**, by Lenin, 85 cents; **Foundations of Leninism**, by Stalin, 35 cents; **Imperialism**, by Lenin, 30 cents.

COLD WAR SCARE MEANS JIMCROW FOR NEGROES

BOSTON.—Democratic and Republican politicians used their trumped-up anti-Soviet war hysteria to slap second-class citizenship on Massachusetts Negroes last week. Both old parties combined to uphold segregation of Negr troops in the state's National Guard. Negro-hating representatives smashed the Bill of Rights to pieces on the grounds that equality for Negroes would "endanger national security."

Massachusetts Negroes had pushed solidly for a bill which would have outlawed segregated units in the Guard. Politicians turned the bill down by passing a "permissive" act which recommends ending segregation "in so far as such a policy does not interfere with the proper and efficient functioning of the militia."

Nobody was fooled by the weasel wording of the "permissive" act. It won't change segregation in the Guard one bit. Rep. Sherman Miles, former Commanding General of the U. S. Army's First Service Command, opposed the mandatory and favored the permissive act with these words:

"We have ben facing a war for three years. If war should come tomorrow and the mandatory law were in effect, national security might be endangered."

The top-rank Army Big Shot wasn't worried at all about the effects of the permissive act; he knew it wouldn't have any.

Debate on the bill gave representatives a chance to display incredible anti-Negro prejudice. Democrats and Republicans both heaped insults on the Negro people. One legislator opposed ending segregation because he had "two sons in the Army."

Final vote on the bill to really end segregation was 56 against, 38 in favor. Most representatives didn't even vote. Only 38 out of 240 old party legislators opposed jimcrow in the Guard.

Negro people's organizations and the Negro press had worked hard in favor of the bill. Many Negro leaders were amazed at the open jimcrow hatred spewed out by the legislators.

Debate on the bill offered Negroes a glimpse of the Big Business Cold War plans for the Negro people. Negro rights, like the rights of labor, were trampled underfoot on the pretense that the country must be "made safe" for a planned war against the peaceful Soviet Union.

Rep. Miles, who pulled out the war hysteria, is one of the top chiefs in the U. S. Army. Massachusetts citizens saw a little more clearly last week what Paul Robeson meant when he spoke out for peace at the Paris Peace Conference. Robeson declared that it was "unthinkable" for American Negroes to go to war on behalf of those who have so long oppressed them.

New Bedford Plants Catch More Speedup

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Two more little stories from the shops here; but they're big stories to the workers who caught it in the neck.

Doffers at the Fisk Mill have had their workload lifted to 40 frames. Old workload was 30 frames, with 27 or 28 doffs a day. Workers can't do more than 32 doffs a day, so production has suffered. Five out of 25 twister-doffers have been laid off.

Layoffs have struck hard at the unorganized Continental Screw shop. Company bosses pulled a fast one by laying off men who had been on a 32-hour week. The men were then rehired, but down graded. Now they work 40 hours for the same 32-hour pay.

Legislators Break Pledges

(Continued from Page 2)

UE-CIO Local 201, announced in the local's newspaper that "the legislative committee of Local 201 is completely disgusted by the failure . .. to pass even one single Bill that is favorable to Labor."

Gordon declared that "it is almost unbelievable that men elected to represent such pro-labor districts as Everett and Lynn can show such complete indifference. . . ."

Progressives agreed with Gordon't official criticism, but wished it had come six months earlier. Mass. labor leaders were telling workers then that Democrats would enact any bill labor supported. Relatively few supported the Progressive Party.

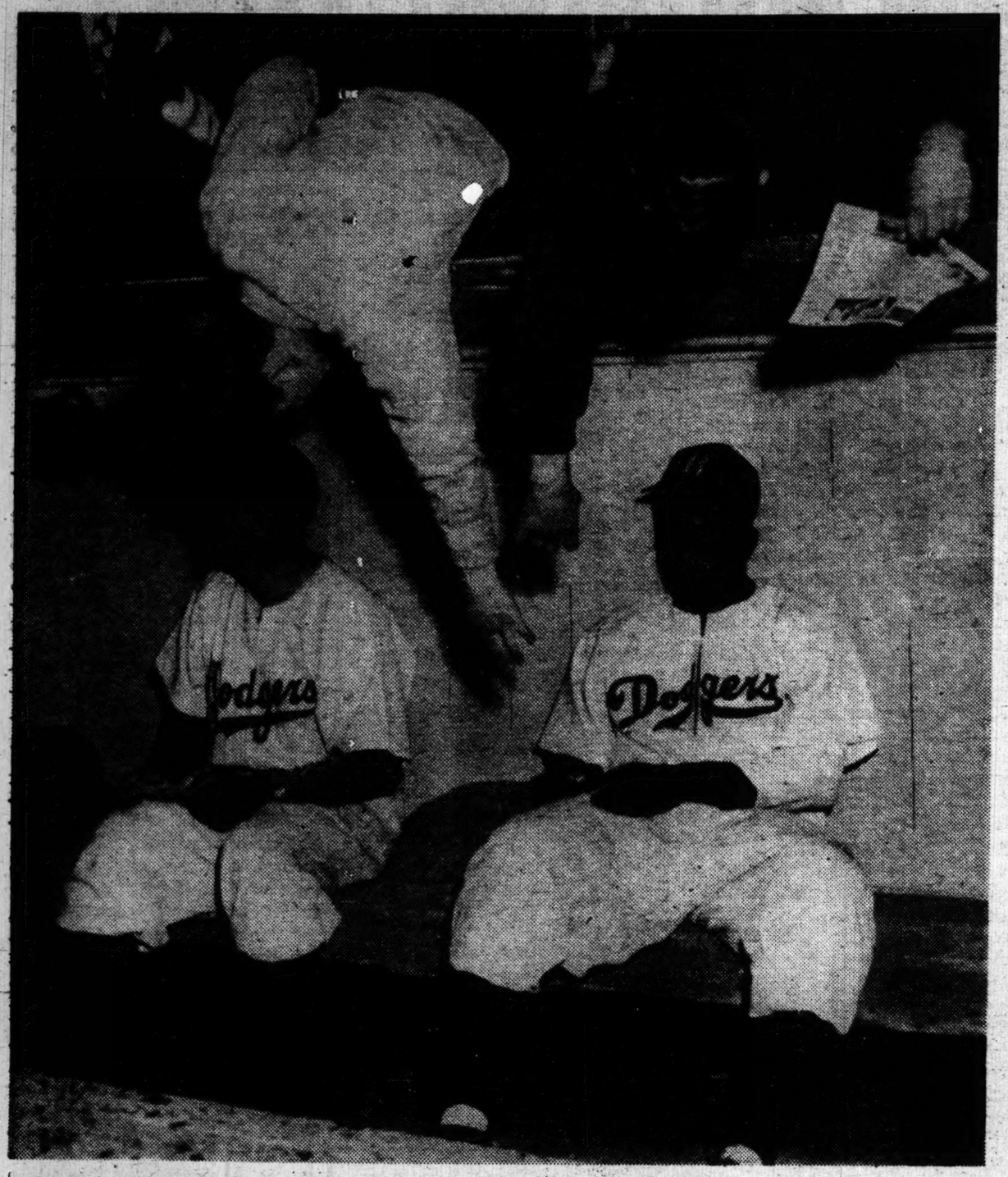
THE SIZE of the sell-out was unbelievable. One sample was the vote on H. 905, the bill to increase unemployment pay. The Senate turned it down, 14-4, with 22 Senators not voting. The House killed it, 57-29, with 154 representatives not voting. Only 38 out of 280 legislators voted for labor.

In both cases, the vote was "rising." No roll-call was held; frightened law-makers fixed things so that "no" votes can't be charged against their records.

Labor did win one partial victory. The House (but not the Senate) passed a bill granting unemployment pay to striking workers after eight weeks. It was passed on a rollcall after being rejected by a standing-vote. Newspapers "blamed" the bill's passage on work done by UE-CIO legislative agents.

WORKER Sports

A PRECIOUS AUTOGRAPH INDEED...



WHILE THE FANS practically stand on their heads to get to him, Jackie Robinson signs autographs in the Brooklyn Dodger dugout before game time. Those signature requests are heavier than ever these days what with Jackie's phenomenal hitting burning up the National League. The Dodger second baseman is sizzling along at a .360 clip and leads the loop in runs-batted-in. With men on bases, Robbie has become one of the most feared cleanup hitters in the loop. Seven homers already to his credit, Jackie is a cinch to go well above his circuit output of previous seasons. Yes, Robinson has become the magic name in Brooklyn.

AMAZING ED JOOST IS TALK OF THE A. L.

Eddie Joost, veteran Philadelphia Athletic shortstop, is a leading candidate today for a berth on the American League's 1949 All-Star team. Manager Connie Mack of the A's calls the 32-year-old Joost "the best shortstop in the league" and a surprisingly large number of baseball men agree with him despite the presence in the circuit of such stars as Vern Stephens, Lou Boudreau, Phil Rizzuto and Luke Appling.

"When Joost is out there at shortstop," commented team-mate Dick Fowler, "a pitcher never has to worry.

"He makes difficult plays look simple and hardly knows what an error is. Eddie's the best shortstop around for my money."

• • •

THE AMAZING thing about Joost this season, however, has been his heavy hitting and sharp slugging. Currently, the bespectacled, 168-pound Joost, who is normally a .250 hitter, is whaling away at an impressive .315 clip.

"It's early in the season yet," explained the popular Philly shortstop, minimizing his accomplishment. "I just keep swinging and guess I've been extremely lucky so far."

Lucky or not, the fact remains that Joost is experiencing his best season of the nine he has spent in the majors. Barring a sudden tailspin, Eddie looks like a good bet to participate in the All-Star tilt at Brooklyn in mid-July.

"You know," mused Joost, "I've been playing professional ball now for 17 years and I find that I'm still learning about the game. I imagine I've slowed down some, too, but I certainly don't feel it. I think I get around as good as I ever did."

The subject of his hitting was broached, and Eddie replied:

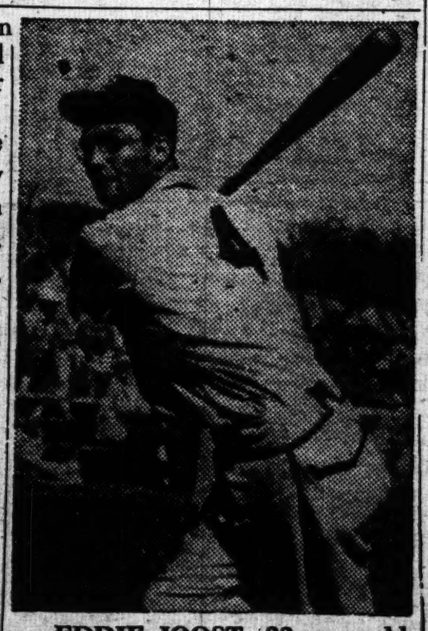
"Funny thing about that is everybody keeps asking me what I'm doing differently.

"The answer is nothing," he said with a smile.

"I'm standing the same way in the batter's box, I'm swinging the same way I always have, I'm using the same bat and my outlook is the same as ever.

"After you're in this business for awhile, though, I figure you should improve naturally.

"Maybe," he said, shrugging his shoulders, "that's what I'm doing."



EDDIE JOOST, 33 year old shortstop of the A's who never could hit much till last season, apparently wasn't a one year flash at bat, for there he is again clouting a solid .342. PS—he's a fine shortstop and all in all, key man to any flag hopes the A's entertain.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An "Unpopular" Title Fite

DUE-DATE IS June 22nd for the heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott, only three weeks away, and yet from the shroud of silence around it you'd never know a fight is on tap to determine promoter Joe Louis' successor.

Oh there'll be some publicity on it as the date nears. But it's the nature of same that I'd like to touch on. This fight has already come in for early ridicule in the press, ostensibly because of the alleged mediocrity of the two battlers. This is nonsense, and more important, just another example of jimcrow thinking and which hasn't yet been completely kayoed in the ring and its higher echelons.

Despite the fine records of Charles and Walcott, both battlers are being belittled as championship material. Jersey Joe has taken the measure of every wartime heavyweight who cared to step in there with him and even when he further proved himself an exceptionally gifted ring tactician in two tries with Louis, still the hooks were thrown into Walcott. On the basis of his record, Walcott unquestionably belongs as party of either part in any battle to designate the next heavyweight king.

The same can be said of Ezzard Charles. Here we have a fellow who has taken a disgraceful runaround in his own light-heavyweight division, dodged by Gus Lesnevich until Gus lost it to Freddie Mills, and who in the interim had to tackle the heavyweights in order to make a night's wages. Tackle them he did, and Charles has shown himself to be quite a hunk of fistic talent in the emphatic manner in which he disposed of all the bigger boys he met.

ON WHAT GROUNDS is this fight being belittled, then? As indicated before, the facade of both battlers being less than worthy of the heavyweight championship! Now nobody is saying either Charles or Walcott belongs in the same classification with Joe Louis, but then again who does? And isn't this the old nasty business of double standards for Negro athletes? Did every white heavyweight contender have to be on a par with Jack Dempsey? And how many heavyweights of the past 15 years can you name who have been involved in heavyweight title affairs who had as much overall class and talent as either Walcott or Charles?

The tone was set for this fight right after Louis retired, joined forces with promoters Wirtz and Norris, and signed the two most clearly logical contenders in an elimination bout to determine his successor. Immediately the reactionary hubbub in the press concerning Louis' retirement (he should've lost the title in the ring, some declared in righteous anger) and the general belittling of Joe's entry into the lilywhite field of fight promotions carried over "logically" into the question about his choice of Walcott and Charles "What's he trying to do — keep the heavyweight title an all-Negro affair?"(!)

Fact of the matter is, I don't believe the men who run boxing are too happy about the idea of the next heavyweight champion of the world also being a Negro. The heavy title has always been the big one, the something special in the way of fistic values. Remember how many Negro contenders they actually allowed Louis to meet in his 12-year reign of 26 title defenses? Only two. John Henry Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott. The other Negro heavies around at the time, fellows like Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard, Harry Bobo, the late Lem Franklin were allowed to twiddle their thumbs while the Al McCoys, Red Burmans, Gus Dorazios and Jack Ropers were dug up.

Fight promoters have always tried to put up some artificial stigma about Negroes fighting for the heavyweight title — something which traces back to the fact that one of the greatest heavyweight champs who ever lived, Jack Johnson, "antagonized" many of the ring powers that be by refusing to play Uncle Tom. For this, Johnson was slandered through the years, long after his fighting days were done, as one of those "bad" Negroes. And this jimcrow inspired fable was used as the means by which all Negro heavies up until Louis had an impossible task trying to crack the heavyweight title scene which had become a strictly jimcrow affair.

IT WASN'T UNTIL Louis rose like a comet in the early 30's and the heavy division was in a tragic state of affairs, that a bigtime promoter, in this case Mike Jacobs, realized he had a potential goldmine in the brilliant Negro battler and began making all the inner-office moves without which a fighter, any fighter, can get nowheres in the ring regardless of talent. And I'm sure that nobody naively imagines this was the end-all to the question. Joe Louis, from the very first big fight he had in the east, to his last fight with Walcott, had to contend with the rotten chauvinistic stuff in the press anytime he failed to flatten an opponent in double-quick time. If a guy went the distance with him, Joe was again "the blinking, befuddled colored boy" — to say nothing of the vile portrait of Louis when he first came up as someone who lived only for ice cream, fried chicken, comics, and the few moments in the ring when he would "savagely" turn on an opponent.

When age caught up with Louis and he had his hands full with the elusive Walcott, the press painted both Negro battlers as "barnstorming extras from a road company of Green Pastures,"... ad nauseum.

And how about those "white hopes" Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine would tour the country for while Louis reigned supreme? Another obvious carry-over of the "white hope" search during Jack Johnson's tenure as champ.

So if they found it a little difficult to swallow 12 years of a Negro as heavyweight champion, how did you expect them to react to the sight of two Negroes fighting to determine the next heavyweight king? If two white heavies like Lee Savold or Lee Oma or Gus Lesnevich were in there fighting one another, there'd be the same excited hoopla which surrounded those inept heavy title matches of the pre-Louis thirties.

But Walcott and Charles? Yes, there's a word for it.

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

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Party's Defense of U.S. Told in Trial of '12'

—See Page 3



Finks Open Gunfire in Zinc Strike

—See Page 2A

FEINGLASS REPORTS

A Chicago labor leader tells what he found in his trip across Europe—from Paris to Prague. —See Page 2A

AUTO PAGE

A full page of shop and union news on what is going on in the auto industry in Illinois. —See Page 14

THEIR RENT ROSE

Tenants in the big tenement at 31st and Ellis got real rent boosts, but the 'improvements' were imaginary. —See Page 2A

BENEFITS DENIED

A 'labor man' is supposed to head the Illinois Labor Department, but he jumped when Ford cracked the whip. —See Page 14

THE RENT FIGHT

An editorial which tells what is needed to halt the combined assault of Chicago landlords and their stooges. —See Page 1A

BOOST IN ILL. SALES TAX LOOMS

—See Page 2A

Faked Rent 'Survey' Aid To Realtors

—See Page 1A

How Chicago Tenants Were Sold Out by a Fake 'Survey'

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—This is the amazing story of a "survey" which was made by the Cook County Rent Advisory Board to show the prevalence of starvation among Chicago's big landlords. It is the story of how—two weeks before the open hearing on the request of Chicago landlords for a blanket rent increase—this "advisory" board furnished the landlords with the weapon they needed. The Cook County Rent Advisory Board is an official government-appointed body with the power to recommend and secure a blanket increase. It is made up of nine Public Interest, three Tenant and three Landlord Representatives. All 15 of its members endorsed and issued a purported "survey" on May 14 which drew the remarkable conclusion that Chicago landlords had suffered a crushing decrease in profit, since 1942. The results of this fraudulent "survey"—which would bring tears to the eyes of the most hard-bitten tenant—were presented as gospel. "We're impartial," the Board said in effect, "but here are the facts to prove that your poor landlord is taking an awful beating."

In the fords of Board Chairman Marion Kudlick, an attorney for realtors, "We take no position on the adequacy of the general rent level in Cook County.

★

HOWEVER, the fake "survey" went on to show that landlords here suffered a 11.3 percent cut in net operating income from 1942 to 1948.

Now, how were these "facts" arrived at?

The results of the "survey" were based on questionnaires sent in by a total of 1,110 landlords!

This "survey" covered less than one-half of one percent of the rental units in Cook County!

★

IT WAS based on mailed answers to questionnaires which totalled two percent of the number of questionnaires sent out to landlords. Only 1,110 replied out of 44,360 property owners who were asked to reply.

Now, who were the landlords who replied. Even Board members admitted privately to The Worker that "only those who could make out a good case for the landlords replied."

The largest group of landlords to mail back their questionnaires were those "owning structures of only one or two units." There were in fact hardly any replies from the big real estate owners.

★

IN SPITE of this fact, the Board presented these findings as an accurate study. While the Board had no control over the number of answers it received or where they came from, the Board announced that its findings were accurately representatives of Cook County and in "proper proportion," covering an exact cross-section of Cook County landlords.

In order to make its findings look even better for the landlords, the Board then took this remarkable step. They deducted from the gross income reported by landlords all income derived from rent increase leases or on individual hardship ground during the last two years.

In other words, the Board misrepresented the actual gross income of the landlords who reported by deducting from their figures any amount they received over and above the original ceiling rentals.

THE "survey" therefore, does not show that more than half of Chicago landlords have raised the rent of their tenants.

This strange "survey" then compared the profits of these 1110 landlords in 1942 and in 1948 and arrived at the conclusion that profits have dropped by 11.3 percent.

However, the "survey" left certain obvious loopholes in order to make it possible for the landlords to strengthen their demands for a 25 percent rent increase.

★

USING the Board's figures, the landlords can show how increased taxes in 1949 make it necessary for them to get a larger boost.

More important is the fact that the Board's survey does not adjust the 1948 landlords' income to allow for inflation.

The wily authors of the Board's report left it for the landlords to show that this survey compares 1942 profit dollars with 1948 inflated profit dollars. And when the adjustment is made for the cheap dollar, the Board has actually made out a case for an increase in rent much larger than 11.3 per cent!

★

THE Board's report was prepared by a subcommittee, headed by Charles A. Wayman, Jr., who is supposed to a "Public Interest" Representative on the Board. Actually, Wayman is, in fact, the editor of the Chicago Construction News, a realtors' journal.

The Board "survey" is considered a landlord-inspired document throughout, providing the springboard for the landlords' demand for a 25 percent blanket rent boost in Cook County.

Mike Mann, Signer of Phony Landlord Survey



MIKE MANN

CHICAGO.—Mike Mann, CIO Regional Director, was among the 15 members of the Cook County Rent Advisory Board which issued the falsified "survey" analyzed on this page.

Questioned by the Illinois Worker as to how he came to endorse this "survey," Mann was evasive. "I'm not familiar with the details of it," he said.

Mann, who is found of posing as a spokesman for Chicago tenants, refused to issue any repudiation of the "survey" at the time this issue of the Illinois Worker went to press.

How to Stop Rent Gougers — AN EDITORIAL

CHICAGO tenants are today battling against the threat of a blanket rent increase.

They are fighting against the powerful Chicago real estate trust which has a nationwide notoriety as one of the most ruthless and insidious landlord groups in the country.

Chicago tenants pay among the highest rents anywhere to be found. Government figures show that as of March, 1942, the date the rent freeze went into effect, the rent index for 34 large cities was 108.9. The Chicago index was 112.8—or four points higher.

Since then, Chicago landlords squeezed 15 percent increases out of tenants here out of all proportion to the number of these lease increases anywhere in the U. S.

At the same time, the Chicago Area Rent Office has been most sympathetic to landlords who come to them pleading "hardship."

More than half of all the Chicago tenants have had their rent boosted.

Most insidious is the fact that the Chicago real estate trust has effectively stopped the building of homes in order to protect their monopoly and their profits.

They have especially compelled the worsening of the housing shortage in the areas to which the Negro people are confined, and squeezed them the hardest for outrageous rentals.

As this issue of the Illinois Worker goes to press, the open hearing of the Chicago Rent Advisory Board is being held—supposedly to "weigh the merits" of the landlords' demand for a 25 percent blanket boost.

We charge that this board itself is a fraud! It represents itself as a "public" body, protecting tenants as well as landlords—but it is, in fact, a mere tool of the real estate trust.

That fact is most clearly borne out by the fraudulent "survey" which was issued by the board on the eve of the open hearing and which provides the landlords with their most powerful weapon.

This "survey" was endorsed by its "public interest" members, including Mike Mann, the right-winger who heads the CIO in this region.

It was approved by the three "tenant representatives" on the board, all three of whom are officers of the Trotzkyist-dominated Chicago Tenants' Federation.

There can be no easy reliance on such a board to come on its own to any honest ruling on the landlords' demands.

This fight can be settled fairly only on the basis of the organized and vigorous struggle of Chicago tenants.

The endorsement of this landlord-inspired "survey" by the officers of the Chicago Tenants' Federation points up most dramatically the need for a genuine tenants' organization in Chicago.

The landlords in this city have had a field day ever since the Mike Manns began to monopolize the field as tenants' representatives.

This current fight against a blanket increase is crucial. And there are many fights ahead, already foreshadowed by the outrageous "fair rent formula" issued by Truman's Housing Expediter, Tighe Woods. This "formula" is an open declaration of war on the tenants.

The rent-payers of this city must now have their own tenants' movement—organized systematically in each community, block by block and building by building. This will be the only real safeguard against the piracy of the Chicago real estate trust.

LENA HORNE APPEARS AT DuSABLE BENEFIT

CHICAGO.—Lena Horne, noted singer and movie actress, will be honored guest on Friday evening, June 3, at a cocktail party to be held at the DuSable Community center's grand ballroom, 62 E. 49 St.



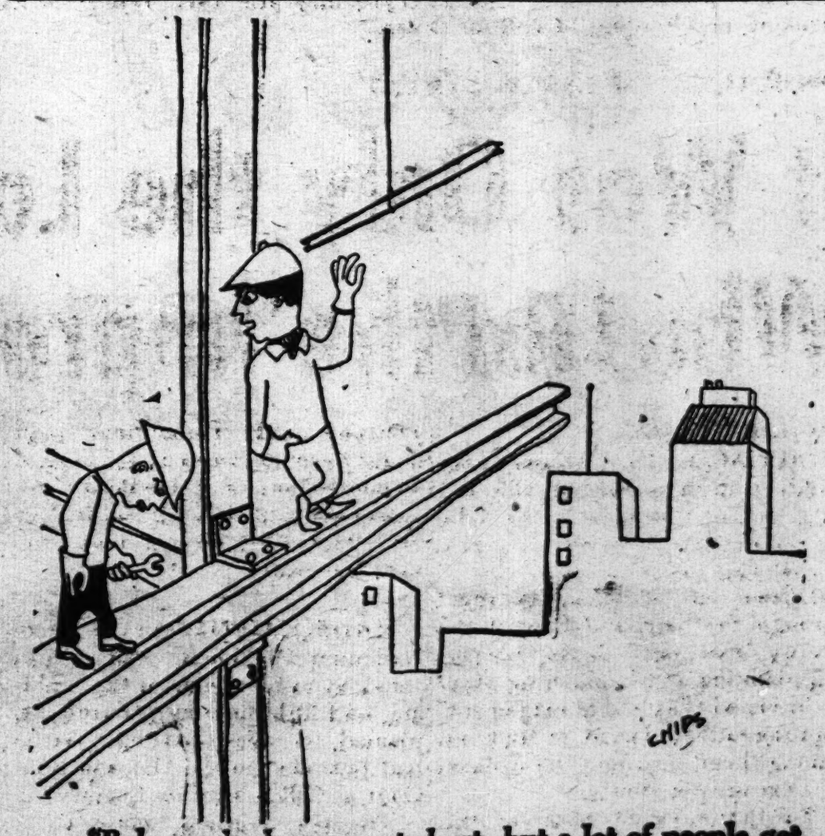
LENA HORNE

The party, to be presented between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m., is sponsored by the DuSable center's board of directors and is for the benefit of the organization's children's fund.

The affair will mark the sole South Side public appearance during her current night club engagement here for Miss Horne, who is a lifetime member of the center.

FOURTH OF CZECHS ARE NOW IN UNIONS

PRAGUE (ALN).—Czechoslo- membership of over 3,000,000, or a quarter of the entire population of the country. The largest single organization is the Metalworkers' union with more than 500,000 members. The Textile and Clothing Workers come next, with a membership in excess of 350,000 each.



"Relax, nobody ever gets hurt—but a lot of people get killed."

Fink Guns Blaze In Violent Assault On Zinc Strikers

FAIRMONT CITY, Ill.—Blazing gunfire and brass-knuckled violence against the American Zinc strikers here this week shoved this 10-month-old battle into the national labor spotlight. Attempts on the life of Jesse Van Camp, leader of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, were followed by a savage beating which Van Camp suffered at the hands of professional strikebreakers.

This attack, following a chain of gangster assaults on members and leaders of the striking Mine-Mill Local 82, came after disclosure of the fact that gunmen had been hired in a final effort to smash the strike.

★

JOSEPH VERDU, of the notorious Verdu family of strikebreakers, and four others were arrested following the gunfire attack on Van Camp. They were found by police armed with guns and knives.

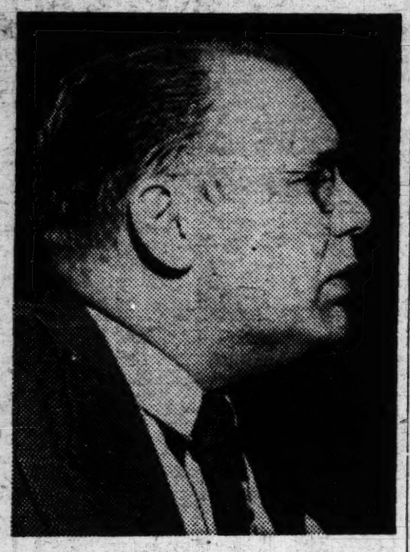
Verdu, his brother, Angelo, and his son, Frank, were reportedly hired to unloose armed violence against the strikers.

Leaders of the local also revealed that the company had recently retained the services of a strikebreaking agency named Spohner and Ahner.

★

THE ATTACK on Van Camp came four days after a mass meeting of the Mine-Mill strikers where a resolution urging Howard I. Young, president of American Zinc, to "call off his gunmen and thugs before innocent people are murdered."

A gunman attempted an assault on Robert Hollowwa, Mine-Mill international representative. The thug's gun was taken away from him by a deputy sheriff, and 15 minutes later he was found by a Fairmont City policeman to be armed again.



JESSE VAN CAMP

★

THE STRIKEBREAKERS then opened fire on Van Camp and Howard Goddard, of the union educational department.

Two cars rode by with guns spitting fire as Van Camp stood in the window of his room. Van Camp, uninjured, swore out warrants against five of the men he had seen firing, including two of the Verdus, Joseph and Frank.

Shortly afterward, Van Camp was set upon by two men with brass knuckles, who beat him savagely.

State Body OK's Sales Tax Boost

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Illinois citizens were threatened this week with an increase of the state sales tax from 2 to 3 percent. A bill by State Sen. Roland V. Libonati (D-17th), putting the increase into effect, goes to the Senate floor following its approval by the Senate Committee on Revenue.

The Libonati Bill was seen as a clever move to further saddle the people of this state with what is considered the most unfair form of taxation, throwing the greatest burden on those who have the least financial ability to pay.

THE BILL, S. B. 443, calls for the increased sales tax on the basis that the additional revenue will go into a State Building Bond, Interest and Retirement Fund. The measure is written in such a way as to make it appear that it is a "temporary" increase in the tax to cover the construction and equipment of state buildings.

However, Ed Starr, legislative director of the Illinois Communist Party, this week labelled the bill as "an insidious move to increase the tax load on the common people by stealth."

Starr pointed out that the objective of the measure's backers is to "get their foot in the door" with this "temporary" increase.

IT WAS recalled that the state sales tax was originally adopted in the early '30's as a "temporary" emergency measure to provide relief funds for the unemployed.

"Since then, these funds have been used for everything except relief," Starr said, "and today the sales tax, instead of a graduated income tax, has become the main source of revenue in our state."



SEN. LIBONATI

Moves to Stop CTA From Raising Fares

CHICAGO.—An attorney, Harry G. Berstein, 1049 Oakdale, this week sought an injunction to stop the Chicago Transit Authority from putting another fare increase into effect.

Berstein, acting as an individual street car rider, asked the Circuit Court for the writ, charging that there is no other means of appeal from a CTA ruling on the threatened increase.

The CTA, which pays the banks some $4,000,000 a year in high interest rates on CTA bonds, has indicated that they plan to raise the fares. The increase would double Chicago street car fares within the period of the last two years.



Tenants of 3100 S. Ellis are shown here describing to Illinois Worker reporter Ann Prosten the "Miracle of 31st Street." Left to right, they are: Mrs. Nancy Worship, Thomas Lloyd, Mrs. Katie Jenkins, Mr. Prosten, Mrs. Ruth Green.

'MIRACLE OF 31st STREET'

It Was Only the Landlord Who Got the 'Improvements'

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—The 64-apartment building on the corner of Ellis and 31st St., on Chicago's South Side, was a miracle of action last Memorial Day weekend.

Dozens of workmen swarmed through the halls and flats of the 8-story apartment house, plastering, painting and hammering away in frenzied haste. "Management" representatives darted in and out among them, directing the workers in even greater frenzy.

To the innocent observer this prodigious effort on a holiday weekend (with workers getting overtime and double-time pay) might have appeared as an unusual demonstration of a landlord's devotion to his tenants. To the tenants of 3100 S. Ellis Ave., it meant the exact opposite.

★

MANAGEMENT representative Nathaniel Waldman, who is also rumored to be owner of the building, had little time left, tenants explained, to cover up a big hoax he had put over on the Chicago Rent Control Office and his tenants.

Tuesday morning, May 31, a delegation of inspectors from the Rent Director's office, accompanied by Progressive Party representatives and newspapers, was scheduled to invade the building, to check on "improvements" Mr. Waldman had reported a few weeks earlier—on the strength of which he had won rent increases for all his tenants.

It's anybody's guess how Chicago Area Rent Director Norman Shogren "checked" the improvements at 3100 S. Ellis originally. Tenants knew nothing about it until the first week in May when they were summarily ordered to pay increases from 100 to 200 per-

(Continued on Page 13)

Feinglass Back from Europe, Reports on Marshall Plan Havoc

CHICAGO.—Abe Feinglass, international vice-president of the CIO Fur, Leather and Luggage Workers, was back at his home here in Chicago this week with a vivid story to tell of his trip to Europe and Palestine.

Feinglass drew a sharp contrast between conditions of the workers in Eastern and Western Europe.

"There are important lessons to be drawn," he said, "from today's tale of two cities—Paris and Prague."

★

THE UNION LEADER described workers in Paris and other cities of France faced with growing unemployment and poverty, rising living costs and a flourishing black market.

"The conditions of the French workers has worsened considerably since I was there two years ago," he said.

Feinglass went to Europe as a delegate to a convention of leather workers in Limoges, France. "Almost every delegate pointed to their growing problems as the fruits of the Marshall Plan and the cold war," he declared.

★

BY CONTRAST, Feinglass reported that in Prague and in other cities of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, which he visited, there was no unemployment and a remarkable upturn in the living standards and benefits enjoyed by the workers.

He described in detail the new programs of social security, vacations with pay and recreation which have been achieved by the Czech workers.



ABE FEINGLASS

"I was taken to beautiful mountain resorts which were once the exclusive haunts of the rich," he said. "Today these clubs and resorts have been converted into places where the workers take their vacations regularly."

★

CZECH WORKERS today receive stamps which entitle them to purchase shoes and clothing at much lower rates than they are sold on the open market, he reported.

"In Hungary, I found an even better situation," Feinglass told The Worker. "There was available every kind of goods you can imagine at reasonable prices for mass consumption."

Real wages have increased some 80 percent in Hungary, Feinglass declared.

★

COMMENTING on the false reports from the new democracies of Eastern Europe appearing in the American press, Feinglass pointed out that American correspondents seldom speak for the

(Continued on Page 13)

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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Nab Rightwingers In Murder Attempt On Mine, Mill Aides

By Bernard Burton

Assassination has come to the fore again as a method of fighting unions and strikes. In the same week that Victor Reuther narrowly averted death at the hands of parties unknown, pistol bullets and shotgun slugs whipped through the room shared by two leaders of the ten-month American Zinc Oxide strikes in East St. Louis, Ill.

The men slated to be wiped out were Jesse R. Van Camp, international executive board member of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Howard Goddard, of the union's educational department. This was the third known attempt to get these men.

It was preceded by the riddling of Goddard's car as it was parked outside his home and by an attempt to get Van Camp and Goddard as they entered a radio station to make a broadcast on behalf of the strikers.

Peculiarly, the infiltration of suspicious looking goons into the East St. Louis area coincided with two other occurrences. They were, first, American Zinc's hiring as "labor consultants" of one of the nation's most notorious strike-breaking agencies, the Spohrer and Arner agency. Secondly, was the appearance of a red-baiting disc[illegible]ted expelled Mine, Mill official, Angelo Verdu, who announced a raiding expedition against the union.

Verdu, had appeared this time as a representative of the Progressive Metalworkers Council, a CIO Shipyard group. But Verdu's activities in Shipyard were so murky, that he had even been cut off the payroll of that outfit. Nevertheless, he appeared in East St. Louis as a representative of PMC —and there was no disclaimer from Delmond Garst, CIO regional director.

★

ONLY DIFFERENCE between this case, however, and other shootings is that arrests were made this time. Among the five men arrested were Verdu's brother Joe, Joe's son Frank, and Harry Hoffman, bartender at the Cotton Club, a joint which is run by Verdu. They were caught in the neighborhood of the crime immediately after the last shooting and charged with assault to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, riot and malicious destruction of property.

Joe Verdu's brazen excuse that he was just a "victim of circumstances" drew snickers in the area —in view of the fact that police shook down the mob of five pistols, knives with 22-inch blades, two pieces of empty lead pipe and an empty 16-gauge shotgun shell.

Further complicity of Angelo Verdu was indicated when he, along with his wife and two local business men arranged for the $24,500 bail for the five. The two business men were Walter Smoski and Al Onofrey, who had filed a million-dollar suit against the union and were part of a "citizens" group which had tried to break the strike.

The five were caught through the quick thinking of Van Camp and Goddard. At about 1:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 26, the two union leaders had just returned to their room. They detected the sound of air escaping from the tires of Goddard's car, and, shouting out of the window, they apparently frightened off the goons who took off in two cars.

Van Camp then called the police who examined the car, in which the wires had been cut and tires slashed. Shortly after the police left, the two cars returned and let loose several shotgun blasts at Goddard's auto, riddling the rear windows and the body.

This time the police returned and kept watch. An hour later the gunmen returned and fired through the windows of the room. But this time the police had cordoned off the area and caught the men before they could get away.

★

ONLY A FEW DAYS EARLIER an attempt had been made to repeat on Van Camp and Goddard a replica of the assault which cost Maurice Travis, Mine, Mill secretary-treasurer, the loss of an eye as a result of an assault outside a radio booth in Bessemer, Ala.

Raiding, baiting, frameups, frustrated murder attempts, illegal and "legal" (as in Metaline Falls, Wash.) have failed to stops the nationwide American Zinc strike.

But increasingly, the strikers and other workers are asking the question: where does national CIO come in? The last CIO Executive Board meeting passed a resolution supporting the strike. But why haven't national CIO and its representative in the East St. Louis area spoken up against these latest outrages? the strikers are asking.



UNIONISTS PREFER CHARGES against Joe Verdu of the Progressive Metal Workers Council, a CIO shipyard group. Photo shows (left to right) Police Justice Roy Stone; Wayne Reid, Vice-President of the Fairmont Smelter Workers Local Union 82; Howard Goddard, educational department of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Jesse R. Van Camp, International Executive Board member of the Mine, Mill union; and Joe Carillo, recording secretary of Local 82.



THE BULLET-RIDDLED automobile in which the two officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union narrowly escaped death at the hands of goons of the CIO rightwing shipyard outfit, the Progressive Metal Workers Council.

Ford Workers Blazed a Trail

How They Were Betrayed—And How They Can Still Win

By Phil Schatz

Organizational Secretary, Communist Party, Dearborn Auto Section

DETROIT, Mich.—Fifty-six thousand Rouge workers, and 5,000 at the Lincoln plant, shut the mighty Ford Motorf Co., in a three-week strike against speedup, unprecedented in the history of the American labor movement. This mighty rebellion against the ruthless speedup policies of the company, irrespective of the final Reuther-Bugas settlement, was in itself a great victory for the Ford workers. They demanded a voice in the setting of production schedules which hitherto had been the exclusive right of management. They questioned the oft-repeated slogan of management and its representatives in the labor movement of a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work." In doing so they were challenging the right of the company to extract the meximum out of the worker's labor power.

The militant Ford strikers served notice on the "human engineer," Henry Ford II, that they would resist speedup. The strike provided the Ford workers with the experience of unity and confidence, which will stand them in good stead in their future battles against the company.

This, the longest strike in the history of Local 600, was an offensive action of major magnitude. The very issue—speedup—was an advanced struggle, to prevent the company from placing the full burden of the economic crisis on the workers. Subjectively, the workers who struck against speedup, were likewise silently striking out against fear of unemployment and war, general insecurity and in anger at the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act.

★

THE REMARKABLE demonstration of unity of 56,000 workers at the Rouge behind the specific speedup grievance in final asembly of B Building (a building employing 3,000 workers) gave evidence of the mood of struggle into which the working class is moving.

It was powerful enough to speed aside every effort of Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, to prevent strike action. It was the high point of seven months of active rank and file struggle against speedup. In these seven months the workers advanced fram leaflets, resolutions, petition campaigns, stoppages, lunch time demonstrations, finally, to strike action. It is a tribute to the strength of a rank and file movement in comeplling even a desperate Reuther Social Democratic leadership to demagogically head up a strike against speedup.

From the beginning, Reuther looked at this strike like the plague, maneuvering only to end it quickly, on any terms which would not expose his role. He ended the strike on the basis of a betrayal of the just demands of the Ford workers. Even the immediate speedup grievance in final assembly was sold out when Reuther proposed arbitration oi the crucial issue of the right of the company to run the lines at any speed necessary to meet its daily production schedules. This after three weeks of union argumentation against arbitration.

"Remember the paid lunch period," that's what Tommy Thompson, president of Local 600, wrote in **Ford Facts** for May 21, 1949. He added: "That's what arbitration of an issue did for the Local 600 membership a little over a year ago. Shall we burn our fingers twice? Of course not."

★

THE BETRAYAL further consisted of limiting the speedup issue to final assembly in B Building and Lincoln, despite the sentiment for the establishment of a pattern to lick speedup in all Rouge buildings, departments and on all jobs. Only the adoption of picket line resolutions, signatures on petitions and a demonstration of Ford workers before the negotiating room prevented an earlier strike sellout regardless of the phony nature of the settlement. However, it's significant that Ford couldn't directly break the strike and had to make the pretense of granting "concessions" to the union in a signed settlement. This shows that the Ford workers can use their united strength to force through major concessions on the wage, pension and contract issues in the days ahead.

The strike took place under conditions favorable to the union. This was the moment, when the company was preparing to stockpile parts and increase car production in preparation for the reopening of the contract, to strike heavy blows against Henry Ford II. This was the moment for a militant leadership fundamentally to challenge the unlimited right of the company to set production standards; the eliminate the company security clauses of the contract; to eliminate the tyrannical penalty system; to reopen the entire contract, including wages and company-paid pensions. Instead, Reuther fought like a caged tiger labor holiday ending in aCadillac Square demonstration, which was the desire of the Local 600 executive board. Both UAW and nato limit the issue to the B Building and Lincoln immediate speedup grievances.

A wall was erected around the strikers. Rulings were adopted preventing the distribution of leaflets to the pickets, while steps taken to reduce the picket lines drastically. During the course of the strike no channels were provided (building meetings, etc.) for the strikers to hear reports and express their opinions. The daily strike bulletins were devoid of content. The union's general council (highest body) and Local 600 executive board knew only about the strike what they read in the newspapers.

President Tommy Thompson, chieftain of Local 600, displayed little courage in preventing the dictatorial usurpation of power by Reuther, and in bringing differences on strike settlement to the Ford workers. For this, Thompson merits criticism of the Ford workers.

THE ORGANIZATION of progressive leaders of the rank and file of Local 600, who polled some 14,000 votes in the last election, strengthened their influence among the workers through a widely supported leaflet they issued, entitled "United We Stand." It called upon the local and international union to adopt the tactics of strike struggle, and minimum terms for agreement which alone could result in victory. Had they spoken up boldly from the beginning of the strike their influence could have been even greater.

More and more during this strike did Ford workers come to see and understand the constructive role of the Communist Party and individual Communist Party members. Tens of thousands of workers remember that it was the Dearborn auto section of the Communist Party, in collaboration with the Michigan Worker, which eight months ago started an incessant campaign and exposure of the speedup in the plant, despite the red-baiting by the leadership and their denial of speedup.

Ford workers eagerly greeted the leaflet by Bill McKie, veteran Communist, five hours before the strike walkout, hailing the magnificent significance of the strike. They will remember the Daily Worker during the strike (an average of 1,200 sold each day) and the Michigan Worker, as the only newspapers which provided them with fresh up-to-the-minute information, features, and ananlsis of the strike.

They will remember the individual dynamic work of Communists like Nelson Davis, who despite restrictions and attempted intimidation spent eight hours each day on the picket line.

As Ford workers stream into the plant this week, uncertain as to the exact meaning of the terms of the strike settlement (nearly two-thirds of the 6,500 present did not vote at the ratification rally) they will test the results of the strike settlement by their own experience on the job. Rank and file pressure forced Reuther to promise to reopen the speedup issue during contract negotiations in case of an unfavorable ruling by the arbitrator. Continuing rank and file pressure will continue to force Reuther, as the next steps in the struggle, to fight for a drastic change in the company security contract regardless of the decision of the arbitrator, as well as an all-out struggle for a wage increase and a company-paid pension.

Stuyvesant Town... ...And 'Project 1'

On Chicago's South Side, 3,500 Negro families are today fighting for their homes. They are to be moved out to make room for "Project 1," an area to be bought and cleared by the city and then to be turned over to the New York Life Insurance Co., for the building of a privately-owned project. This is part of a pattern in 24 states in which the insurance companies are building such high-rent, jim-crow projects.

In the "New York Compass," a progressive daily, the editor, T. O. Thackrey, wrote an editorial, parts of it quoted here, which exposes the Stuyvesant Town project in New York City.

The only difference between Stuyvesant Town and "Project 1" is that one is owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and the other by the New York Life Insurance Co.

The "New York Compass" said:

Stuyvesant Town—goal of hundreds of thousands of families desperately in need of low cost housing—is a symbol of fascism at work in the midst of democracy. . . .

Stuyvesant Town was put over on the people by an immoral, undemocratic, and, in my opinion, illegal and unconstitutional deal between the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., a private corporation, and the city, under one of the best administrations the city has ever seen—the LaGuardia regime! . . .

Metropolitan is operating a private, lily-white, jimcrow project.

Metropolitan selects its tenants according to rules of its own making, with no public responsibility and no public control whatever.

No priority is mandatory for veterans. No income top limitation is observed. . . .

And granting tax exemption and handing over public powers to a private landlord to set up a project in which racial discrimination is not only practiced but is enforced as a rule, thus dividing citizens into first- and second-class applicants on a strict race segregation basis, is the fundamental aspect of fascism at work. . . .

Our housing problems will not be solved by making deals to set up fascist super-government housing projects, free of taxes, in our midst.

Real public housing—government-built and government-operated—with no discrimination and no restrictive covenants—for the people with low incomes who are now ill-housed as well as ill-fed and ill-clothed—is the only answer.

Phony "public housing"—fascism in thin disguise—won't work.

Special laws in 24 states already permit such undemocratic deals between special private interests and government elected to serve ALL the people without discrimination. . . .

Deere Negotiations Reported Deadlocked

E. MOLINE, Ill. — With the union contract at the John Deere plant here already expired, negotiations were reported deadlocked by the CIO United Farm Equipment Workers.

John Watkins, FE-CIO District Director, reported that the company had "reneged" on several of its previous commitments. Watkins said the company was trying to secure a no-strike clause in the new contract which "would bring the Taft-Hartley Act into full force against every worker in the plant."

Abe Feinglass Tells Havoc of Marshall Plan

(Continued from Page 2-A)

workers, who are strongly in support of their governments and of the new economic and social programs which have already brought them such benefits.

"There are still some disgruntled elements among the service workers who were attached to the old regimes, the hotel clerks, musicians, waiters in swanky night clubs," said Feinglass. "And the correspondents, who never leave the hotels and bars, find it comparatively simple to find there the negative sentiments they are seeking."

Feinglass sketched the immense program being carried on by the trade union movement in the new democracies for broadening the recreation, social and educational activities of the workers, for longer vacations, hospital clinics, medical treatment and free care for pregnant mothers.

"I FOUND a great deal of respect for the American people, particularly in Czechoslovakia," he said, "but I also found a great deal more suspicion of American government motives behind the North Atlantic Pact.

"Watching the deterioration of workers' conditions in Italy and France, Czech workers believe their country has chosen the right path in opposing the Marshall Plan."

Feinglass said he found in Western Europe an extreme bitterness among workers over the role of the American "labor agents" of the Truman foreign policy such as James Carey of the CIO and Irving Brown of the AFL.

"THE WORKERS of France hold these people responsible not only for putting over the disastrous Marshall Plan which has resulted in inflation and unemployment," said Feinglass, "but also for their role in helping to split the labor movement and leaving them weakened in the face of the onslaught of the French monopolies."

"Wherever I went," Feinglass stated, "the people asked me, 'Are the American people really pro-fascist and pro-imperialist? Are they really anxious to have war with the Soviet Union?'"

"I had to explain at the meetings where I addressed thousands of European workers that I was confident that the American people will march on the road to peace, along with the peoples of the entire world.

"This assurance, which strikes at the deepest fear which the people of Europe have today, was received with the warmest ovation."

11 Papers Plan July 4 Picnic

CHICAGO. — Eleven language and labor newspapers are cooperating to sponsor the "All Nations Press Picnic" to be held July 4 at Justice Park Gardens, Justice, Illinois.

Together with the Illinois Worker, the progressive language weeklies which circulate in the Chicago area have thrown their full support behind the gala affair.

Many of the language papers will have their own "villages" at the picnic, serving native foods and delicacies.

Speakers at the picnic will be Gil Green, chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, and Claudia Jones, Negro woman leader.

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I wouldn't buy Wilson

here's why: Wilson doesn't treat its workers right. Union members are fired. Working conditions are bad. Even though the workers have voted for the union by over four to one, Wilson won't bargain fairly.

DON'T BUY WILSON MEATS

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO

THE Wilson label will not touch the table of millions of trade unionists and those sympathetic to the CIO United Packinghouse Workers' efforts to bring union conditions to Wilson Workers. This is a sample of the posters being distributed by the UPWA.

'MIRACLE OF 31st STREET'

Only the Landlord Got Improvements

(Continued from Page 2-A)

cent, retroactive to March 23rd!

★

REASON given by Director Shogren: "capital improvements and elevator."

The elevator hadn't been running since 1945. For over four years tenants, old and young, carrying groceres, babies, or on crutches, have toiled up and down eight flights of stairs.

We had before us a copy of the landlord's 5-page report on "improvements" when we talked with tenants last Sunday. The report said apartment 75 had a "new bathroom faucet, and new bathroom floor."

Mrs. Katie Jenkins, the tenant, told us: "No new faucet, and no bathtub either. It can't be used." They had put a small patch on a hole in the bathroom floor. Her rent increase: from $25 to $60 a month.

★

MRS. RUTH GRFEN, who occupies a 5-room apartment on the 5th floor, told us about her "improvements."

"I came home one afternoon to find that the wash bowl in my bathroom had been replaced with another wash bowl. This 'new' one was used and rusty, with no stopper. I don't know why they put it in. I never complained about the old one.

"I did complain about no decorating for years, but all they decorated was my front door, with big red letters saying: 'FIRE EXIT EMERGENCY DOOR!' And they never told me why my apartment had become a fire exit, either." Mrs. Green's rent was raised from **$32.50 to $65 a month.**

We heard the "wash bowl" story from every other tenant we interviewed. It was evidently the major "capital improvement" undertaken by the landlord.

★

THOMAS LLOYD, a foundry worker who lives with his wife in a two-room flat on the fifth floor, shared Mrs. Green's puzzlement.

"Our rent was $9 a week," he said. "One day a workman came in and plastered a part of the bathrom wall. We don't know why. There was no hole there. They changed our wash bowl, and they plastered a small hole back of the toilet seat." The Lloyds rent was raised to $21 a week.

★

WALDMAN has mimeographed sixteen "rules" which he sent to all tenants, with a letter advising them the building had the new, dignified name of "Burnham Park Beach Apartments," and that violation of any rule "will be grounds for eviction."

Tenants showed us the rules. Rule No. 5 says "Children are not to run up and down the stairs or through the halls."

Rule No. 14 says: "An office pass will be necessary for the removal or bringing into the building of any furniture or other large articles." (The furniture belongs to the tenants.)

Rule No. 16: "Persons entering the building after 10 p.m. must identify themselves."

★

THERE are unwritten rules, too, Mrs. Green told us, being enforced by a watchman, newly-hired by the landlord. Her son David, 13, discovered the rule about "no plants in any apartment," when the watchman stopped him from bringing upstairs a flower pot he had filled with earth.

Aroused tenants refused to pay the rent increases or accept all the "rules." They came to the Progressive Party's South Side Tenants Council for help instead. The Council called tenants together, gathered evidence, and confronted the Rent Directors office with it.

Delegations of tenants descended on the office, demanding action. Organized tenant pressure forced the new investigation of "improvements" that was to take place May 31.

ANNUNZIO LASHED FOR BLOCKING OF JOBLESS PAY TO FORD WORKERS

CHICAGO.—Frank Annunzio, Illinois State Director of Labor and former right-wing state CIO official, was held responsible this week for the blocking of payment of unemployment compensation to the 1,400 workers in the Ford plant at Hegewisch, Ill.

The benefit payments, which will total more than $100,000 by the time the Ford workers here return to their jobs next week, was ordered stopped on the request of the Ford Motor Co.

Ford workers here lashed at Annunzio for the speed with which he acceded to the demand of the Ford management.

★

"THE Ford management tried to smash the strike by starving out the workers in other plants who weren't directly involved," a Ford local leader said here, "and they certainly got quick cooperation from our so-called labor leader who runs the state department of labor."

Acting on instructions from Annunzio, Samuel C. Bernstein, director of state unemployment compensation, said he could not pay the benefits to the Hegewisch plant workers because they were "involved in a labor dispute."

The Hegewisch plant was shut down by management a week after the Ford strike in Detroit began.

★

THIS week, a protest over the stopping of benefits was sent to Annunzio and to Governor Adlai E. Stevenson by James E. Hamby, president of the Hegewisch Ford Local 551.

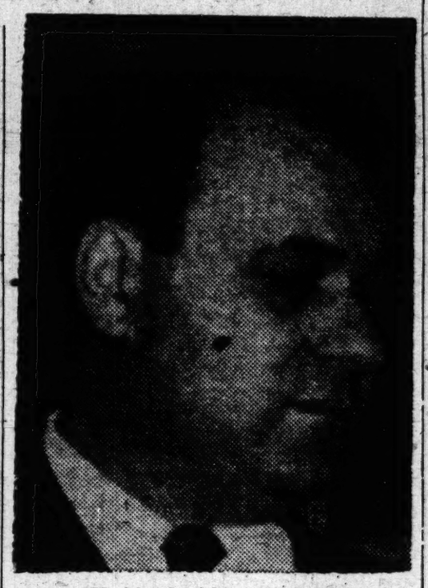
The Illinois state agency swiftly cut off payments at the request of the Ford Company which issued a statement declaring that "all of its UAW employes are necessarily involved" in the Detroit dispute.

Labor leaders here pointed out that under Annunzio, the state department of labor "has continued the worst abuses of the old regime and developed a few new ones."

★

ANNUNZIO was appointed head of the Illinois State Department of Labor by Gov. Stevenson last January. He had been secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State CIO Political Action Committee and as a member of Local 1008 of the United Steelworkers of America.

Annunzio has been previously criticized for blocking unemployment compensaton benefits to coal miners and in a case last February involving Mrs. Emma Litsinger, 50, of 2619 W. 55th St., an unemployed bookkeeper. Mrs. Litsinger was denied benefits when she refused to take a job at lower pay.



FRANK ANNUNZIO

New Layoffs in Chicago Area Plants Reported By Local 453

CHICAGO.—Further layoffs and curtailment of the work-week were reported this week from the plants represented by Amalgamated Local 453, UAW-CIO.

The Maremont Cicero plant is laying off an additional 40 to 50 workers, leaving about 100 workers from last year's peak of around 250.

The Maremont Harvey plant is discontinuing the second shift. The entire Maremont working force has thus been reduced to about 60 percent of its former size.

In the National Mallable Cicero plant, further layoffs of around 90 workers have ben made, in addition to cutting the work-week to four days. An attempt is being made by the company to speed up the remaining workers to turn out as much production as was formerly turned out before the layoff.

Let's Bring Back the Old Militant UAW

To the Editor:

As usual in the UAW-CIO, convention fever is at a red-hot pitch with the convention only six weeks away.

In spite of attempts by Reuther and his cohorts to smash the progressives and destroy rank-and-file democracy, the progressives will come into the convention more than holding their own.

The progressives and the anti-Reuther forces will come into the convention fighting to preserve the old democratic UAW-CIO. They will have the present set of company stooges and Taft-Hartleyites, who are running the union, on the defensive on the question of speed-up, on raiding—with the fiascoes in recent FE elections—and on the matter of political action, what with Truman and the Democrats reneging on their fancy promises.

In Region 4 a move to unseat the blustering, inefficient, company-fronter, Pat Greathouse, is gathering momentum. The rumor is that the opposition candidate will be former Regional Director Mattson, who sold out to Reuther after his defeat.

The progressives feel that backing Mattson will only be a move to substitute one Reuther stooge for another in order to fool the rank-and-file in the region who are opposed to Greathouse. The progressives will insist on a candidate who will fight for a real program to benefit the workers in the shop.

The delegates elected so far are in the main anti-Greathouse but not necessarily anti-Reuther. It is possible to win them for a progressive program if a real job is done exposing the reactionary role played by Reuther and his supporters.

A desperate attempt is to be made by the Greathouse forces, mainly represented in the ACTU, to split the region so that the main centers of anti-Greathouse forces in Minnesota and Wisconsin will be out of the picture. The plan is to make a new region comprising all of Illinois and Iowa. This is being opposed by Berndt, director of Region 3, who wants to keep downstate Illinois.

Reuther hopes to use the convention to smash all opposition. He plans to amend the Constitution so as to make it possible to move in to smash any opposition local, to substitute a one-man dictatorship for rank-and-file democracy, and to make raiding of progressive unons the No. 1 job of the UAW.

The task is clear for the progressives and all honest trade unionists—to return to the old militant fighting UAW that won the battles of Flint, Toledo, and Detroit. The Ford and Bendix strikes against the speed-up prove that the rank-and-file are still in the mood to continue that tradition.

AN AUTO WORKER.

PMA Demands 30c Per Ton Pension Hike

BELLEVILLE, Ill. — The Progressive Miners of America this week pressed their demand for an increase of 30 cents a ton in payments by coal operators into the organization's welfare fund.

The increased funds would go into larger pensions paid to miners, their widows and orphans.

CORRECTION

CHICAGO.—At the Local 719 meeting held on May 15, Woody Downey, shop chairman, in his report complained that The Illinois Worker has misquoted him in its May 1 issue.

Downey was quoted as follows: "In fact, he reported that he had been informed by the company that a substantial increase could be expected in the working force at the South Side plant within the next five years."

Downey said that he said, "Five months, not five years."

UAW REGION ANNOUNCES 'VICTORY,' CONCEALS RAID

CHICAGO.—The UAW-CIO Regional Office this week sent out a press release announcing the winning of a NLRB election at Cribben Sexton Co., 700 N. Sacramento, stove manufacturers of Chicago.

No mention was made of the fact that this plant had been under contract to the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and that this was the result of another disruptive raid by the UAW.

The UAW district leaders used the same raiding tactics to take over the Hurley plant last year, and at the present time the workers are becoming so disgusted with the way UAW has disrupted the shop that there is a move on foot by the workers to ask for a de-certification election.

Progressive Program Brought to Workers at Electromotive Plant

BROOKFIELD, Ill. — Progressives in the Electromotive Local 719, UAW-CIO, have a fighting program which is winning broad support from everyone in the plant—except the right-wing clique which runs the local.

Discussion of this program has been going on among the workers throughout the big Diesel plant—especially after the local leaders prevented it from reaching a vote in the last meeting of the local by a high-handed ruling of the local chairman.

"There isn't a gavel made that's big enough to beat down a program when the workers really want it," one Electromotive progressive told The Worker.

★

THE program has been carried to the entire membership at the plant gates in the form of leaflets, and progressive have been explaining it to the workers in the shop.

Following is the program presented by progressives:

1—A 30-hour week with 40 hours pay.

2—A guaranteed work week, together with a guaranteed annual wage.

3—A wage increase to make up for the loss in real wages.

4—An end to the speedup.

5—Support of Illinois Senate Bill 372, calling for the increasing of unemployment benefits to $40 a week for 52 weeks, and payment of benefits to workers in strikes and lockouts.

6—State as well as federal wages projects for unemployed workers at union wages.

7—Extension of the unemployment compensation section of the GI Bill of Rights beyond June 1 and increasing beneftis to $40 per week.

★

IN BRINGING this program to the membership, the progresives also explained how the program was blocked at the last meeting.

At a large membership meeting, with the big turnout indicating the sentiment for action right winger Hank Ubel, a member of the shop committee, suddenly moved that the business of the meeting be confined to the balloting on a committee to conduct the election of delegates to the UAW convention and to the nomination of convention delegates.

Two progressives, Ed Klinger and Charles Wilson, protested that additional matters also had to be acted on.

★

WILSON POINTED out that action had been scheduled on his motion at the previous meeting to protest the showing by the company of the anti-Negro film, Crime Smasher.

"If all we have a meeting for is electioneering," said Klinger, "it's time we examined the status of our union."

Klinger pointed out that the workers had turned out to get action on the pressing issues of layoffs, speedup, job preferences seniority, pay cuts and the 50-cent dues increase proposed by the international union officers.

★

WITH others speaking against the move to limit the scope of the meeting, Ubels motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

Proceeding with the regular order of business, the local then heard Shop Chairman Woody Downey's report on layoffs which he said amounted to some 200. Downey confessed that he "didn't know what to do" about the layoff problem.

International Representative Bob Voss then arose to attack the proposal for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay. He failed to get any enthusiasm for his red-baiting attack on this proposal.

LOCAL members expressed their amazement when Voss declared that the 30-for-40 proposal was "against UAW policy" as decided at a UAW conference on economic demands. This was the first time any mention had been made of the fact that such a conference had been held.

Wilson then presented a resolution containing the 7-point progressive program, also proposing that the UAW call a national labor conference to secure unified action on this program.

However, the chairman refused to allow the motion to come to a vote in spite of the strong sentiment for action on these issues.

In the balloting on the election committee, three progressives were elected.

Steel Workers Walk Off Jobs

AMBRIDGE.—Some 500 CIO steelworkers walked off their jobs at the American Bridge Co. plant in support of a week-old demand by 71 tool operators for reclassification as machinists at a higher rate of pay.

The walkout tied up the machine shop, beam and column departments, and the receiving-shipping yard. District union officials got 300 of the men to return to their jobs after one day, but 200 refused to resume work until the reclassification is made.

ASBESTOS STRIKERS STILL OUT IN CANADA

ASBESTOS, Quebec (ALN).—The strike front of 5,000 Johns Manville Corp. asbestos miners in this area continues solid after 12 weeks on the picketline, mass arrests and brutal beatings.

Public pressure has compelled Premier Maurice Duplesis to retreat from his position that no settlement discussions would be held until the strikers returned to work. Talks are now taking place between the Quebec labor minister and the president of the Catholic Syndicates, to which the strikers belong.

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

Party's Defense of U.S. Told in Trial of '12'

—See Page 3—

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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HOOVER SEEKS CONTROL OF OHIO OFFICIALS

Mephistopheles, Not Menjou

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

FOLEY SQUARE, New York.

I have been observing in a federal courtroom here a man who is clever, crafty and cunning.

Make no underestimation of Judge Harold Medina who superintends, not tries, the attempt to frame the 12 national leaders of the Communist Party.

He has been pictured by some as having the dapper appearance of the film ham, Adolph Menjou.

This is false.

Instead, his appearance, his actions, are as sinister as that of Mephistopheles.

Unlike the fiend in Goethe's "Faust," he is not making a deal with Faust among the defendants.

They are not tempted.

Those who have sold their souls for the fleshpots of capitalism have paraded to the witness stand as informers for an FBI bent on fascism.

But these wretched receivers of the bribe have no Goethe to compose an ending whereby they are saved.

For this trial is fact, not fiction.

Judge Medina, whose eyebrows seem more vertical than horizontal, is clad in the traditional black robes of "justice."

There is fraud in the very fabric of the cloth, for the warp and woof have been spun by the weavers of Wall Street and the garment denotes "justice" for one class alone—the class of wealth and property.

In the courtroom, you gain the impression that no prosecutor is present.

True, there is a mash-faced individual named John F. X. McGohey, who is paid a salary to play this part. In many respects he reminds you of Bill Donovan, the head of the steel union in Cleveland. His intellect is as thick, his manner is as servile when it comes to scraping before his recognized master, corporate wealth.

McGohey, who has all the latent talents of a book burner, has to be guided by the judge. It is Medina with his considerable knowledge of bourgeois law, who points the way to John F. X. McGohey.

Often the witless prosecutor stumbles. He was slow to grasp the line of Medina to exclude a document of Defendant John Gates giving a summary of Marxism. Medina wants no forum here on Marxism-Leninism, the root matter of the issue. He consistently narrows the case to the limitations of the lies by the shabby collection of stool pigeons who invented the "force and violence" testimony at the command of the FBI distributors of cash.

This Medina is no inept fool like a Judge James C. Connell of the Common Pleas bench of Cuyahoga county. The corporations put forward their best when they advanced this judge.

He is ever watchful that no hole is opened in the prison of class law that forbids the defendants and their attorneys to unfold the truth.

How does the jury react?

I have attended many a trial and watched many a jury and cannot say I have any formula for discerning what goes

(Continued on Page 2-A)

FBI Rule Setup In Sheppard Bill

COLUMBUS, O. — J. Edgar Hoover, aspirant in America to the title vacated by the death of Heinrich Himmler in Nazi Germany, will be able to dictate the employment and discharge of all elected and appointed public officials in Ohio if the Sheppard bill is passed by the General Assembly.

The substitute for the Bartunek-Seibert bill has been carefully tailored by the FBI acting in the interests of the giant corporations of Ohio who are seeking a police state to meet the rising crisis of capitalist unemployment.



J. EDGAR HOOVER

The hand of the FBI was revealed when the author of the repressive measure, Senator Carl D. Sheppard, admitted that it was designed as a companion piece to the Smith Act under which the 12 national leaders of the Communist Party are being tried.

The pattern of the Sheppard bill is this: No one can hold any public office in Ohio unless he takes a "loyalty" pledge.

The FBI has already proved its willingness to provide fake evidence both in the Communist trial, and at the start of the Wallace campaign in the state when it secretly supplied Secretary of State Hummel with a blacklist in that official's endeavor to rule the Progressive Party off the ballot.

A people's lobby which twice in two weeks jammed the statehouse in a protest that forced the withdrawal of the crude Bartunek-Seibert bill unquestionably will enlarge its activities to kill the new police state legislation.

Extreme speed will be needed for the combined Big Business lobby has marked the Sheppard bill a "must" before the expected adjournment on June 10.

Rank and File Rubber Unionists Behind Ouster

AKRON, O. — Behind the ouster of L. S. Buckmaster as president of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, lies a steadily rising revolt on the part of the workers in the industry against unemployment and speedup.

While the anti - Buckmaster camp is by no means a solid political grouping, and even contains certain opportunist elements who hope to capitalize on the situation within the union, nevertheless the dismissal of the conservative president would not have taken place without confidence by the international board that the workers want a change to a militant policy.

Buckmaster was removed for violations of the democratic rights of a local in Pottstown, Pa., but every active member of the union knows that the real issue is whether or not the URW will reject the class collaboration program of Philip Murray, as applied in rubber by Buckmaster.

The successor to Buckmaster, H. R. Lloyd, recognized this when he talked about "no tolerating any attempts by Communists to infiltrate our union."

Lloyd is well aware of the fact that the Communists have stood with the rank and file of the rubber workers in protesting the inhuman speedup in the plants.

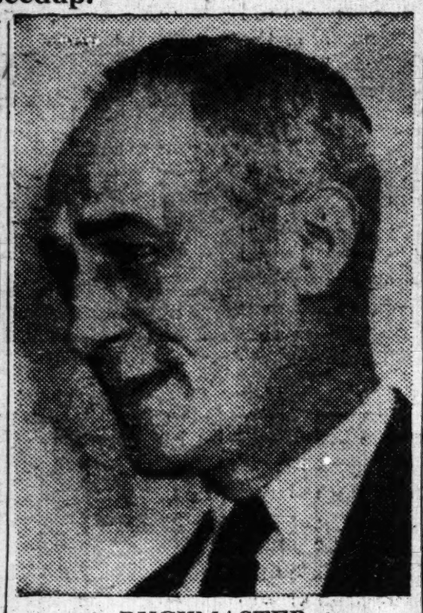
The removal of Buckmaster was another grave worry for Murray who has been fearful that the militancy that exploded among the auto workers at Ford will become contagious.

With the rank and file in both rubber and auto insisting that the trusts raise wages out of their enormous profits and reduce the man-killing speed of production, the CIO president knows that the steel workers can make demands, too.

The workers in rubber and auto were the first in basic industry to move into action in the early CIO days, and were followed by steel.

Now the pattern may be repeated.

But far more than in auto and rubber it will be necessary for the steel workers to take the union into their own hands. Neither Buckmaster nor Walter Reuther, president of the CIO auto workers, have been able to establish the kind of dictatorship that has been



BUCKMASTER

thrust upon the steel workers by Murray.

One major point of clarity needs to be established in rubber.

There is a tendency, even on the part of progressives, to carry on the struggle for higher wages without reference to foreign policy.

It is the subscription to Wall Street's foreign policy by Murray, Buckmaster and Reuther that led them to abandon the fight m wages and improvement of conditions.

The Buckmaster question will not be completely resolved until the next convention of the URW at Toronto, Canada.

The judgement of the rubber workers will be made on the basis of the negotiations and possible strike, and not on maneuvering by any top officials.

While all factions in the rubber union pledged themselves to back the program of a 25-cent an hour wage increase, there are those who will readily betray this pledge if they see an opening.

The "pensions only" program of the right wingers has been dropped for the time being in view of the overwhelming demand for priority for the wage demand.

Clerics Plot In Massillon

MASSILLON, O.—The "loyalty" oath promoted by clerical fascists has been jammed through the local school board here.

Its adoption followed enactment of the oath by the Cleveland Board of Education.

All teachers must sign affidavits declaring that they are not "Communists" along with their contracts for the coming year.

Dr. R. H. Clunk, the president of the board, introduced the resolution attacking academic freedom. Others voting without debate or public hearings on the resolution were Mrs. Virginia Roesch, Paul Brown, Richard Crawford and John Luckner.

Approximately 300 persons are affected by the oath.

A determined drive against democracy opened recently in this steel center as the mills began the layoff of workers. A short time ago, the notorious stool pigeon, Louis Budenz, was brought here by church leaders to repeat his cash confessional for the purpose of trying to work up anti-Communist hysteria.

Mr. Ford Hates To See Workers Get Money

BOSTON. — Auto magnate Henry Ford doesn't want Massachusetts workers to collect unemployment pay. Billionaire Ford has asked all states to cancel jobless pay checks to UAW - CIO workers. UAW workers at Detroit have struck against inhuman speedup at the big Ford plant.

Tied - up production has idled several hundred Massachusetts Ford workers. Ford tears his hair out because they are receiving a few dollars compensation.

Denounce Raiding

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Four local unions here of transport, farm equipment, furniture and public workers have sent a strongly-worded protest to Philip Murray demanding that he bring a halt to "disgraceful raiding" and "murderous fascist-like attacks" in the CIO.

Sheen Commands And Board of Education Bows

CLEVELAND, O. — From Spellman to Sheen to Mooney was the relay that revealed to Clevelanders who influences the public educational system in the city.

Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, an associate of the proud breaker of the strike of graveyard workers, Cardinal Spellman, came to Cleveland to speak at a rally of the Cleveland Catholic diocese.

In his "discourse," Msgr. Sheen, who specializes in the recruitment of such informers and liars as Louis Budenz, made a demand for "loyalty" oaths on the part of "every citizen."

It took only one day for Charles A. Mooney, member of the Board of Education, to start the ball rolling with local school teachers as the victims. His resolution was seconded by Joseph M. Gallagher and unanimously adopted.

The oath will be in the same form as that administered to federal employees under President Truman's executive order.

The federal "loyalty" scheme came into public eye recently in Cleveland when it was revealed that it was being used by postal authorities to try to discharge employees who opposed discrimination. Most of those brought up on charges were Negroes and Jews.

It is anticipated, unless the board is forced from its course by protest, that the same pattern as that in the post office will be followed in the school system.

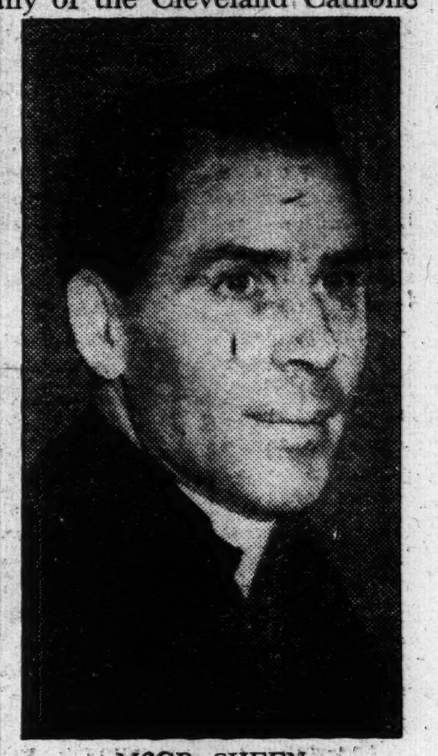
The Cleveland school system has been notorious for its discrimination against Negroes.

Despite a protest by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the board a few weeks ago insisted that it sponsor a trip of school children to Washington, D. C., where the Negro children were not permitted to have the same accommodations and visit all the places where the white children are taken.

The Catholic hierachy has for a long time been deeply involved in the affairs of the Cleveland school system, although basically its is opposed to public schools and insists that members of the church send their children to parochial schools.

The teachers' oath, which will be sent out in July and August in affidavit form, is deeply resented by the employees of the board.

The oath will become a leading issue in the school board election



MSGR. SHEEN

this fall, Anthony Krchmarek, chairman of the Cuyahoga county Communist Party and candidate for the board, declared.

"If the members of the Board think they can impose a mental Spanish Inquisition on the teachers of our city without a public hearing, without any advance notice, they are sadly mistaken," Krchmarek said.

That reactionary interests are unusually fearful of the Krchmarek campaign was indicated when the Cleveland News published a second editorial attack on his candidacy despite the fact that the campaign has not opened as yet.

Shuff Bounced

AKRON, O.—Robert E. Shuff, assistant general counsel for the United Rubber Workers, CIO, a follower of ouster president, L. S. Buckmaster, has been dropped from the union payroll by President H. R. Lloyd.

Ohio Communist Party Speaks on Spies

The following statement was issued by the State Committee of the Communist Party of Ohio on the informers, William Cummings and Jack Le Blanc:

The frame-up trial of the twelve Communist leaders in New York is bringing to the surface some of the filth employed by Big Business.

Lacking enough evidence to convict the twelve, the government is dragging in its cheap labor spies and informers. The parade of stoolpigeons, spawned in the dung heap of a decaying society, turns the stomach of every decent worker and decent American.

How does the labor spy, the product of a rotten system, look in the light of day? Stoolpigeon Jack LeBlanc operating in the Auto Workers Union and the Communist Party in Cleveland, admitted getting money from the FBI for his "work." Using his position in the union he signed up workers in his shop into the Party, paid their dues out of FBI money, and then reported them to the FBI. In 1947 he signed up his wife into the Communist Party and then informed the FBI on her.

IN THE SAME fashion, stoolpigeon Cummings, an FBI labor spy in the Toledo Auto Workers Union, signed up his relatives into the Party, and then reported them to the FBI. At the same time he betrayed the interests of the Negro people, who know the FBI has never convicted a member of the murderous KKK.

They prostitute their character and their very souls. Judas was never like this; he hung himself.

The employment of the labor spy, stoolpigeon and the informer has long been the standard practice of the employers to fight the workers and the trade unions. The La Follette Committee exposed much of this underworld. It became more difficult to operate this phase of the "free enterprise."

Now labor spy activities have been taken over on a grand scale by the U. S. government, and paid for out of the pockets of the American taxpayer. The FBI has become a main instrument of Big Business against labor. The Taft-Hartley Act and the FBI are the weapons of the government to serve the employers.

THE CLOSE tie-up of the FBI with the employers shows itself in many ways. Recently the FBI chief in Cleveland, Ray Abbatichio, Jr., delivered a series of lectures on labor relations for the Associated Industries, the notorious open shop outfit of the employers. In Detroit, FBI director John Bugas was made the vice-president of the Ford Motor Co.

But the government stoolie is no better than the private fink. Federal Judge Anderson declared in 1920, "I cannot adopt the contention that government spies are any more trustworthy or less disposed to make trouble in order to profit thereby than are the spies in private industry . . . a right-minded man refuses such a job."

The testimony of the stoolies has produced a wave of anger and disgust in every shop and all sections of the people. The Cleveland Auto Council unanimously removed labor spy LeBlanc from his position. The effect on the workers and the people generally has been exactly the opposite what the FBI anticipated. The contempt for the stoolpigeon is universal. The temper of the people was well indicated when hundreds travelled to the Senate hearing in Columbus of the Bartunek police state bill.

The stoolpigeons testify that the Communist Party is not interested in elections to public office. This is an outright lie. The Communist Party from its beginning has fought for the right to be on the ballot. It has had candidates in almost every election. Only recently Anthony Krchmarek, county chairman, announced his candidacy for the Cleveland Board of Education.

It is the stooges of Big Business who try to bar the Communist Party or any liberal or progressive party from the ballot. Election laws are framed to permit only the trusted servants of the corporations to have a place on the ballot. Then they turn around and accuse the Communists of not having faith in the ballot box.

These are but samples of the falsehoods that the informers are paid to deliver on the line.

The State Committee of the Ohio Communist Party has expelled from its ranks the FBI stoolpigeons and labor spies, William C. Cummings of Toledo, and John Victor LeBlanc of Cleveland. We warn the labor movement and the people of our state to be on guard against these informers and provocateurs.

The Communist Party will continue to defend the best interests of the working class. Our Party will develop ever stronger ties with the people of the State of Ohio, despite all attempts of Wall Street and its stooges to slander and persecute our organization. Neither stoolies nor frame-ups can stop the forward march of the American working class.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

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Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.

Reject Halo for Toledo Stoolie

TOLEDO, O.—A resolution of "commendation" for William Cummings, FBI stool pigeon at the trial of the 12 national Communist leaders, was hastily withdrawn from city council here in the face of mounting indignation.

Support for the stand against the resolution by Councilman James B. Simmons, Jr., was given by the Baptist Ministers' Union which represents all the Negro Baptist ministers in the city.

". . . we do deplore any man's actions who seeks to persuade our people to join the Communist Party, yes, even his own blood kin, only to turn them over to the government as subversive, when he has engineered it," the pastors said.

"We certainly understand how the groups which went to Columbus and to City Council to defeat our FEPC and every other constructive piece of legislation would laud a Negro like Cummings.

"But we cannot understand how they could conceive the idea that they could psychologically ram it down the throats of thinking Negroes, or thinking people of any race.

"Mr. Cummings' record, in his church and community, is not the kind of record that Negroes are proud of, nor do they wish to make such a person a hero. Any attempt to do so by our City Council will be regarded as an affront to the intelligence and program of our people."

The statement, according to the Rev. Elliott Mason, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, was adopted unanimously. Assisting the Rev. Mason in preparing the condemnation of the proposed step by the council were the Rev. Z. L. Jones of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, and the Rev. G. J. Johnson, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church.

The promoter of the "commendation" idea was Ronald E. Gregg, executive secretary of the Municipal League of Toledo.

Joe Sokol, Toledo Communist Party chairman, declared that "use of characters like Cummings and other stoolpigeons by the FBI indicates clearly that the government's case against the 12 Communists is based on very questionable testimony and outright lies.

"This gives weight to the charges of Communist leaders that their trial is a very serious frameup effort by the federal government which threatens the civil and democratic rights of every American."

The withdrawal of the council resolution was made so quickly that spokesmen against the "commendation" were not given an opportunity to voice their disapproval. In the group were a dozen of the Baptist ministers, Councilman Simmons, and representatives from the Toledo Civil Libetrties Committee, the Progressive Party, the Communist Party and a number of CIO-UAW stewards.

Hits Resolution Praising Stoolie

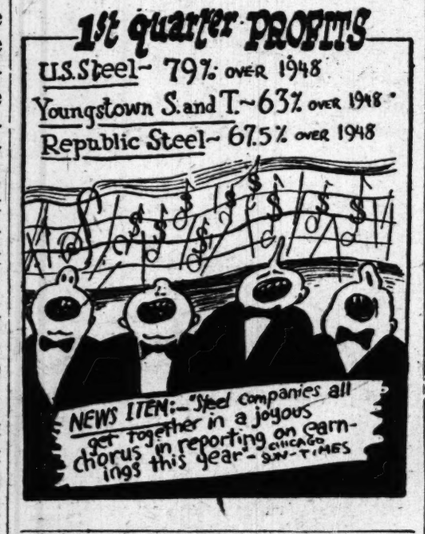
TOLEDO, Ohio.—"The Negro people may not understand what Communism is but they know what a stooge is."

With this declaration, Councilman James B. Simmons, Jr., announced his opposition to a resolution introduced in the city council praising the FBI stoolie, William Cummings.

"The groups now praising Cummings are the same as those who went to Columbus and opposed constructive civil rights legislation such as the FEPC bill and other matters dealing with human rights," the Toledo councilman asserted.

Councilman Simmons said that commendation of Cummings "could be construed as condoning spying or wire tapping and as praising a tendency toward a fascist state."

The Negro people of Toledo were shocked when they learned that Cummings had testified that he had recruited his relatives into the Communist Party and then turned their names over to the FBI.



More Republic Jobs Vanish

CLEVELAND, O.—The much-dreaded drop off in employment in steel in this area seem definitely at hand with the Republic Steel Corp. closing down the No. 2 blast furnace.

The furnace is one of five and is the first to be shut down since before the war.

There has been a drop in demand for pig iron. Foundry work is down.

In the Canton-Massillon area Republic is operating at between 35 and 40 percent of capacity. This is an alloy steel center and was the first to be affected in Ohio.

The continuing failure of the Marshall Plan in Europe, plus over-production for the home market, has not yielded the orders desired by steel. Nevertheless, profits can still be piled up at less than 40 percent of capacity.

The anticipated catching up of auto production is expected to deal another sharp blow in steel with the workers suffering through layoffs.

DUMP MINERS IN STREET AT CADIZ

CADIZ, O.—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is closing its mine here with the result that 400 miners and their families are being left stranded without any prospect of jobs.

Fifty families live in company-owned houses.

The mine has been operated for 30 years and was closed, according to a company announcement, because of "inability to compete at market prices."

The Price of Coal

STEUBENVILLE, O.—Larry Carroccia, 49, working in the Deep Shaft Mine, was crushed to death here in a rock fall.

Elyria Teamsters Get Vacations, Dime

ELYRIA, O.—A 10-cent-an-an hour wage raise has been obtained by the AFL Teamsters Union here in an agreement with the Lorain County Supply Dealers Association. The teamsters, who went on strike for four days, also gained a two-week vacation. One hundred and ten men are affected.



THE STORY OF CUMMINGS

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

There are all kinds of stool pigeons around these days, but the lowest kind I know of is the one that would rat on his own relatives like Bill Cummings did in Toledo, turning the names of three of them in to the FBI. If there's anything dirtier I don't know what it is.

I knew Bill Cummings well from 1946 to 1949 and saw him dozens of times. You might have thought a year or two ago that he was a good Communist. He was very touchy about alleged shortcomings in the Party on the question of white supremacy, but in a very personal way. And then he did associate with some very peculiar people. He used real or imagined prejudice in the Party toward Negroes not as something to be fought against but as an excuse for his own demoralization and to justify his slide into the ranks of the stool pigeons.

One of his connections was a man named Bill Wheaton, a suspected Trotskyite, who was expelled from the Party in Toledo in 1947 as an enemy of the working class. Wheaton was hand-in-glove with Richard Gosser, notorious goon and labor faker in the UAW-CIO.

The next to the last time I saw Cummings was in March, 1949. He told me that Wheaton had come to see him many times. He said this quite casually as if receiving expelled Party members was quite the ordinary thing. Now we know what these visits meant.

On one of these visits, Cummings said Wheaton had asked him: "Why don't you wise-up and make some easy money?" Cummings made out that he had turned the offer down, but he displayed no trace of anger at this bold-faced proposition to sell his friends and his people down the river. He spoke of it just as he might have if Wheaton had offered him a job selling insurance.

Cummings was not crazy about being a worker, and always spoke about an easier life. Sometimes he'd talk about big cars or going to school even though he was 35. He had a taste for luxuries.

Once we were in New York for a week to a convention. Though he had a wife and five children he disappeared one night and returned about 4 a.m. after which I moved out, and I don't know what other "adventures" he indulged in.

The last year I knew him he was always talking against the Party officials. If he didn't win his point at a meeting, he'd carry on reckless talk to anyone who'd listen after the meeting. He believed, or claimed to believe, the enemy slanders that the Party "uses" Negroes as tools, and helped to spread this outside the Party. Every legitimate criticism of himself he treated as a reflection on Negroes as a whole.

Early in 1949, he already was saying he was getting out of the Party. He was pessimistic about everything and full of fear for his own skin because of the growing reaction. I think now, however, that even then he had begun to accept money from the FBI, and was working closely with the renegade Wheaton and probably also with the friend of Jimcrow, Gosser.

The FBI had him hooked and he sank to the final degradation of spies and informers.

ELLSWORTH JACKSON.

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ADVICE TO A SENATOR

AKRON, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

Following is a copy of a letter I sent to State Senator Carl D. Sheppard of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

"Dear Sir:

"You may not remember me, but I well remember you. My name is Olga Meljak. I worked in the First Central Tower building as a cleaning woman and used to clean your office. I did that for seven years.

"I am writing this letter because I am very worried about the Bartunek-Seibert Bill. I saw the cartoon in today's Beacon-Journal. I don't want any lock on my lips. Nor do I think anybody else should have a lock on their lips.

"This is America—not Hitler Germany. I hope you as my senator will see to it that this un-American bill is killed.

"I hope you do as good a job 'cleaning up' on such a Hitler bill as I used to do on your office."

MRS. OLGA MELJAK.

MEPHISTOPHELES, NOT MENJOU

(Continued from Page 1)

on in a juror's mind. But all of us know of the class selection of juries in this federal court.

One of my friends whispers a thought on this:

"Suppose a juror thought them innocent, but had an uncle who was a postal worker. Would that juror hold out?"

That is the explanation, a class explanation.

The prejudice is everywhere. During a brief recess, a man in the audience speaks to a companion with a quiet, hard expletive. A courtroom attache rushes up. His face and McGohey's have a Neanderthal relationship.

"You can't talk that way!" he shouts, but the intimidation fails with the retort:

"We'll let the court rule on that."

When the recess ends it is necessary to rise as the judge re-enters the room.

I arise as slowly as possible and feel compromised.

How can you rise in respect to a court that deflowers justice?

The court is not of the people; it is the court of class, a class pressing with the frenzy of a Forrestal. It is a court that hates the collective strength of workers . . . hates the culture of a free people . . . hates with all the venom of those who despair of the future.

The pride you have had in the defendants increases. There is an Ohio pride, a little touch of pardonable statism, if you please, for Johnny Gates, Gus Hall, Johnny Williamson, Carl Winter, Henry Winston ("Winnie" to us), Bob Thompson.

When Fascism came to France, I once read, there was a certain province that had the boldest fighters for freedom. Let us make that claim here for Ohio and Communists elsewhere in the nation, who are generous people, will let us indulge in a boast of good intentions.

"We are closer together these days," someone said in Cleveland.

With the adjournment, you walk from the courtroom and exchange greetings with an old friend, the capable lawyer Abe Isserman, who is with the defense. It is years since you worked together in the formative days of the American Newspaper Guild which now denies you membership because you would not subscribe to a political questionnaire.

As you walk down the steps a band is heard playing a march tune.

You realize that city hall is nearby and the Mayor is extending the greetings of the city to Dutra, the Fascist of Brazil.

There was a time in Italy toward the end of the war at Piacenza on the via Emilia when a soldier from Brazil shared relations with you and told of the hatred of Dutra for the poor of that country.

Dutra is at home here with the officialdom near Foley Square where they are stabbing democracy with their sharp knives.

Aimlessly you wander through the streets of the city.

There are no Medinas, no John F. X. McGoheys—only hundreds and thousands of nameless men and women.

They are refreshing despite their anonymity.

They carry with them, just as the people of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, of West Virginia and Kentucky, the power of rendering a true verdict.

But the case must be placed in their hands.

Nab Rightwingers In Murder Attempt On Mine, Mill Aides

By Bernard Burton

Assassination has come to the fore again as a method of fighting unions and strikes. In the same week that Victor Reuther narrowly averted death at the hands of parties unknown, pistol bullets and shotgun slugs whipped through the room shared by two leaders of the ten-month American Zinc Oxide strikes in East St. Louis, Ill.

The men slated to be wiped out were Jesse R. Van Camp, international executive board member of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Howard Goddard, of the union's educational department. This was the third known attempt to get these men.

It was preceded by the riddling of Goddard's car as it was parked outside his home and by an attempt to get Van Camp and Goddard as they entered a radio station to make a broadcast on behalf of the strikers.

Peculiarly, the infiltration of suspicious looking goons into the East St. Louis area coincided with two other occurrences. They were, first, American Zinc's hiring as "labor consultants" of one of the nation's most notorious strike-breaking agencies, the Spohrer and Arner agency. Secondly, was the appearance of a red-baiting disc[illegible]ed expelled Mine, Mill offici[illegible], Angelo Verdu, who announced a raiding expedition against the union.

Verdu, had appeared this time as a representative of the Progressive Metalworkers Council, a CIO Shipyard group. But Verdu's activities in Shipyard were so murky, that he had even been cut off the payroll of that outfit. Nevertheless, he appeared in East St. Louis as a representative of PMC —and there was no disclaimer from Delmond Garst, CIO regional director.

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ONLY DIFFERENCE between this case, however, and other shootings is that arrests were made this time. Among the five men arrested were Verdu's brother Joe, Joe's son Frank, and Harry Hoffman, bartender at the Cotton Club, a joint which is run by Verdu. They were caught in the neighborhood of the crime immediately after the last shooting and charged with assault to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, riot and malicious destruction of property.

Joe Verdu's brazen excuse that he was just a "victim of circumstances" drew snickers in the area —in view of the fact that police shook down the mob of five pistols, knives with 22-inch blades, two pieces of empty lead pipe and an empty 16-gauge shotgun shell.

Further complicity of Angelo Verdu was indicated when he, along with his wife and two local business men arranged for the $24,500 bail for the five. The two business men were Walter Smoski and Al Onofrey, who had filed a million-dollar suit against the union and were part of a "citizens" group which had tried to break the strike.

The five were caught through the quick thinking of Van Camp and Goddard. At about 1:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 26, the two union leaders had just returned to their room. They detected the sound of air escaping from the tires of Goddard's car, and, shouting out of the window, they apparently frightened off the goons who took off in two cars.

Van Camp then called the police who examined the car, in which the wires had been cut and tires slashed. Shortly after the police left, the two cars returned and let loose several shotgun blasts at Goddard's auto, riddling the rear windows and the body.

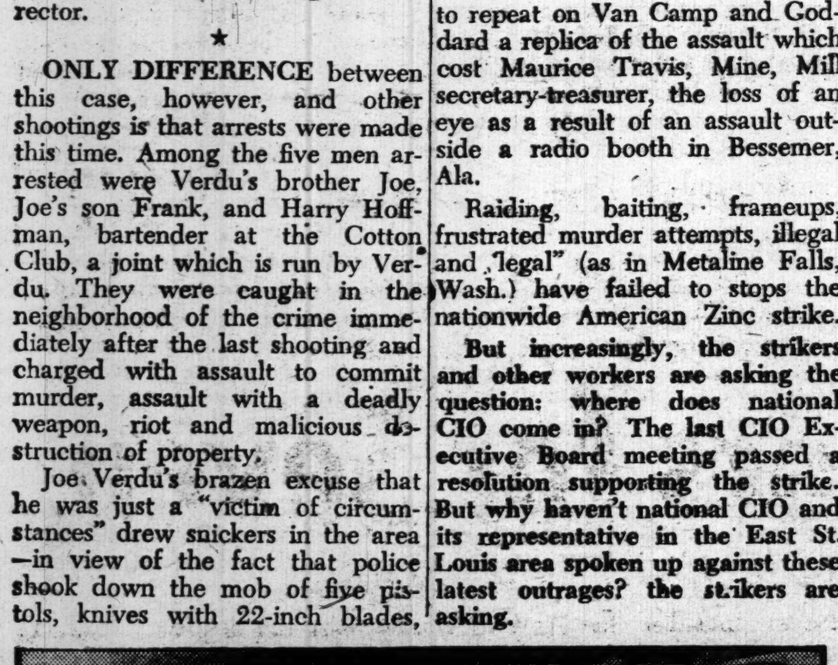
This time the police returned and kept watch. An hour later the gunmen returned and fired through the windows of the room. But this time the police had cordoned off the area and caught the men before they could get away.

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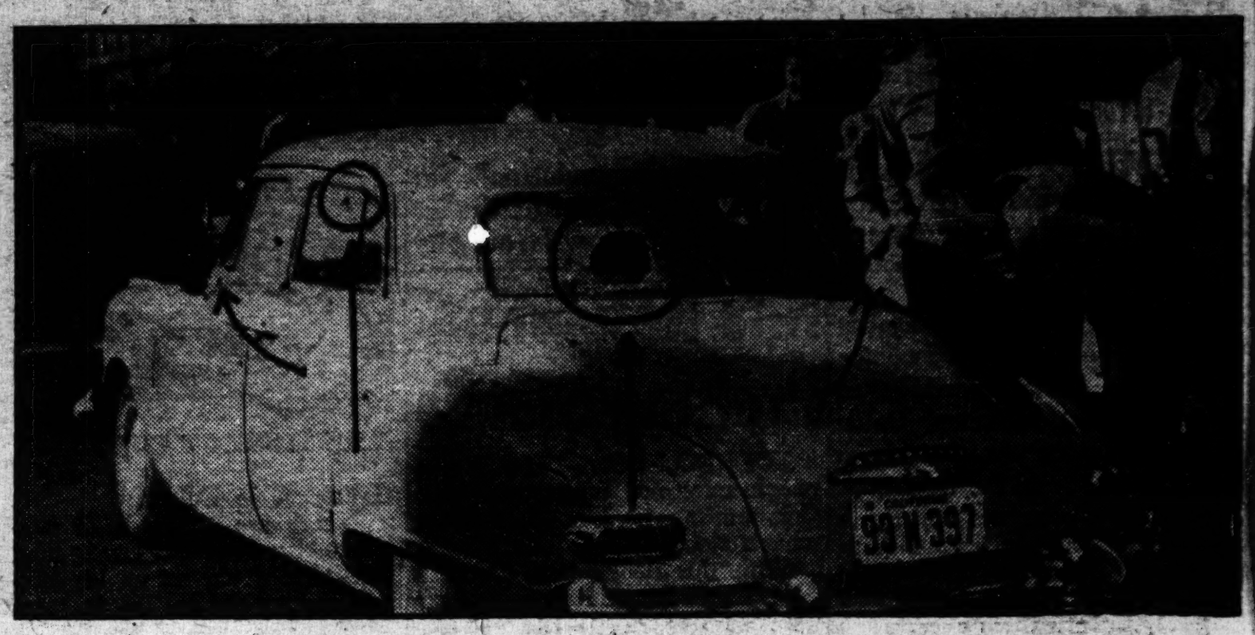
ONLY A FEW DAYS EARLIER an attempt had been made to repeat on Van Camp and Goddard a replica of the assault which cost Maurice Travis, Mine, Mill secretary-treasurer, the loss of an eye as a result of an assault outside a radio booth in Bessemer, Ala.

Raiding, baiting, frameups, frustrated murder attempts, illegal and "legal" (as in Metaline Falls, Wash.) have failed to stops the nationwide American Zinc strike.

But increasingly, the strikers and other workers are asking the question: where does national CIO come in? The last CIO Executive Board meeting passed a resolution supporting the strike. But why haven't national CIO and its representative in the East St. Louis area spoken up against these latest outrages? the strikers are asking.



UNIONISTS PREFER CHARGES against Joe Verdu of the Progressive Metal Workers Council, a CIO shipyard group. Photo shows (left to right) Police Justice Roy Stone; Wayne Reid, Vice-President of the Fairmont Smelter Workers Local Union 82; Howard Goddard, educational department of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Jesse R. Van Camp, International Executive Board member of the Mine, Mill union; and Joe Carillo, recording secretary of Local 82.



THE BULLET-RIDDLED automobile in which the two officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union narrowly escaped death at the hands of goons of the CIO rightwing shipyard outfit, the Progressive Metal Workers Council.

Ford Workers Blazed a Trail

How They Were Betrayed—And How They Can Still Win

By Phil Schatz

Organizational Secretary, Communist Party, Dearborn Auto Section

DETROIT, Mich.—Fifty-six thousand Rouge workers, and 5,000 at the Lincoln plant, shut the mighty Ford Motorf Co., in a three-week strike against speedup, unprecedented in the history of the American labor movement. This mighty rebellion against the ruthless speedup policies of the company, irrespective of the final Reuther-Bugas settlement, was in itself a great victory for the Ford workers. They demanded a voice in the setting of production schedules which hitherto had been the exclusive right of management. They questioned the oft-repeated slogan of management and its representatives in the labor movement of a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work." In doing so they were challenging the right of the company to extract the meximum out of the worker's labor power.

The militant Ford strikers served notice on the "human engineer," Henry Ford II, that they would resist speedup. The strike provided the Ford workers with the experience of unity and confidence, which will stand them in good stead in their future battles against the company.

This, the longest strike in the history of Local 600, was an offensive action of major magnitude. The very issue—speedup—was an advanced struggle, to prevent the company from placing the full burden of the economic crisis on the workers. Subjectively, the workers who struck against speedup, were likewise silently striking out against fear of unemployment and war, general insecurity and in anger at the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act.

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THE REMARKABLE demonstration of unity of 56,000 workers at the Rouge behind the specific speedup grievance in final asembly of B Building (a building employing 3,000 workers) gave evidence of the mood of struggle into which the working class is moving.

It was powerful enough to speed aside every effort of Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, to prevent strike action. It was the high point of seven months of active rank and file struggle against speedup. In these seven months the workers advanced fram leaflets, resolutions, petition campaigns, stoppages, lunch time demonstrations, finally, to strike action. It is a tribute to the strength of a rank and file movement in comeplling even a desperate Reuther Social Democratic leadership to demagogically head up a strike against speedup.

From the beginning, Reuther looked at this strike like the plague, maneuvering only to end it quickly, on any terms which would not expose his role. He ended the strike on the basis of a betrayal of the just demands of the Ford workers. Even the immediate speedup grievance in final assembly was sold out when Reuther proposed arbitration oi the crucial issue of the right of the company to run the lines at any speed necessary to meet its daily production schedules. This after three weeks of union argumentation against arbitration.

"Remember the paid lunch period," that's what Tommy Thompson, president of Local 600, wrote in Ford Facts for May 21, 1949. He added: "That's what arbitration of an issue did for the Local 600 membership a little over a year ago. Shall we burn our fingers twice? Of course not."

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THE BETRAYAL further consisted of limiting the speedup issue to final assembly in B Building and Lincoln, despite the sentiment for the establishment of a pattern to lick speedup in all Rouge buildings, departments and on all jobs. Only the adoption of picket line resolutions, signatures on petitions and a demonstration of Ford workers before the negotiating room prevented an earlier strike sellout regardless of the phony nature of the settlement. However, it's significant that Ford couldn't directly break the strike and had to make the pretense of granting "concessions" to the union in a signed settlement. This shows that the Ford workers can use their united strength to force through major concessions on the wage, pension and contract issues in the days ahead.

The strike took place under conditions favorable to the union. This was the moment, when the company was preparing to stockpile parts and increase car production in preparation for the reopening of the contract, to strike heavy blows against Henry Ford II. This was the moment for a militant leadership fundamentally to challenge the unlimited right of the company to set production standards; the eliminate the company security clauses of the contract; to eliminate the tyrannical penalty system; to reopen the entire contract, including wages and company-paid pensions. Instead, Reuther fought like a caged tiger labor holiday ending in aCadillac Square demonstration, which was the desire of the Local 600 executive board. Both UAW and na- to limit the issue to the B Building and Lincoln immediate speedup grievances.

A wall was erected around the strikers. Rulings were adopted preventing the distribution of leaflets to the pickets, while steps taken to reduce the picket lines drastically. During the course of the strike no channels were provided (building meetings, etc.) for the strikers to hear reports and express their opinions. The daily strike bulletins were devoid of content. The union's general council (highest body) and Local 600 executive board knew only about the strike what they read in tae newspapers.

President Tommy Thompson, chieftain of Local 600, displayed little courage in preventing the dictatorial usurpation of power by Reuther, and in bringing differences on strike settlement to the Ford workers. For this, Thompson merits criticism of the Ford workers.

THE ORGANIZATION of progressive leaders of the rank and file of Local 600, who polled some 14,000 votes in the last election, strengthened their influence among the workers through a widely supported leaflet they issued, entitled "United We Stand." It called upon the local and international union to adopt the tactics of strike struggle, and minimum terms for agreement which alone could result in victory. Had they spoken up boldly from the beginning of the strike their influence could have been even greater.

More and more during this strike did Ford workers come to see and understand the constructive role of the Communist Party and individual Communist Party members. Tens of thousands of workers remember that it was the Dearborn auto section of the Communist Party, in collaboration with the Michigan Worker, which eight months ago started an incessant campaign and exposure of the speedup in the plant, despite the red-baiting by the leadership and their denial of speedup.

Ford workers eagerly greeted the leaflet by Bill McKie, veteran Communist, five hours before the strike walkout, hailing the magnificent significance of the strike. They will remember the Daily Worker during the strike (an average of 1,200 sold each day) and the Michigan Worker, as the only newspapers which provided them with fresh up-to-the-minute information, features, and ananlsis of the strike.

They will remember the individual dynamic work of Communists like Nelson Davis, who despite restrictions and attempted intimidation spent eight hours each day on the picket line.

As Ford workers stream into the plant this week, uncertain as to the exact meaning of the terms of the strike settlement (nearly two-thirds of the 6,500 present did not vote at the ratification rally) they will test the results of the strike settlement by their own experience on the job. Rank and file pressure forced Reuther to promise to reopen the speedup issue during contract negotiations in case of an unfavorable ruling by the arbitrator. Continuing rank and file pressure will continue to force Reuther, as the next steps in the struggle, to fight for a drastic change in the company security contract regardless of the decision of the arbitrator, as well as an all-out struggle for a wage increase and a company-paid pension.

How Reuther Betrayed Strikers In Deal to Arbitrate Speedup



PROGRESSIVE PARTY CARAVAN brings welcome support to Ford strikers. In the foreground is Stanley Nowak, former State Senator. Behind him is Mrs. Ruby Sweetman, Progressive candidate in the 22d Ward. Third from the right is Coleman Young, executive secretary of the Michigan party.

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Mich.—Dr. Harry Shulman, so-called "impartial umpire" retained by the UAW and the Ford Motor Co., who ruled last year that Ford did not have to pay his workers a 20-minute lunch period, was being boomed here as the arbiter on the speedup issue which 62,000 Ford workers struck for 25 days to roll back.

Thus, the Reuther - Bugas betrayal of the Ford workers' struggle against speedup moves into yet another betrayal stage after Reuther bludgeoned and intimidated the strikers by redbaiting and distortion into accepting arbitration.

When the vote was taken last Sunday at Fordson Stadium, 2,423 voted to go back and 377 against. That was out of 57,000 Rouge strikers.

When one compares this with the 34,000 who voted for strike action against speedup, one get's a real picture of the disgust and lack of confidence of the rank and file in the Reuther leadership.

Thousands of Ford workers never knew that a meeting was scheduled to call off the strike. Only a few hours notice was given and only 4,000 Rouge strikers and their wives were able to get to the meeting. At Lincoln out of 5,000 workers 300 learned of the meeting and got there.

REUTHER'S MAIN TACTIC to put over the sellout of arbitration was to charge that any one who was against arbitration was "taking orders from the Communist Party and not going along with the majority." The majority he talked of was a joint meeting of Rouge and Lincoln executive boards.

Ed Lock, president of the Plastic Building at Rouge and William Carr, three-year trustee of the local, were the only two members of the executive boards who voted against arbitration. Both of these progressive leaders were not given the opportunity to speak at the Fordson Stadium meeting, and were made the subject of a vicious attack by Reuther.

Lock and Carr had issued a leaflet to the workers explaining why they voted "no." At least, 1,000 workers left the meeting after reading the Lock-Carr leaflet, without voting, completely disgusted by sellout. The only progressive speaker allowed was Paul Boatin, whom the Hearst **Detroit Times** sought to smear by saying he was Carl Bolton. Carl Bolton is the convicted criminal now awaiting trial for the alleged shooting of Walter Reuther. The **Detroit Times** ran a one-line retraction the next day.

Boaton said at the rally:

"Ford workers will find through their own experience when they return to work, that the Bugas-Reuther strike settlement does not stop speedup in the Rouge plant. The workers showed a lot of power in the strike. They proved that they will not permit the company to get away with speedup. But this same assurance is not contained in the seven-point agreement.

"Furthermore, if the arbitrator rules against the union the points contained in the agreement will all be wiped out. Examples of this: point 1, running the lines at even speed; point 3, adding more workers. If the arbitrator rules that the company has the right to get full production for every minute of the 490 minutes in an eight-hour day, then this automatically means that the company would speed up the lines to make up for any production lost during any part of the day. This is the very thing that started the strike in the first place."

Nat Ganley Says:

Arbitrator Would Surely OK Ford 'Right' to Efficiency Under Contract

LAST WEEK we wrote that the basic clash on the speedup issue is between the 62,000 Ford strikers and Henry Ford. We said that between Walter Reuther and Ford there's basic agreement on getting increased productivity (or speedup) out of the workers.

No sooner was our copy filed than Reuther proceeded to prove our point by his agreement to arbitrate the issue of speedup in final assembly. The Ford Company offered a phony arbitration proposal during most of the 50 bargaining sessions both before and during the strike. Now Reuther turns the clock back by playing the company's game!



NAT GANLEY

To determine what a rank sell-out arbitration is in this particular struggle, let's first answer what a strike victory would mean.

A strike victory means winning a five-point program of strike demands substantially agreed to by Locals 600 and 900 of the UAW. These points are: 1. the line speed to remain constant. 2. Uniform spacing of jobs. 3. Balanced distribution of manpower on the line, no making up for gaps in production caused by factors beyond the workers' control. 4. Reinstatement of all discharged workers. 5. Settle speedup in other departments on this pattern.

★

THE UAW has called these points "ground rules." They limit the company's right to set speedup production standards. The final assembly workers in Ford's have to spell out these "ground rules" into a concrete settlement of their speedup grievance. It has to mean cutting back the speedup by a definite amount, and keeping the line constant at that lower point; determining the number of men needed on the line, the number of relief men needed, the spacing of the jobs, etc. This victory would pave the way for eliminating the speedup company security clause in the contract.

Along comes Reuther agreeing to arbitrate some aspects of this speedup issue. He wants the arbitrator to rule as to whether the Company has the right "under the contract" to set standards over 100 percent. Well in Article 4 of the contract, the UAW Brass Hats gave Ford the sole right to determine "efficiency" in his plants and to establish, determine and maintain standards of production, regardless of percentage. Ford is given the right to fire workers failing to meet the standards set exclusively by the Company.

The contract provides that the union can only question those standards which the UAW claims "impair the health or safety of employes." They can then either strike on the issue or submit it to an engineering arbitrator who could only rule on the health and safety effects of the production standard.

•

NOW LEE ROMANO, V.P. of Local 600, UAW, supports Reuther. He quoted Walter Reuther as telling Ford in the earlier bargaining sessions that arbitration was out because the arbitrator would have to be a part time doctor, psychologist and engineer. Seven hundred and seventy-seven witnesses heard Romano say this at the Grand Rapids convention of the Michigan CIO.

Shelton Tappes Pushed UAW in Dangerous Days

DETROIT.—When the **Detroit Times** quoted Shelton Tappes, former Ford Ford Local 600 recording secretary, as having doubts about calling the strike against speedup, it must have been unaware that it was Tappes who helped organize the first steward system and lead the first organized demonstration in the Rouge Foundry, five weeks before the 1941 strike.



SHELTON TAPPES

UAW Ford Organizing Committee leaders at that time were tearing their hair and warning Foundry organizers that they were being too hasty and premature and putting people on the spot to be fired, but Tappes and the others went ahead and set the pace for the rest of the plant.

Tappes denied the **Times** report as soon as he saw it, pointing out he had not even talked to a Hearst reporter. But his own militant record had already made that denial unnecessary.

In the 1941 Foundry demonstration, about 300 night - shift workers marched to the office during their lunch period, surrounded it and set up a clamor demanding that everyone not making 95 cents an hour be raised to that figure. When the terrified superintendent sent for the chairman of the still unrecognized Foundry unit, Tappes refused to enter the office without the elected bargaining committee of three chief stewards and a secretary.

"All the men want is 95 cents an hour for everybody in the shop," Tappes announced. "We are speaking for the whole Foundry."

"You're not speaking for the whole Foundry, and if that's what you think, you can go back out there," roared the superintendent.

The committee filed out. Tappes climbed up on a small railing in front of the office, stood there while two workers braced him, and announced: "The superintendent refuses to talk to us."

The throng answered, "Well, by God, everybody will stop work then!"

Faced with a strike threat, the company finally knuckled under—before the big strike, mind you—and 6,000 of the 13,000 foundry workers won raises.

Rubber Local Revives Traditions of CIO

By Mike Davidow

(Editor's Note: With negotiations now taking place in the rubber industry between the Goodrich Corp. and the union, this analysis provides a background for the struggle now unfolding.)

Goodrich Local 5 of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, has made a sorely needed contribution to the tactics labor must employ if it is to emerge victorious not only in the fight for a fourth round of wage increases, pensions and other demands, but for all its struggles.

Therein lies the chief significance of the "Fight the Depression" conference in support of its wage and pension negotiations and for a program to combat unemployment held April 29 in Akron at the initiative of Local 5.

What is this contribution in tactics that must be grasped and energetically promoted by progressives throughout the trade unions?

It is not new. But it is refreshingly timely revival of a tactic once widely used with great success by the CIO especially in the period of its militant and progressive hey-day and greatest growth. It is the tactic of labor aggressively taking the initiative in rallying the united support first of its own ranks, and its rightful allies, the people, behind its just demands. That is exactly what was accomplished at this "Fight the Depression" rally where 700 representatives of all rubber locals, CIO, AFL, Independent Unions, businessmen, professional, nationality, Negro youth, women organizations pledged full support to rubber workers and specifically Local 5 in the fight for wage increase etc.

However in order to get a full picture of the significance of this event it is necessary to know something in which this important movement developed.

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IT WAS Goodrich local which sparked and spearheaded the powerful grass-roots movement within the URW for a substantial 4th round wage increase that overwhelmed the "corporation sugared bait of pensions instead of wage increase" at the recent Policy Committee Meeting. So sweeping was the sentiment for a militant fight for the wage increase as the No. 1 demand that L. S. Buckmaster, International President, was compelled to reverse his tune and go along at least in words with the tide.

However, the adoption of the program headed by the demand for 25 cent an hour increase, although of nation-wide significance as the first action by a CIO International in breaking the nation-wide Murray-Reuther wage sellout front, by no means clinched the issue. It was evident to any clear thinking person, that for reasons that the rubber corporations themselves were well aware of, the 4th round of wage increases and the other demands were not going to follow the relatively smooth pattern of the other three rounds. The rubber worker had to be prepared to revive the militant spirit of '36 and '37. In place of the reliance upon the "pencil work" of small negotiations committees that had become the Murray mark of "labor statesmanship", it was necessary to revive the old militant CIO policy of united rank and file readiness to back up their demands with a determined struggle.

The very first step was to actively unite the rubber workers themselves, around the program adopted by the URW. The chief danger from the opponents of the wage fight within the URW was no longer opposition in word, but sabotage of the wage fight in deeds, by resisting efforts at uniting the forces of all locals in a joint, militant fight for the wage and other demands. It reflected itself in the danger of "interpretation" of the Policy Committee decisions exemplified by Ike Watson's continued one-sided emphasis upon the pension issue on the grounds that it was placed on an "equal footing" with the wage issue by the Policy Committee.

Upon Local 5, which initiated the wage struggle and which was now in the position of lead off man in negotiations (they began May 20-23), rested the great responsibility of setting the proper example for all locals to follow. The Goodrich workers likewise faced new and greater dangers.

★

THE RUBBER corporations, as publicly expressed by J. W. Keener, Goodrich Company vice-president, were in an arrogant mood to reject all demands. They placed their reliance upon the changed "economic and political climate" of 1949. While Mr. Keener did not dot his i's or cross all his t's when he pointedly warned the rubber workers union recently to exercise "statesmanship" in recognizing this changed "economic and political climate" and forego their demands for wage increase, it is not difficult to grasp what he was driving at.

Mr. Keener, as George Bass, Local 5 President, correctly pointed out in his address at the conference, was thinking of the unemployed against employed. He was taking stock of the fact that the Taft-Hartley law after endless shadow-boxing debate, remained on the statute books. But, more than that, Mr. Keener was gloating over the victories big business had scored within the previous militant and progressive stronghold of labor itself, the CIO.

For it's a different "economic and political" climate when the top leaders of CIO, Murray, Reuther and Carey have bartered the militant heart of the CIO for the Wall Street crumbs of becoming big business, "labor diplomats." With the Taft-Hartley poison of "fight the reds" brought into the CIO by these leaders themselves, with canabalistic raiding of brother CIO unions the chief "organizing" activity promoted by Murray and Company, with the National CIO surrendering the fight for the 4th round wage increase—no wonder Keener rejoiced at a new "climate".

Furthermore, Mr. Kenner, and the big rubber corporations were quite aware of the reflections of this changed "climate" within the URW itself.

Buckmaster was long considered the "model labor statesman" that a rubber executive would be most happy to have on the opposite side of a negotiations table. What more could be asked for than a president of a labor union who advises management on how it can take advantage of the Taft-Hartley law to "discipline" workers, as did "Buck" in the infamous case of the Detroit U. S. Rubber workers.

As for Ike Watson's loud talk and sudden passion for pensions, he certainly wasn't fooling Firestone. Aside from the main reason that of distracting the workers from the wage issue, it is widely rumored that Ike has personal ambitions to head Firestone's insurance set up.

However, there was another "climate" the rubber barons and especially Goodrich had to take into consideration—the "temperature" of the rubber workers themselves. The barometer indicated rising sentiment for militant struggle for wage increase, and this was made quite clear by the action of the International Policy Committee. It was also evident that Local 5 was acting as the motor generating and guiding this movement among the rubber workers throughout the country.

Therefore, the strategy of the rubber corporations undoubtedly was and is, to "get Local 5" first. Local 5 the unruly, bad boy who refused to "grow up" and learn the new art of "labor statesmanship" still represented the very much alive and dangerous (to rubber corporations) militant spirit of the rubber workers. Local 5 had to be taught a lesson! And if Local 5, which led off in wages, could be taught its lesson then it would make it much easier to do the same for the entire URW.

The idea, in the minds of the rubber corporations, was to box off Local 5, isolate its struggle from the rest of the rubber locals, place it in the public eye as the disorderly and selfish bully who trampled on everyone to satisfy his own "greedy desires" and then give the Goodrich workers the works."

The Big Four counted heavily for the success of their plan upon division within the ranks of the rubber workers.

It is in this setting that the significance of the actions of the Goodrich Locals gains full meaning. Faced with new and greater dangers, the Goodrich local elected to attack, to arouse and organize the fighting spirit of the rubber workers and to unite the support of its potential allies, the people of Akron.

(There will be a second and concluding article by Mike Davidow next week in the Ohio Edition of The Worker.)

Keep Transit Data From Clevelanders

CLEVELAND, O.—Four Cleveland councilmen, who went as a special transit committee to Washington to confer on the RFC $22,200,000 loan to the transit system, were mum about the central feature of the deal on their return.

None of the four commented on the provision of the charter amendment asked by RFC which would take control of the system out of the hands of the city.

The four who declined to warn the public of the provision were James Donnelly, Jack P. Russell, the new Democratic floor leader; Herman Finkle, GOP leader, and Council President Michael M. Lucak.

Protest Agency Hiring at Tube Co.

LORAIN, O.—The CIO Steelworkers Union at the National Tube Co. plant here has protested hiring practices that forced applicants of jobs to obtain work at the US Steel subsidiary through a private agency.

Applicants were being told that no jobs were available at the mill, but found that they could get work through a private agency with the payment of 50 percent of the first month's wages.

BUCKEYE BRIEFS

By Jean Krchmarek

STATE SENATOR Joseph W. Bartunek, who had cast himself in the role of the author of legislation for an Ohio police state, really pitched a scene at a secret meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee where his bill was ditched for the Sheppard substitute.

For a moment some of the Senators thought that "Little Boy" Bartunek was going to develop a case of Forrestalitis.



JEAN KRCHMAREK

But Bartunek has displayed such ineptness—he couldn't even explain his "own" legislation at the first committee hearing—that the job has been turned over to Senator Carl D. Sheppard who is an old hand at steering reactionary measures.

• • •

WE THOUGHT the steel workers union in the Pittsburgh area has set a new kind of record when an FBI agent was hired on the staff.

But now comes Ike Watson, the head of the Firestone local of the United Rubber Workers, with a proposal that matches the Pittsburgh action.

Watson was saddened when his pal, L. S. Buckmaster, was removed from the presidency of the rubber union.

So he called upon Congress to investigate the union.

Taft and Hartley couldn't want a better deal.

• • •

CLEVELAND, if you would believe the Scripps-Howard Press, is going to spend a billion dollars for public improvements in a period of seven years.

It makes good reading, but we'll place a substantial bet that capitalism never carries through the plan.

Some 20 years ago, there was the resolve to straighten the Cuyahoga River but it's still a corkscrew.

• • •

A MEMBER of the Mine, Mill Union in Cleveland writes us:

"All decent people will condemn the shooting and blinding of Victor Reuther.

"But where were the Senators, Congressmen and Phil Murray, when Murray's goons blinded Maurice Travis, the president of our union?"

• • •

THE ELIMINATION of passenger train service in Ohio is steadily reducing jobs. Now the Pennsylvania has cut off two trains between Mansfield and Toledo.

Davidow Writes On URW Wage Fight

This Ohio Edition of The Worker presents a timely series of two articles on wage negotiations in the rubber industry, starting in this issue on page 14.

The articles, written by Mike Davidow, Communist Party leader in Akron, disclose how the Philip Murray policy of begging from the employers has been discarded in favor of the original militant policy of the CIO.

These developments in rubber, the splendid spirit of the rank and file at the Ford plant in Detroit, demonstrate that a strong tide is rising in the shops against class collaboration which is tied with Wall Street's imperialism and war promotion.

WOodbine 7283
I. KRAUTHAMER'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
9701 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, O.

HEnderson 8950
PETE CAPKO
CEMENT WORK
Rebuild Drives - Sidewalks
Cement Block and Brick Garages
1371 East 47th Street, Cleveland

LORAIN HEIGHTS HARDWARE
Refrigerators - Stoves
Washing Machines
OR 3039
11410 LORAIN AVENUE
Cleveland, Ohio

HONOR
The Wives of the 12
at a reception for them
SATURDAY, JUNE 11 — 8 P.M.
STANDARD HALL
681 EAST 105th STREET
HEAR THE WIVES AND
CLAUDIA JONES
WOMEN'S DIVISION, CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
808 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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Singer Strikers Demand UCC Pay

—See Page 1-A

Not 1859 Georgia But 1949 Jersey:

IS THIS MAN A SLAVE?



His name is Frank Smith. He has no known age. He has no social security card. He has no draft card. He is a man out of life. For years he has done heavy labor for an Asbury Park butcher. For years he has slept on foul bags in the stinking chicken slaughter-shed where he plucks and disembowels chickens. And for years he has received no wages.

—See Back Page



Jersey's Depression Has Begun

—See Page 2-A

Singer Strikers Demand UCC Pay

By Milly Salwen

ELIZABETH.—"I wonder how well Governor Driscoll and his family could get along on $22 a week—if he was suddenly laid off his job?" Lanky, reddish-haired Bob Brennan, Singer strike leader, asked that question down in Trenton Tuesday, when hundreds of workers picketed the State House demanding unemployment compensation for strikers.

Busloads of Singer strikers joined other unionists and Progressive Party members in demanding action from the special session of the legislature, convened this week.

Brennan, who is president of Local 401, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), spoke for all 7,000 Singer strikers when he said bitterly, "The law is rigged in favor of the employers."

"Why should we be denied benefits that are rightly ours?" he demanded. "For years, we've all paid in our 1 percent of every weekly paycheck into the state fund. Now that we need benefits most, we find the law says we can't get help . . . What justice is there in such a law?

"The very funds refused us strikers are rebated to the employers. And meanwhile we go hungry."

★

MAYBE GOV. DRISCOLL doesn't know what "hungry" means. But down at Elizabethport, where 7,000 shop workers have been forced out on strike by the firm's refusal to negotiate, they have a pretty good idea.

Hunger, and evictions, and disease are being fought here along with the company's arrogance, as threats to each union member, as a natural part of the strike.

During the first days of the strike, the union foresaw these problems, and organized a Welfare Committee to meet them. The committee, now handling around 500 cases, was set up with separate groups to handle medical, food, rent and legal cases.

Co-chairmen are Bill Wallace and Charles Sales, who keep busy checking out food bundles . . . talking a landlord out of an eviction . . . rounding up graduation gowns for strikers' kids . . . fitting special shoes for a crippled child . . . fending off mortgage-holders who threaten to foreclose on strikers who were forced to buy homes.

CHARLIE SALES was busy, when we spoke to him last week, over in the corner of the huge, barn-like union hall. Bending over cartons filled with bottles of pills and capsules, he straightened up for a moment to say, with a grin,

"We're lucky today . . . a druggist over in Newark just gave us $500 worth of medicine."

But you know it's more than luck when you see how they operate . . . for instance, the medical committee, run by a plump, pretty blonde woman, an inspector in Dept. 6, Miss Ladislaw Muszynski, known as Ladis around the union.

At the start, they sent out questionnaires to every doctor, dentist and druggist in Union County, appealing to them to treat strikers and their families free, or to defer payment until after the strike.

They got prompt okays from 26 Elizabeth doctors, and 43 others in Rahway, Linden, Union, Cranford, Roselle Park and other nearby towns, as well as Newark and New York. Thirty-seven local dentists came through, 26 from outlying cities. And, for medical supplies, they have 14 pharmacies on call.

With this start, Ladis and the others have geared the medical committee so the first baby's cry or the twinge of a toothache get prompt attention from local professionals.

MOVING SURELY about her work, phoning, filing, interviewing, consulting City Relief, Ladis brings something more than efficiency to her work.

"My husband died a diabetes case," she said quietly. "I guess that's why I like helping in medical work."

In the course of a day, the Welfare Committee might run across a few cases of measles, or a long-hidden case of TB, or even a broken leg—these emergencies are dealt with quickly.

But their main concern is food. Making sure the strikers' kids don't go hungry is their big job. Every day, truckloads of food bundles are sent out to strikers' homes, with milk looming as the biggest—and most expensive—item on their list.

"We've contacted all the big food stores, and they're helping some," one union member reported. "We even got a promise from Borden's that they'd help out with 40 quarts a day. But you can't spread that very far. We still need milk."

"That's what's burning me," another chimed in. "We pay our own money in to the UCC fund and now, when the kids need milk, we can't get in our payments."

DO IT NOW!

There are two ways you can help the Singer strikers—and yourself.

- **Write to Gov. Driscoll. Tell him the legislature must enlarge UCC payments and make striking workers eligible, as they are in New York.**
- **Give a can of food or milk yourself—and get your organization to collect canned stuff for the strikers. Send it to UE Local 401, Elizabeth, N. J. Or, if you want, ship it to the New Jersey Worker at 38 Park Place, Newark. We'll turn it over.**

SINGER 1932? NEVER AGAIN!

By Bob Ensel

Chairman, Union County Communist Party

IT'S THE YEAR 1932 AT SINGER'S. Hundreds of workers are shaping up at the plant gate. Some get a few hours work. Others—the lucky ones—get a whole day, sometimes even two. And if you have friends in the right places, maybe you'll get a whole week of work. For the great majority, it's a matter of hitting the gate every morning to come home at the end of the week with a couple of dollars pay.

Seniority is just a word in the dictionary. If you're a good company man, a foreman's favorite, you work. If not—well, maybe you can get on city relief.

Piecework . . . with each foreman king in his own department. If you don't like the rate set by the foreman, you can always quit. There are hundreds outside the gate waiting for your job.

THAT WAS Singer's' in 1932 B. U.—Before Union. That's what the company wants to return to.

The Singer Co. wants more work for the same pay. It wants the workers to work harder to keep their jobs.

The company's profits are the highest in its history—but the workers, whose labor created those profits, are told they don't deserve a wage increase.

Can the clock be turned back? Can the gains the Singer workers have won through the years by union organization be taken away? Is 1932 on the way back?

That's what is being decided on the streets of Elizabethport.

BIG BUSINESS is watching this strike. Walter Reuther's sellout of the Ford workers was eagerly picked up by the Newark Star-Ledger with the quick proposal that Singer workers, too, go back to work with no guarantees.

If the Singer company can accomplish its aims, hard-won gains of workers throughout New Jersey will be under more intensive attack.

That is the lesson for Jersey labor. Aid to the Singer strikers is not "sympathetic action." It is a matter of crucial self-interest to the entire labor movement.

The forces to defeat the Singer Company's union-busting aims are here. The united, fighting spirit of the Singer workers . . . all-out support of labor . . . mobilization of small businessmen and professional people. . . . With these forces in concerted action, the outcome of this tremendous struggle is clear.

Victory to the Singer workers!



THESE YOUNG ONES are good reasons why Singer workers are on strike for a better living. The Elizabeth Progressive Party threw this ice cream jamboree for strikers' children. Progressives are supporting UE demands for unemployment compensation for the strikers. The kids have a stake in that, too.

A Jersey Ghost Haunts Parnell Thomas

By Al Eisenberg

Education-Director, New Jersey Communist Party

J. Parnell Thomas had a relapse last week.

The Un-American Committee chairman spent a very uncomfortable night at Walter Reed Government Hospital, where—at taxpayers' expense—he is currently delaying his trial for swindling the U. S. Treasury.

It seems a 106-year-old chunk of America's history came alive to prove that communism is no "Russian importation" but as American as good Jersey apple.

Maybe you saw it in the papers. But if you didn't it's no surprise. The **Newark Evening News** carried it but headlined it so confusely, no one could blame you if you just passed it up. And, of course, the **New York Times** ran it somewhere on Page 68.

The dateline was Phalanx, N. J., and the story was about an old dwelling that was put up on the auction block.

This dwelling, called the Phalanx, was started by followers of Fourier, a French Utopian socialist, way back in 1843—106 years ago.

Remember that year 1843. It means that way back then there were people in America who called themselves communists, and tried to put their ideas into practise.

The Bolsheviks in Russia didn't get started until 1903, sixty years later. And the successful Russian revolution of 1917 took place 74 years after Phalanax. As a matter of fact, Lenin and Stalin learned a good deal from just such attempts as took place right here in New Jersey—in Phalanx, near Red Bank.

★

COMMUNISM is a great ideal. It is the greatest and most moving ideal in the history of mankind.

It is rooted in the idea that people are basically good, and would have few troubles if it were not for the exploitation of the many by the few.

Communists believe that once the dog-eat-dog system of capitalism is replaced by cooperative labor and common ownership of the factories and the land, humanity can make giant strides for its general welfare.

Wars, oppression and depression will be things of the past—because there will be no group of profit-grubbers to fatten on the misery and suffering of their fellow-men.

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MANY YEARS ago, men thought that merely by expressing these ideas all honest folk would flock to their banner. But it didn't happen that way.

So these utopian socialists or communists, as they called themselves, decided to go the virgin soil of America and there start the new society, free—so they thought—of the encumbrances of the old.

As a matter of fact, these early Communists were given a glad hand by most people in the United States in those days. Robert Owen, the English utopian communist, was invited to address a joint session of both houses of Congress.

But they were utopian. They were not scientific. They expressed a great need of mankind—but they didn't know how to bring it to life.

It remained for Karl Marx and Frederick Engels to put these ideas on their feet and make them practical.

- **Marx and Engels did that by showing that only modern machine industry, once it is owned by the working class of people for their common good, can produce for the unlimited welfare of mankind.**
- **They showed that ONLY working-class ownership of the means of production can eliminate the crazy contradictions of modern capitalism and bring about the brotherhood of man.**
- **And they proved that this will come about no matter how much the capitalists try to stop it, or attempt to poison the people's minds against it.**

★

WE COMMUNISTS assert that cooperative enterprises MUST replace so-called private enterprise (which is really not private at all, but only privately owned by the monopolies) if mankind is to stop the scourge of war, tyranny and poverty.

We say the producers—the working class and its allies, the Negro people, the farmers, the poor middle-class—will replace the dog-eat-dog capitalist system with the brotherhood of man.

That's Communism.

As one old farmer said down at the auction sale in Phalanx as he pounded his fist on the fender of his car:

"The folks who started that Phalanx were 100 years ahead of their time!"

JERSEY'S BUST: IT'S HERE

The depression has begun in New Jersey. That is the stark fact facing this state's industrial workers in the sixth consecutive month of steadily rising joblessness reported by the New Jersey State Employment Service.

It is not separated from the national picture. It will not be staved off by feverish war production. And it will grow.

Those are conclusions being spelled out today by manufacturing employers and state industrial analysts as the growing ranks of New Jersey's jobless push aside postwar unemployment peaks and reach back 10 years for comparison.

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GRIM FACT is that at least one out of every 10 New Jersey workers today is looking for a job that doesn't exist.

Even grimmer is the fact that the state's employers and unemployment officials have accepted the jobless crisis as a permanent and—in the official words of the State Employment Service—**"healthy correction of an over-produced condition."**

Behind that startling statement is callous recognition that a Hoover-type depression has begun. Spotted three months ago by the New Jersey Worker, it has been brought to a speedy head by:

- Industrial speedup on the grounds of a phony need for "higher productivity."
- Employer resistance to wage increases that would enable the worker-consumer market to absorb some of the over-produced goods.

Both factors have been—and still are—dominant policies of large New Jersey manufacturing firms in piling up record profits.

They have resulted in "spells of unemployment," according to the State Employment Service, for at least 285,000 New Jersey workers since the first of the year.

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OUTRIGHT UNEMPLOYED at the end of April, the state reported, were at least 124,000 workers covered by UCC payments.

Generally accepted statistical practice of the State Employment Service is to calculate 40 percent above the "covered" figure to arrive at the number of unemployed in the state.

That would bring the total of completely unemployed workers in New Jersey somewhere in the neighborhood of 174,000—about a tenth of the state's "normal" working force.

However, the State Employment Service itself revealed it has an "active file of 131,855 job applicants at the end of April. That means there are at least 185,000 unemployed workers in New Jersey today.

Actually, the number is far greater, due to short weeks and "work-sharing" policies instituted by many plants.

For them, the state had less than 5,000 job openings listed April 30.

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PARTICULARLY hard hit, the state office reported, are garment and textile workers. Significantly, both industries are dependent on mass purchasing power that just doesn't exist any more—and both have been happy hunting grounds for employers' high-power speedup put over with the blessing of rightwing union officials.

At the same time, the Employment Service recorded "widely scattered layoffs which could not be identified with any particular industry" with notable declines in electrical, chemical and primary metals.

Noting a rise of at least 34,000 in jobless workers since January, the Employment Service declared: **"The increase, while considerable, has by no means kept pace with the heavy rate of new unemployment appearing. . . . This unemployment and the fact that many firms are operating on shorter work schedules add up to reduced earnings and a consequent shrinkage in purchasing power. These aspects of the picture are not encouraging because they in turn can create further unemployment."**

NEXT WEEK: The shocking facts about New Jersey's official discrimination policy that is helping Big Business squeeze Negroes out of jobs in Jersey industry.

TRENTON'S GE ASKS A QUESTION...

What is a Speed-Up?

and so have the fewest layoffs...furnish the most and the steadiest jobs during the troubled period ... and provide the greatest job security in the future. If making better products at lower prices to sell more customers and create more jobs can be called a speed-up, then we have all got to recognize that there is now—instead of the old bad kind of speed-up—a new kind of good speed-up.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

...AND TRENTON'S GE WORKERS ANSWER

TAKE A GOOD LOOK. In Trenton, where General Electric makes washing machines—and layoffs—they're calling it the "NEW KIND OF GOOD SPEEDUP."

For the 500 workers who were laid off by GE last month—half the working force in Trenton—this talk-talk isn't very convincing. Speedup cost them their jobs. As for those who are left in the plant—listen to what one GE worker has to say about speedup:

"There's one job in sub-assembly, where three men used to lift an 80-pound piece, 90 times an hour. Now with the speedup, there's only two men. The other was laid off. And they're turning out the same work—and the pieces aren't getting any lighter....

"Since they time-studied the automatic screw machine, the work is one - third faster. This means that just to make day rate, they run the machine without a rest period—morning or afternoon—and straight through lunch hour. By now, there's no time for the men's room. . . .

"Since they started this speedup, two years ago, the dispensary's always jammed. Dozens of cases of ripped hands, broken bones, legs torn open, backaches, sprains, hernia.

"There's two vets on the machine floor—one from the Navy and the other's a GI, got a wife and two kids—they lost four fingers each, in the punch press. . . .

"There's been stoppages all over the plant—anywhere from 10 to 50 people . . . once it involved 116 people—account of speedup. They weren't planned by the union—the guys just couldn't stand it any more."

This is what it's like, from the inside out. And for the workers, most of whom can't afford those fancy automatic washers, on GE pay, there's just no such thing as a "good speedup." Go ask their doctors.

Vet's Slayer Fined $500: Hate Motive Suppressed

PLYMOUTH, N. H.—Thomas Doxsee, 22, was fined $500 and given a suspended sentence Wednesday for his part in the death of Raymond Cirotta, Linden, N. J. veteran and Young Progressive leader. Doxsee pleaded no defense. Dartmouth students were shocked when prosecutor Robert Jones told the court he was "confident no one had any intention of beating up Cirotta when the students went to his room. Vincent Cirotta, father of the slain veteran, collapsed in the courtroom when the sentence was announced.

LINDEN.—Official action to uncover the suppressed motive behind the Dartmouth College **"Crossfire"** slaying of Raymond Cirrotta, 21-year-old Linden veteran and Young Progressives leader, has been demanded by the New Hampshire Progressive party, it was learned here this week.

As the New Hampshire trial of Thomas Doxsee opened this week on first-degree manslaughter charges for the death of Cirotta, the prosecution had still made no mention of the political hate-motive believed by intimate friends of the slain student to have led to his death.

Cirrota, founding chairman of the Linden chapter of Young Progressives of America, died last March in a Hanover, N. H. hospital as the result of a midnight beating by six Dartmouth football players who invaded his college dormitory after telling taproom acquaintances they were going to "go up and get Cirrotta."

New Hampshire Progressive spokesmen pointed out the Harvard Daily Crimson reported March 22 that the basis for **evidence of a political basis for** the Linden student vet's "unpopularity" with certain classmates was **"his leftist leanings, including support of Henry A. Wallace for president and singing 'labor' songs."**

(Cirrota was voted "best liked student" at the military academy he attended before entering Dartmouth.)

"The Progressive Party of New Hampshire is naturally interested in arriving at the truth," its executive committee wired Gov. Adams, "but it has become almost impossible to ascertain the facts of the case because various students who were contacted refused to comment on the attack, asserting they were 'sworn' to secrecy. The Progressive Party feels that in view of the foregoing, the following questions should be answered by Solicitor Jones (of Grafton County, N. H.) and the Dartmouth authorities:

- **"Who has sworn the witnesses in this case to secrecy?**
- **"Why have the witnesses in this case been sworn to secrecy?**
- **"Why did County Solicitor Jones make the statement as reported in the N. H. Sunday News that there was 'no scintilla of evidence of a political basis for the attack—but significantly failed to state the reasons for the attack?'"**

Jones was quoted in reply by the Manchester (N. H.) **Morning Union** as saying he "knew nothing about any secrecy oath, nor did he know why such a secrecy pledge should have been imposed upon any students connected with the case."

It was recalled that at the time of young Cirrotta's funeral here in March, Dartmouth College friends of the slain Linden youth who served as pallbearers said they were "sworn to silence" about the background of the goon attack.

Up'n'Down Jersey

AS PREDICTED by this paper, the Trenton **Times** is stepping up its "trust-the-Supreme-Court" line to beat back the power of public opinion to compel freedom for the Trenton Six (the six Negroes now in New Jersey's death house for a murder they didn't commit). . . . The idea being—according to the **Times** and certain of its rightwing CIO fellow-travelers—that the Supreme Court is untouchable, infallible and in no way connected with the brutal politics of the anti-labor, anti-Negro Republican and Democratic machines. . . .

Not long ago the ponderous "Times" produced many a grim chuckle around Mercer County when it came up with a double scraping from the bottom of the barrel.

It ran two editorials . . . both the same day . . . both in the same column. Editorial No. 1 expressed pain at a new committee of Princeton University students protesting the "improper conduct" of the dry-lynch trial that railroaded the Trenton Six to the death house. Said the **Times:**

"If misconduct marked the trial and if injustice occurred, as the committee charges, the Supreme Court, which has the appeal of the defendants under consideration, can be depended on to take the proper remedial action."

The **Times** must take a fairly dim view of its readers' intelligence—or staying-power. . . . Because, having polished off its anti-Trenton-Six stint for the day, it ran another editorial on entirely different subject six inches below. Said Editorial No. 2:

"Judges, even those of highest rank, customarily ascend to their exalted positions by reason of a part they have played in the field of practical politics. They have been county chairmen or state chairmen. They have served in the House or the Senate. They may have been secretaries to Governors or helpers to executives in one capacity or another. Not invariably but in most instances appointments to judgeships have been and no doubt will continue to be the rewards of political service. The road of practical politics leads even to the United States Supreme Court."

Amen.

Next Week...

WESTINGHOUSE GIMMICK: SWEET-UP AND SPEEDUP

Demand Arrest of Negro's Slayer

Brooklynites Ask Action Against Cop

An outraged Bedford Stuyvesant community of Brooklyn is demanding that the police killer of Herman Newton, 22-year-old Negro father, be arrested and tried for murder. Newton, father of an 11-months-old son, was shot down by 79th Precinct Patrolman Donald Mullen when they had words about Mullen's eccentric driving Memorial Day.

The Bedford Stuyvesant Communist Party, the Brooklyn Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Bedford Stuyvesant Tenants Council, and the Civil Rights Congress all demanded the cop's indictment by District Attorney Miles F. McDonald.

Similar demands for action against the policeman have been made by all these groups, to Police Commissioner Edward O'Brien, and Mayor O'Dwyer.

"We demand that Mullen be taken off the force and tried for murder, and that these police attacks against Negro citizens be stopped," Sidney Gordon of the Bedford Stuyvesant Tenants Council declared.

James A. Powers, president of the Brooklyn NAACP, after an extensive investigation into the murder by its lawyers, wrote McDonald O'Brien and O'Dwyer, "We request that without further delay, the killer be arrested and booked." Powers told McDonald, "we believe that your office has committed a serious fault in failing to order the arrest . . . there was no justification for the killing."

Meanwhile, the police have set up their usual whitewash tactics by claiming Mullen had to shoot in self defense.

What Will Make O'Dwyer Run Again

OBSERVERS THINK MAYOR'S PLAYING COY—AWAITS DRAFT, FEARS ALP STRENGTH

By Michael Singer

Newspapers and commentators who had jumped to the conclusion that Mayor O'Dwyer ment what he said two weeks ago when he issued the announcement: "I will not be a candidate for reelection" are beginning to sing a different tune. The accelerating Draft-O'Dwyer movement, headed by John A. Coleman, the Mayor's close friend and former chairman of the Stock Exchange, the unprecedented appraisal of O'Dwyer's record before the campaign has even begun by Comptroller Lazarus Joseph—himself mentioned as a possible successor—and the refusal by the Mayor to repudiate these draft maneuvers, have all begun to add up.

Is O'Dwyer waiting for the results of the drive to collect a million draft signatures launched by the Draft O'Dwyer Citizens Committee?

Is the movement a maneuver, as first voiced by The Worker, to create a pre-election impression of sweeping mass support and thereby give him the pre-eminent position of machine boss, something he's always wanted?

Does O'Dwyer want to force a showdown with the Brooklyn machine, headed by Borough President Cashmore, named as the most likely candidate if the Mayor withdraws—thereby removing his most powerful opposition in the party?

Is the Mayor trying to force a Liberal Party nomination by furthering the split between David Dubinsky and Adolf A. Berle over endorsements and as primary struggles loom emerge suddenly as the "only strong candidate" in a position to win who could distribute lucrative patronage posts to the Liberals?

There are a dozen more speculative reasons being given for O'Dwyer's declaration that he will not be a candidate and all of them boil down to a growing certainty that he does intend to campaign for reelection.

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IN ALL THIS SPECULATION among political leaders the American Labor Party, its role, vote-gathering strength, program and undisputed balance of power in a close election, is being seriously considered. The press thus far has deliberately attempted to build up the Liberal Party.

The gimmick, of course, is to belittle the ALP as a factor in the forthcoming elections—part of a carefully planned campaign against the entire progressive movement in New York City. But politicians are realistic people and in private discussions the Labor Party, especially in a citywide three-way race, is admitted to be the nub of the election picture.

One important Tammany figure told this reporter: "Figures don't lie. The ALP has a minimum of 300,000 votes in New York City and the Liberal Party—and I don't take the totals in the 20 Congressional District seriously—will be lucky to top 175,000. Especially in district elections for county, council and bench posts do we have to worry about the ALP. I'd hate to go into a fight without them."

The same reasoning is being heard from Brooklyn Democratic leaders. This accounts for the sharpening inner fight between district leaders and top Democratic officials over the right to accept ALP endorsement.

THE POLITICIANS—many of them, at least—recognize that their hope may not be father to the fact. Endorsement is a two-way street and the Labor Party, in a powerful position to make or break district leaders, is insisting

(Continued on Page 15)

Negroes, Progressives Ask Arrest of Lynch Sheriff

By Homer Chase

ATLANTA, Ga.—That Sheriff Hatcher was a party to the lynching of Caleb Hill in Irwinton early this week is the conviction of most Negroes here. Their anger and indignation over the brutal killing of the young Negro is increasing by the hour. Young Hill was seized by unidentified white men in Irwinton, taken from the jail and carried to the outskirts of the city. His body was discovered with three bullet wounds.

The keys to the jail were on a table in the sheriff's home. The lynchers walked into the sheriff's home while he was sleeping, according to his story, took the keys and then went to the jail.

Stories vary regarding the number of lynchers. Some say there were two men, others say more.

A. T. Walden, famous lawyer and Negro leader, expressed his anger and his opinion that the sheriff is involved. He told this writer that he was in touch with the national NAACP office concerning action by that organization.

Jack Lorenz, co-chairman with LeRoy Johnson of the Young Progressives of Georgia, denounced the lynching and said that he and Johnson have planned a protest meeting, to be held in Sales Hall at Morehouse. Their oganization is demanding that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation arrest Sheriff Hatcher.

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THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY of Georgia issued a Press Release denouncing the lynching and called upon Gov. Talmadge for action, "even if that means the immediate arrest of the sheriff." They also called on Truman to ". . . protect American citizens in Georgia even if it means declaring martial law in Wilkinson County."

The Communist Party of Georgia demands that Sheriff Hatcher be arrested and tried for his part in the lynching. The CP here also urges letters to Talmadge calling for the arrest. Georgia Communists urge every progressive, every anti-fascist to demand that Truman send federal troops into Central Georgia to protect Negro citizens.

The local white-supremacist press editorialized in regard to their "sorrow" at the murder, and sought to cover up their own guilt in the killing, that is, they did not mention that their white supremacist propaganda helped make possible the lynching. They also failed to recognize the need to act against Hatcher in the brutal killing of Hill.

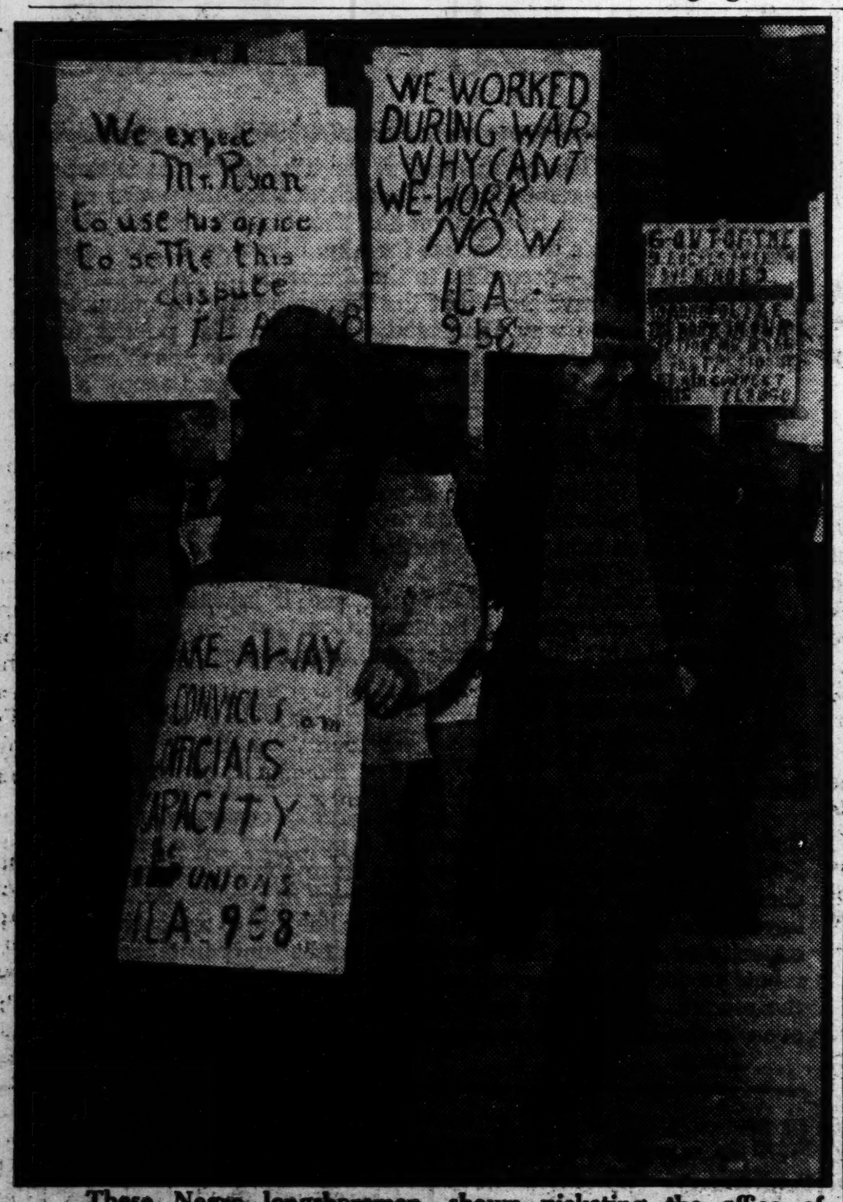
AS THE LYNCHING took place in Irwinton reactionaries moved against progressive leaders in Atlanta. A youth who has had some contact with the Communist Party here swore out a peace warrant against this writer. A hearing on whether this writer will have to furnish a peace bond is due tomorrow. In the warrant the youth whose name is Wilder, also made fantastic accusations against Miss Eudice Tentak, local Jewish-American leader and active in the campaign to free the Ingrams, against Jack Lorenz of YPG, Ernie Lewis of Emory University, and Bill Stafford, Secretary of the third Party. Stafford's home has been stoned the past two nights.

Last night only Mrs. Stafford and her three year old daughter were at home when the attack came. Mrs. Stafford held the fort of the CIO refused to allow Stafford, who represents the United Public Workers here, to remain in their building.

Further, a mob of 100 people threatened Negro women and children in Atlanta's westend because the Negro people had moved into a few houses outside the ghetto area.



THE BODY OF CALEB HILL, victim of Georgia lynchers, lies on a slab in the segregated Jimcrow section of the Irwinton morgue—in death as in life, branded and set apart from the whites. Other photo shows Sheriff Hatcher, who says he was asleep when the lynchers entered his home, took the keys to the jail and dragged out young Hill to his death.



These Negro longshoremen, shown picketing the office of Joe Ryan, AFL longshore "King," demand the right to work on the tomorrow noon. They ask Negro and white workers from other industries to join them. They demand the right to work on the nine city-owned piers traditionally assigned to their Local 968, I.L.A. near Brooklyn Bridge. Ryan and the dock bosses have been denying the 1,000 Negroes in this local work, while Mayor O'Dwyer does nothing. O'Dwyer has even refused to see Negro longshore delegations until now.

EISLER WELCOMED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, June 2.—Gerhart Eisler arrived here by auto tonight from Leipzig in the Soviet zone of Germany and drove to Communist Party headquarters.

At Leipzig, Eisler was given a roaring ovation by youthful German Communists when he addressed a rally, the German news agency ADN reported.

Upon Eisler's arrival here, Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, leaders of the Socialist Unity Party, threw their arms around him.

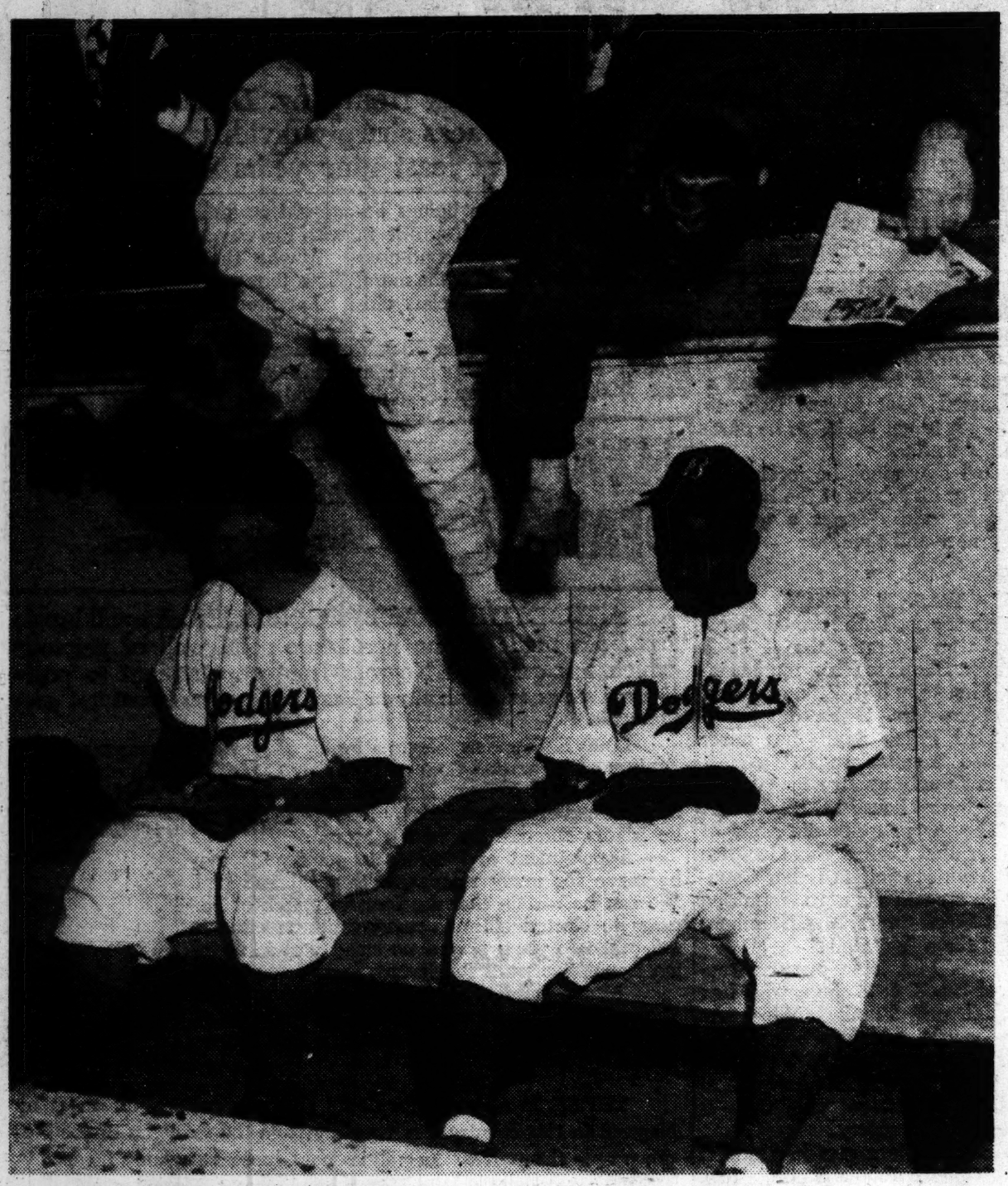
Eisler jumped onto a table that had been set up on the steps leading to party headquarters and told a cheering crowd that "American reactionaries are the same as the Nazis. They disliked me because I liked them as much as I liked Hitler."

The throng roared with laughter when Eisler declared, "I know American reactionaries are not strong. I have seen them in their underwear."

He assured his audience that American "plans" to dominate the world would be frustrated.

WORKER Sports

A PRECIOUS AUTOGRAPH INDEED...



WHILE THE FANS practically stand on their heads to get to him, Jackie Robinson signs autographs in the Brooklyn Dodger dugout before game time. Those signature requests are heavier than ever these days what with Jackie's phenomenal hitting burning up the National League. The Dodger second baseman is sizzling along at a .360 clip and leads the loop in runs-batted-in. With men on bases, Robbie has become one of the most feared cleanup hitters in the loop. Seven homers already to his credit, Jackie is a cinch to go well above his circuit output of previous seasons. Yes, Robinson has become the magic name in Brooklyn.

AMAZING ED JOOST IS TALK OF THE A. L.

Eddie Joost, veteran Philadelphia Athletic shortstop, is a leading candidate today for a berth on the American League's 1949 All-Star team. Manager Connie Mack of the A's calls the 32-year-old Joost **"the best shortstop in the league"** and a surprisingly large number of baseball men agree with him despite the presence in the circuit of such stars as Vern Stephens, Lou Boudreau, Phil Rizzuto and Luke Appling.

"When Joost is out there at shortstop," commented team-mate Dick Fowler, "a pitcher never has to worry.

"He makes difficult plays look simple and hardly knows what an error is. Eddie's the best shortstop around for my money."

• • •

THE AMAZING thing about Joost this season, however, has been his heavy hitting and sharp slugging. Currently, the bespectacled, 168-pound Joost, who is normally a .250 hitter, is whaling away at an impressive .315 clip.

"It's early in the season yet," explained the popular Philly shortstop, minimizing his accomplishment. **"I just keep swinging and I guess I've been extremely lucky so far."**

Lucky or not, the fact remains that Joost is experiencing his best season of the nine he has spent in the majors. Barring a sudden tailspin, Eddie looks like a good bet to participate in the All-Star tilt at Brooklyn in mid-July.

"You know," mused Joost, **"I've been playing professional ball now for 17 years and I find that I'm still learning about the game. I imagine I've slowed down some, too, but I certainly don't feel it. I think I get around as good as I ever did."**

The subject of his hitting was broached, and Eddie replied:

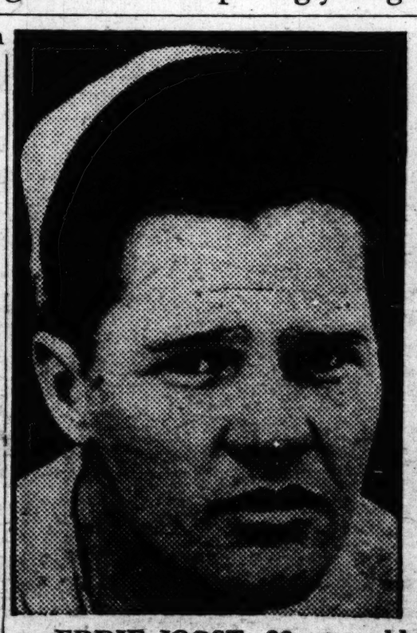
"Funny thing about that is everybody keeps asking me what I'm doing differently.

"The answer is nothing," he said with a smile.

"I'm standing the same way in the batter's box, I'm swinging the same way I always have, I'm using the same bat and my outlook is the same as ever.

"After you're in this business for awhile, though, I figure you should improve naturally.

"Maybe," he said, shrugging his shoulders, **"that's what I'm doing."**



EDDIE JOOST, 33 year old shortstop of the A's who never could hit much till last season, apparently wasn't a one-year flash at bat, for there he is again clouting a solid .342. PS—he's a fine shortstop and all in all, key man to any flag hopes the A's entertain.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An "Unpopular" Title Fite

DUE-DATE IS June 22nd for the heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott, only three weeks away, and yet from the shroud of silence around it you'd never know a fight is on tap to determine promoter Joe Louis' successor.

Oh there'll be some publicity on it as the date nears. But it's the nature of same that I'd like to touch on. This fight has already come in for early ridicule in the press, ostensibly because of the alleged mediocrity of the two battlers. This is nonsense, and more important, just another example of jimcrow thinking and which hasn't yet been completely kayoed in the ring and its higher echelons.

Despite the fine records of Charles and Walcott, both battlers are being belittled as championship material. Jersey Joe has taken the measure of every wartime heavyweight who cared to step in there with him and even when he further proved himself an exceptionally gifted ring tactician in two tries with Louis, still the hooks were thrown into Walcott. On the basis of his record, Walcott unquestionably belongs as party of either part in any battle to designate the next heavyweight king.

The same can be said of Ezzard Charles. Here we have a fellow who has taken a disgraceful runaround in his own light-heavyweight division, dodged by Gus Lesnevich until Gus lost it to Freddie Mills, and who in the interim had to tackle the heavyweights in order to make a night's wages. Tackle them he did, and Charles has shown himself to be quite a hunk of fistic talent in the emphatic manner in which he disposed of all the bigger boys he met.

ON WHAT GROUNDS is this fight being belittled, then? As indicated before, the facade of both battlers being less than worthy of the heavyweight championship! Now nobody is saying either Charles or Walcott belongs in the same classification with Joe Louis, but then again who does? And isn't this the old nasty business of double standards for Negro athletes? Did every white heavyweight contender have to be on a par with Jack Dempsey? And how many heavyweights of the past 15 years can you name who have been involved in heavyweight title affairs who had as much overall class and talent as either Walcott or Charles?

The tone was set for this fight right after Louis retired, joined forces with promoters Wirtz and Norris, and signed the two most clearly logical contenders in an elimination bout to determine his successor. Immediately the reactionary hubbub in the press concerning Louis' retirement (he should've lost the title in the ring, some declared in righteous anger) and the general belittling of Joe's entry into the lilywhite field of fight promotions carried over "logically" into the question about his choice of Walcott and Charles "What's he trying to do – keep the heavyweight title an all-Negro affair?"(!)

Fact of the matter is, I don't believe the men who run boxing are too happy about the idea of the next heavyweight champion of the world also being a Negro. The heavy title has always been the big one, the something special in the way of fistic values. Remember how many Negro contenders they actually allowed Louis to meet in his 12-year reign of 26 title defenses? Only two. John Henry Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott. The other Negro heavies around at the time, fellows like Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard, Harry Bobo, the late Lem Franklin were allowed to twiddle their thumbs while the Al McCoys, Red Burmans, Gus Dorazios and Jack Ropers were dug up.

Fight promoters have always tried to put up some artificial stigma about Negroes fighting for the heavyweight title – something which traces back to the fact that one of the greatest heavyweight champs who ever lived, Jack Johnson, "antagonized" many of the ring powers that be by refusing to play Uncle Tom. For this, Johnson was slandered through the years, long after his fighting days were done, as one of those "bad" Negroes. And this jimcrow inspired fable was used as the means by which all Negro heavies up until Louis had an impossible task trying to crack the heavyweight title scene which had become a strictly jimcrow affair.

IT WASN'T UNTIL Louis rose like a comet in the early 30's and the heavy division was in a tragic state of affairs, that a bigtime promoter, in this case Mike Jacobs, realized he had a potential goldmine in the brilliant Negro battler and began making all the inner-office moves without which a fighter, any fighter, can get nowheres in the ring regardless of talent. And I'm sure that nobody naively imagines this was the end-all to the question. Joe Louis, from the very first big fight he had in the east, to his last fight with Walcott, had to contend with the rotten chauvinistic stuff in the press anytime he failed to flatten an opponent in double-quick time. If a guy went the distance with him, Joe was again **"the blinking, befuddled colored boy"** – to say nothing of the vile portrait of Louis when he first came up as someone who lived only for ice cream, fried chicken, comics, and the few moments in the ring when he would "savagely" turn on an opponent.

When age caught up with Louis and he had his hands full with the elusive Walcott, the press painted both Negro battlers as **"barnstorming extras from a road company of Green Pastures,". . . ad nauseum.**

And how about those "white hopes" Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine would tour the country for while Louis reigned supreme? Another obvious carry-over of the "white hope" search during Jack Johnson's tenure as champ.

So if they found it a little difficult to swallow 12 years of a Negro as heavyweight champion, how did you expect them to react to the sight of two Negroes fighting to determine the next heavyweight king? If two white heavies like Lee Savold or Lee Oma or Gus Lesnevich were in there fighting one another, there'd be the same excited hoopla which surrounded those inept heavy title matches of the pre-Louis thirties.

But Walcott and Charles? Yes, there's a word for it.

Asbury Butcher Enslaves Negro, Jewish Labor Council Charges

By John F. Norman

ASBURY PARK.—There is, of course, no slavery in New Jersey in 1949. Anybody from Gov. Driscoll to Mayor George Smock of Asbury Park will tell you that. But in this resort town, with its railroad tracks sharply dividing comfortable, gleaming white frame homes from its teeming Jimcrow ghetto, a Negro has worked for at least nine years without wages.

His name is Frank Smith. He has no known age. He has no social security card. He has no draft card. He is a man out of life. For years—at least nine, and possibly as long as 25—he has done heavy labor for the K & Z Butcher Shop at 928 Springwood Ave. For years he has slept on foul bags in the stinking chicken slaughter shed where he plucks and disembowels chickens. And for years he has received no wages.

Maybe there is a word other than slavery to fit Frank Smith's story. But the startling facts uncovered this week by the American Jewish Labor Council brought this petition to Assistant U. S. District Attorney I. Edward Amado in Newark:

"Frank Smith was and continues to be kept in a state of involuntary servitude in violation of Article XIII of the U. S. Constitution. We hereby call on you as the Federal law enforcement officer of the State of New Jersey to institute proceedings against any and all who may be guilty of enslaving Frank Smith."

Assistant U.S. District Attorney Amado picked up the photograph of Frank Smith given him by William Levner, Jewish Labor Council representative, Daniel Lapidus, attorney for the council, and John W. Jackson of the Harlem Labor Council and the CIO Furriers Joint Board.

Amado laughed. **"Look like Uncle Tom, don't he?"** he said.

The K & Z Butcher Shop charged with violating the most sacred charter of the U. S. Constitution—the article prohibiting human slavery—is not on the "subversive" list drawn up by Amado's boss, Attorney General Tom Clark of Texas. The American Jewish Labor Council is. Maybe it was just such hard-hitting actions in defense of human rights by the American Jewish Labor Council that aroused Tom Clark's ire against it in the first place. Maybe that's why Amado laughed.

★

MRS. KATHERINE BOULTON, owner of a beauty shop a few doors away from the K & Z Butcher Shop on Greenwood Ave., tried repeatedly to get the authorities to do something about Frank Smith. She spoke to Walter Upperman, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She wrote to the Afro-American. She didn't get very far with any of them.

Mrs. Boulton has been in Asbury Park since 1935. She has operated her beauty shop at its present address since 1940. That's nine years. For all of that time she has seen Frank Smtih work, day in and day out, for the K & Z Butcher Shop.

"I've seen him many times take a quarter of beef on his back and stagger with it from the truck into the shop," she said.

A quarter of beef—that's a quarter of a whole steer—can weigh anywhere from 150 to 250 pounds.

"And the only time I've known him not to sleep in that old chicken shed is when there was a fire in it one winter. Then he slept out in the cold on a porch until the shed was fixed," Mrs. Boulton said.

★

IT'S HARD to describe the tiny shed Frank Smith lives and works in. Pictures can show it, but there's no camera can photograph its stench. Chickens are plucked and disembowelled there. In a corner are filthy burlap bags and a few newspapers. Frank Smith sleeps on them when his work is done.

There are some Greenwood Ave. residents who say Frank Smith has been working and sleeping that way for 20, maybe 25 years. Some say he is mentally deranged. It is known that this week—after the American Jewish Labor Council and the Civil Rights Congress began investigating the facts—proceedings were instituted to have Frank Smith committed to a state mental institution in what Levner and Jackson condemned as "an apparent effort to avoid the consequences of any action that might be taken against the butcher shop owners or the local authorities."

But this is known, too, on testimony of Greenwood Ave. residents: Frank Smith is no halfwit. His thoughtful eye, deeply lined face are those of a sensitive man. If he is mentally ill, a psychiatrist doesn't have to go much beyond the stinking slaughter-shed in which Frank Smith lives to find the cause.

There is no doubt he has a slave mentality. He will frequently break off a conversation with a quick glance at the butcher shop and a stammered **"Got to get back to work—got to get back!"** as he darts into his shed.

Asked how much he receives in wages for his labors at the butcher shop, he said: **"I get a quarter every now and then."**

★

IT WASN'T ONLY Frank Smith's say-so. Both Samuel Sternberg, who operates the K & Z Butcher Shop for his mother-in-law, Mrs. Joseph R. Zisk, and Mrs. Sternberg—Mrs. Zisk's daughter—admitted Frank Smith has never received "regular wages."

The Sternbergs live in a lovely white-frame house at 1208 Heck St. They were quite disturbed at the fact that Civil Rights Congress and American Jewish Labor Council investigations were inquiring about Frank Smith. Mrs. Sternberg called them "agitators."

It was Mrs. Zisk, owner-of-record of the K & Z shop, who first "picked up" Frank Smith years ago—how long, only she knows.

His past—together with the reason he has worked for almost nothing in slave conditions—is shrouded in mystery.

Mrs. Sternberg says her mother "befriended" Frank Smith, "took care of him."

"Did we ever beat you?" she shouted at Frank Smith in her effort to convince Civil Rights Congress representatives everything was perfectly normal. Frank Smith shook his head. "No," he said. "No."

"See?" said Mrs. Sternberg.

★

MAYBE Frank Smith never was beaten.

Maybe that's what satisfied Asbury Park authorities there was "nothing wrong" at the K & Z Butcher Shop.

Maybe the terrible mystery of Frank Smith is grounded in a society whose ruling class just can't see Negroes as human beings because there's too much profit in holding them down to second-class citizenship. How broad is the moral hairline between second-class citizenship and slavery?

Maybe the fact that the K & Z Butcher Shop's owner gained at least $20,000 in Frank Smith's unpaid wages and something to do with the way he was "befriended."

Maybe there is no slavery in New Jersey.

But the American Jewish Labor Council, the Civil Rights Congress—and the New Jersey Worker—aren't going to rest until it is rooted out.



BY DAY, Frank Smith plucks and disembowels chickens in this slaughter shed. At night he sleeps here.

ELWOOD DEAN

Lesson No. 1: Nobody Does Anybody Favors

A TRADITION HAS BEEN BROKEN. A small break has been made in the heretofore solid wall of jimcrow which has excluded Negroes from appointment to positions of status and authority in Essex and Hudson municipal governments.

Louis E. Saunders, Negro attorney of Jersey City, was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel by Jersey City's "Hague-busting" new mayor, John V. Kenny. Negro insurance executive Silas Hogan has been named executive clerk by Newark's new Public Affairs Director Stephen J. Moran.



ELWOOD M. DEAN

Appointment of Negroes to such posts may be made for many reasons, both good and bad. We can be certain that the forceful march of Negroes to elected office in many southern cities in the past two years played no small part in securing appointive posts in Newark and Jersey City.

Moran and Kenny, more than anything else, indicate their understanding that the Negro community holds an electoral threat which is political dynamite.

★

THERE IS no room for doubt that any political advances by Negroes in this country result mainly from the struggles of the Negro people themselves. **In politics nobody does anybody favors.**

In a statement on the Hogan appointment, Moran said, ". . . I thoroughly and sincerely believe and realize that no one can do anything for the Negro people except the Negroes themselves. This appointment is an illustration that I am a man of my word and a man of honor. . . . It certainly will show that they (Negroes) too can be recognized and awarded recognition on the basis of their loyalty and sincerity such as Mr. Hogan demonstrated during the campaign."

Moran talks like a typical boss. "Loyalty and sincerity!" It is apparent that he expects Hogan to be a stooge and an Uncle Tom. The Negro people and their allies must not let that happen.

I haven't seen any Kenny comments on the Saunders appointment. Kenny may have learned during his Hague lieutenancy that the less said about Negro rights, the better for politicians.

★

THERE ARE TWO DANGERS to be avoided in analyzing these appointments of Negroes. One is that the appointments have no real value in the struggle for Negro rights. The other is that Moran and Kenny have done the Negro people favors.

The appointments have value of no small importance. They are the wedge which—if utilized correctly—can result in eventual crumbling of the old hard wall of exclusion. An aroused Negro community together with its allies, pressing relentlessly upon Director Moran, could force worthwhile changes in the official approach to the special problems of the Negro people.

Home relief, health and hospital facilities are in Moran's department. He's responsible for the execution of tenement-house laws. Let's make him sweat! The struggle waged can have much to do with the role that Hogan will perform in the so-called official family.

And pressure upon the Kenny forces in Jersey City, demanding that existing laws be utilized for the advancement of the Negro people's fight for equality, can affect Saunders' activities as assistant corporation counsel.

★

TO THE EXTENT that we recognize Moran and Kenny as having done the Negro people no favors, the people will turn their attention to strengthening the element responsible for the appointments in the first place.

That element is the organized and expressed strength of the Negro people and their allies. Dependence upon Kenny or Moran as "men of their words and men of honor" can lead to disaster. The Negro people must never permit themselves to be asked: "What did you do with the $10 I promised you?"

Regardless of official intentions, these appointments must serve to push forward the struggle for Negro rights.

Relief Snoopers Hand Out Insults

See Page 3

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

The Death Factory In Martinsville, Va.

—See Page 3

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MEDINA HITTING MY RE-ELECTION: DAVIS



COUNCILMAN DAVIS on the City Council floor
—Photo by Wally

By Gene Harris

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis charged this week that Judge Harold Medina's threat to jail him during the trial of the Communist leaders at Foley Square was a deliberate attempt to keep him from running for re-election.

"I am definitely charging," Davis said at a press conference, "that the judge's behavior has no other effect than to keep me from running for Council."

The threat to revoke Davis' bail and remand him to prison, if carried out, would, Davis said, "deprive the Negro people of their only spokesman in the world's largest city.

"It constitutes a threat to free elections in New York — to the right of the people to choose whom they want to represent them in Council," Davis added. "It would mean I couldn't conduct a campaign at all."

Davis' charges grew out of court proceedings during which Judge Medina whirled on the Harlem leader as he arose to speak. Medina commanded his silence under the penalty of revoking his bail.

Davis said it is significant that a dozen times or more in the trial's course white defendants had also risen to protest certain of the judge's rulings. The first time a Negro defendant did so the judge threatened him with prison.

"This is not at all accidental," Davis declared. He pointed out that the judge had revealed his bias against Negroes earlier in the trial. Some weeks ago, he said the white lawyers in the case vigorously protested the treatment accorded George Crockett, Negro attorney, who represents two of the defendants.

Councilman Davis ridiculed the character of the prosecution's case. He pointed out that while he was on trial charged with "conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the government," he was attending Council meetings and doing his utmost to achieve proper government for the nation's greatest city.

The greatest irony of the case, Davis said, is that "poll-tax" Attorney General Tom Clark has preferred the charges.

"This man never prosecuted a lynching since he's been attorney general," Davis said. "He hails from a state where the government regards terror and intimidation as normal process. Should this man have the right to determine who's American and who's not? Why, his entire political life is a symbol of everything that violates our American tradition of democracy."

The Councilman said he called the press conference in his office to alert the city's people to the fact that their electoral rights are endangered by Judge Medina's behavior.

Hilliard And the Mink Coat

AN EDITORIAL

By Abner Berry

Remember the shabby mink coat which Gov. Dewey's super-sleuths found on the back of a relief recipient in 1947? "Luxury relief!" the Dewey pack howled. The "mink-coated lady" became front page stuff in the Big Money press. And Dewey did a political "double-take," accusing Mayor O'Dwyer of "coddling" the unemployed. Remember?



Then O'Dwyer horned in on the act with his own investigation. Hell-bent for "economy," Hizzoner first hunted Communists and slapped down on the welfare union (CIO United Public Workers of America) to try to get the opposition out of the way. Then he hired Raymond Hilliard to crack the Dewey-O'Dwyer policy whip on the growing ranks of the unemployed. That was on April 1, 1948.

Hilliard did it. He abolished union grievance procedure. He barred the unemployed from bargaining for a fairer policy. He has instituted a slave-'em-or-let-'em-starve policy. He has become the sweatshop's puppet king while the unemployed function as real live sweated serfs.

On page 2A of this issue you can read how Hilliard's policies formulated nearly two years ago by Gov. Dewey and Mayor O'Dwyer under the cover of a shabby mink coat,

(Continued on Page 18)

MRS. MALLARD, DAVIS TO SPEAK AT ANTI-LYNCH RALLY

—See Page 2A

CP REMOVES 3 OFFICERS FOR CONDONING BIAS

—See Back Page

ROBESON SPEAKS FOR PEACE— AN INTERVIEW OVERSEAS

—See Magazine

Police Torture Blind Negro Vet

'Rape' Again Serves as Pretext For Terrorization of Negroes

By John Stanford

HOUSTON, Texas.—One of the most horrible cases of police brutality in the history of Harris County was uncovered in the recent beating and torture of a blind Negro veteran by deputies from the Sheriff's Department. This closely follows a number of other cases of police brutality that have aroused widespread protests among both white and Negro Houstonians.

George Ammon Lillie, 27-year-old Negro veteran who had been totally blinded and disabled as a result of his service in World War II, and Miss Johnnie Mae Holmes, were standing in a cafe they operated when three carloads of men from the Sheriff's Department swooped down in search of information about an alleged rape suspect.

When Lillie and Miss Holmes were unable to furnish the information desired by the Sheriff's Department, there began a four-hour reign of terror during which Lillie was tortured and beaten. He was beaten over the head with night-sticks. When he put his hands over his head to protect himself, the officers jabbed knives into them. He was beaten until the side of his body became a mass of blood-filled blisters. Then the officers pushed him against the wall and used him as a human target, throwing knives into the wall around his head.

★

MISS HOLMES, meanwhile, was taken to a car outside the cafe, where she was beaten and abused by the officers. She was beaten over the head with a night-stick; they made obscene threats to jab the stick into her body if she did not give them information about the so-called rape suspect.

This lasted four hours. When the officers left, Lillie was missing $65 or $70 from the drawer where he kept his money.

Mr. Lillie and Miss Holmes have reported the beatings to the Sheriff's Department, to the Lighthouse for the Blind, and to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Holmes has identified several of the deputies who came to the cafe and took part in the beatings, and she claims that she could identify all of them if given an opportunity. No steps have been taken by the Sheriff's Department against any of the men identified by Miss Holmes.

This story—like all the other cases of police brutality against the Negro people—has been suppressed by all the newspapers of Houston except the Negro press.

★

SUNNYSIDE ADDITION, Negro community where the alleged rape is supposed to have occurred, has undergone a virtual reign of terror for the past week. Homes have been invaded, and a number of people have been beaten. In all cases, persons beaten have been warned against reporting to the NAACP. Mr. Lillie himself has asked for protection against further beatings. Almost the entire Sheriff's Department, including special officers and petty Negro stoolpigeons, has been mobilized to take part in this reign of terror.

Two men have already been arrested for participation in the so-called "rape"—one a victim of chronic arthritis who has to walk with a cane most of the time. The alleged rape case has all the markings of a frameup, and is openly spoken of as such. **"It is definitely known by the sheriff's department," writes a columnist for The Informer, local Negro newspaper, "just what kind of a girl it was who was alleged to have been ravished. Wonder if this will be another Scottsboro case, as far as the girl involved is concerned?"**

★

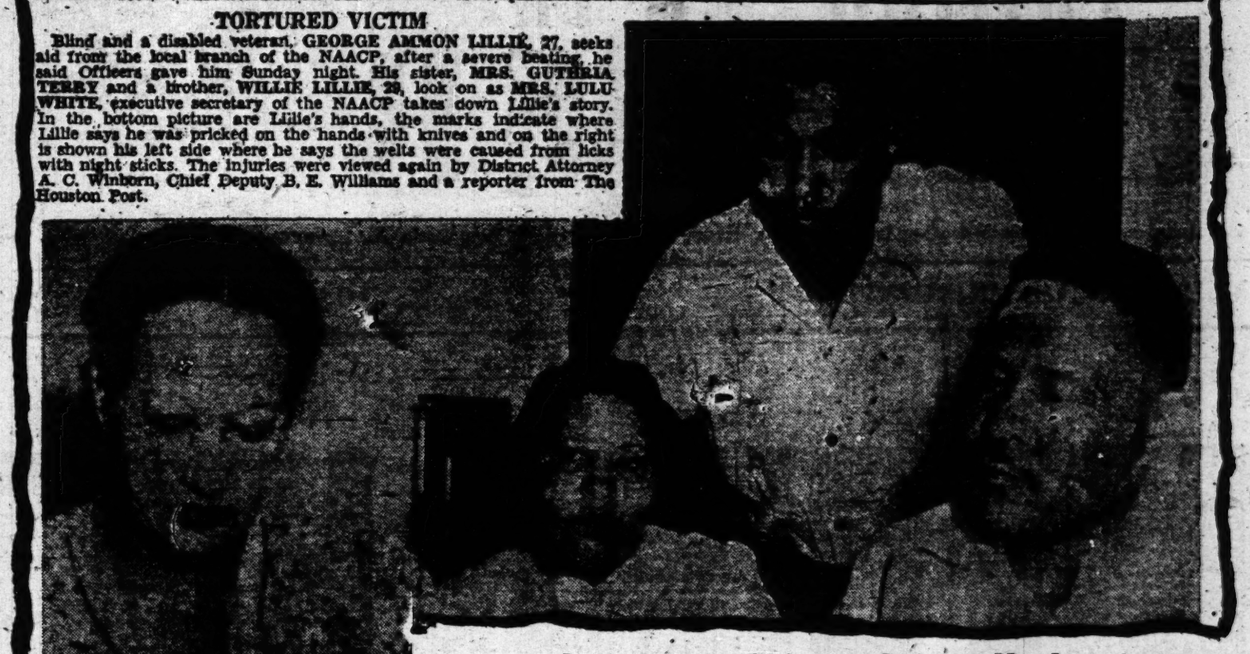
THE UNPROVOKED beating and torture of the blind Negro veteran has aroused horror and protests throughout Houston. The NAACP has been taking Mr. Lillie to churches throughout the city as a living proof of the brutal sadism of the Sheriff's Department. The Civil Rights Congress is conducting a postcard campaign, to demand that the City Council hold public hearings on police brutality against the Negro people. The Communist Party of Houston has distributed thousands of leaflets to white workers, pointing out that "brutalized law officers who have 'gotten away with murder'—or near murder—in beating up Negroes will not hesitate to beat up white workers on strike for a living wage, or unemployed veterans seeking work or justice."

As a result of protests to date, the Harris County grand jury is holding an investigation of the beating of Mr. Lillie. But this investigation is likely to be a whitewash of the Sheriff's Department, unless there are many more protests and action to counteract the intimidation of possible witnesses.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting and interpreting latest news and trends in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.



The Press Is Silent; Only the Local Negro Papers . . .



HOUSTON INFORMER

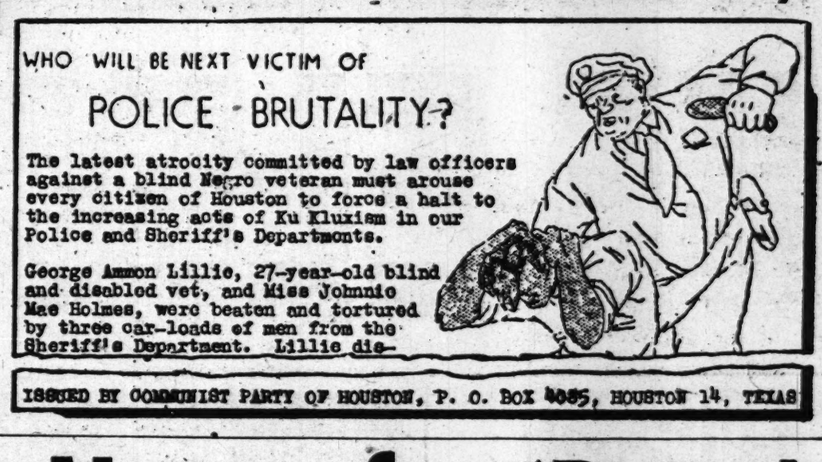
VOL. 3—No. 18 HOUSTON 1, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949 PRICE: 10 Cents

TORTURED VICTIM

Blind and a disabled veteran, GEORGE AMMON LILLIE, 27, seeks aid from the local branch of the NAACP, after a severe beating, he said Officers gave him Sunday night. His sister, MRS. GUTHRIA TERRY and a brother, WILLIE LILLIE, 29, look on as MRS. LULU WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP takes down Lillie's story. In the bottom picture are Lillie's hands, the marks indicate where Lillie says he was pricked on the hands with knives and on the right is shown his left side where he says the welts were caused from licks with night sticks. The injuries were viewed again by District Attorney A. C. Winborn, Chief Deputy B. E. Williams and a reporter from The Houston Post.

Only the Negro papers told the story of the beating of blind war veteran Willia Lillie. The Houston Informer told of the assault in page 1 pictures and story (top). A Communist Party leaflet describes the attack (below.)

. . . and Communist Leaflet Tell the Story



WHO WILL BE NEXT VICTIM OF

POLICE BRUTALITY?

The latest atrocity committed by law officers against a blind Negro veteran must arouse every citizen of Houston to force a halt to the increasing acts of Ku Kluxism in our Police and Sheriff's Departments.

George Ammon Lillie, 27-year-old blind and disabled vet, and Miss Johnnie Mae Holmes, were beaten and tortured by three car-loads of men from the Sheriff's Department. Lillie die-

ISSUED BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOUSTON, P. O. BOX 4085, HOUSTON 14, TEXAS

Cops Frame Young Negro for 'Rape', Offer Fair Trial for Mother's Home

DALLAS, Tex.—An attempt to extort a house and lot from a Negro mother in exchange for a fair trial for her son was the shocking accusation made here against local police authorities.

The charge came to light at an unsegregated meeting in defense of Clifton Okra, under a death sentence on a phony rape frameup. The meeting was attended by about 500 persons, who contributed $850 to a defense fund for Okra.

Okra's mother, according to defense counsel, was approached by deputies and a lawyer, who took the young Negro to his mother's home and offered to "defend" him in return for the house and lot in which she lived.

White and Negro speakers addressed the rally, sponsored by the NAACP. A leaflet calling for attendance was issued by the Industrial Club of the Communist Party of Dallas.

Young Okra was charged with the rape of a white Dallas woman last fall. He was convicted and sentenced to death. In Texas this means the electric chair. His attorneys demanded a mistrial on two grounds: the jury that convicted him was an all-white jury, and the fact that Okra was taken into court handcuffed. This prejudiced the jury by indicating that he might be a dangerous criminal.

THE COURT ignored the point of the all-white jury. A mistrial and charge of venue was granted on the second point. The new trial will be held in Georgetown, Texas, about 25 miles north of Austin, the state capitol.

When Tom Howard, white, who is one of Okra's lawyer, visited him in the jailhouse, he found him leaning helplessly against the wall, unable to stand without support. Howard found Okra's head swollen to almost twice its normal size, both eyes shut, nose apparently broken, and huge welts across his face and head. He was shocked at such police brutality and found it hard to believe that it happened in the United States.

The deputies' claim that Okra had resisted when they went to arrest him was refuted by Judge W. E. Richburg, an Oak Cliff Justice of the Peace. Judge Richburg saw Okra brought into the jail and reported that there was not a mark on him at the time.

After a night in jail for Okra, his "confession" was produced by the authorities. It was signed by Okra, who was bleeding and bruised. He later repudiated it in court. Okra was "identified" a month after the alleged raping.

THE WOMAN, Mrs. William Slack, claims that she and her husband were parked in a car when a Negro, later identified as Okra, stopped his truck and asked for gas. She claims that when they told him they had no gas he forced her husband to kneel in the road, went back to his truck and got some battery acid, threw it on Mr. Slack's face, and raped her.

Records at the Parkland hospital, where the Slacks were examined, show that Slack's face was injured by acid, but that the woman had not been raped. People here ask why was acid found splattered in the Slack car, and why did Mrs. Slack not report her alleged rape until four days after she claims it happened. It is also being asked why Slack continued to kneel in the middle of the road if he was left alone?

The Okra Defense Committee is trying to raise $5,000. Contributions should be sent to Rev. S. T. Alexander, Okra Defense Fund Hdq., 1723 Allen St., Dallas, Tex. Also defending Okra is U. S. Tate, a Negro attorney, Alabama born and recently from Washington, D. C.

Texans Face Rent Hike as Solons Use Loophole of Tighe Wood's Edict

AUSTIN, Tex. — The Senate State Affairs Committee has voted approval of a bill to abolish all rent controls in Texas. This action followed a two-hour public hearing on the bill drawn up by Rep. Carleton Moore of Houston. The bill has already passed the Texas house.

Both supporters and opponents of the bill came to testify from all over the state. But while only landlords spoke in favor of the bill, opponents included persons in all walks of life and of all political beliefs.

G. B. Nichols, a G. I. student at the University of Texas, testified that if rents went up $10 a month more he would have to leave the state and go to school somewhere else. Joe Steadham, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, told the committee that in Austin and Ft. Worth there were plenty of houses to rent, but all at $85 to $150 a month. Other speakers against rent decontrol included Bill Wills, chairman of the American Legion committee to retain rent control; Harry Lott, Negro candidate for the city council of Austin in the last elections; C. W. Smith, El Paso attorney; and Brig. Gen. B. E. Gates of Randolph Field.

Tom Neal, State Director of the Progressive Party, was present at the hearings, but was prevented from speaking because of the alleged "lack of time."

In a written statement to the Committee, the Communist Party of Texas pointed out that the working people of Texas are already paying between 30 to 60 percent of their income for rent. Rent decontrol would be most sharply felt by the Negro and Mexican-American workers, already crowded into high-rent ghettoes, and would be particularly serious for the growing number of unemployed in Texas.

MRS. MALLARD TO SPEAK AT HARLEM ANTI-LYNCH RALLY

Mrs. Amy Mallard, Georgia lynch-widow, whose husband was murdered by a Georgia mob in November, 1947, will head the speakers at an anti-lynch rally to be held Saturday, 4 p. m. at the corner of 126th Street and Lenox Avenue.

Canada Lee, famous actor; Councilman Benjamin Davis; Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Brooklyn Baptist leader, and Dr. Anette Rubenstein, who recently ran for Congress on the American Labor Party ticket, are among the scheduled speakers.

The meeting, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, will protest the Memorial Day lynching of Caleb Hill, Jr., a 28-year-old Irwinton, Ga., Negro.

Resolutions have been prepared for the meeting calling for Federal action against lynching and passage of an anti-lynching bill by Congress.

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six, and sister-in-law of another, will speak along with Charles Collins, AFL union leader.

Another case of "legal lynching" in which Civil Rights Congress is interested, is that of the seven Martinsville, Va., Negroes now under death sentences on the threadbare charge of "rape."

People Worth Knowing

By Bobbie Patrick

ADELE ADAMS, 125 pounds of unlimited vitality with a warm, sincere personality is certainly worth knowing. A former teacher, civil service worker, and organizer in the WPA days of the Workers' Alliance, Miss Adams now serves Harlem as secretary of the United Harlem Tenants' and Consumers' Organization. As many a Harlem tenant and consumer can testify, she is doing a splendid job.

It was substantially through her efforts that Bill Leonard, CBS commentator of the "This Is New York" program, was able to gather the facts for his four-program expose of the Harlem ghetto in his treatment of the famous Armstead fire case.

Miss Adams takes a definite stand on leadership among Negro women.

"We need more women leaders in our community groups," she said. "I wish that our progressive organizations, our churches—and particularly our men leaders—would cooperate to bring forward more of our women for leadership."

BUSY LEADER

While Miss Adams was being interviewed, the phone rang several times, a young man interrupted to read her some copy he was preparing for publicity on a housewives' popularity contest, a young woman came in for information on her housing problem and an elderly woman requested that Miss Adams read a letter for her.

She handled these tasks, and sundry others, with amazing speed and unruffled patience.

She picked up the phone and dialed. While waiting for her connection, she turned to me and remarked, "It's all in the day's work, but I love it."

"And when do you relax?" I inquired.

"Oh, I find time to go horseback riding, bike riding and dancing," she said. "I adore dogs."

"Is there anything you might suggest to the Harlem Worker to make it a better paper?" I asked.

"Yes," she said. "More humor. Workers and worried housewives need a good laugh once in a while. We need lots of angles for women, too, and things that will appeal to the teen-agers, our future Negro women leaders."

The phone rang again. I left as Miss Adams was discussing with a housewife what she might do to prevent the landlord from raising her rent.

Dance to Honor Fire Victims

George and Muriel Armstead, their children, and the other families burned out of their homes in the now-famous May Day fire at 437 W. 125 St., will be the guests of honor at the Third Anniversary Dance of the United Harlem Tenants' and Consumers' Organization June 10 at Rockland Palace Ballroom.

The Armsteads will be greeted by Bill Leonard, CBS commentator, whose broadcasts about the Armstead case on his "This Is New York" program exposed Harlem's vicious ghetto housing system. Leonard gathered facts on the Armstead case with the aid of UCO, and helped to win housing for the families who had been forced to return to their fire-gutted dwelling.

The dance will see the awarding of prizes to Harlem's Most Popular Housewife in UCO's annual contest. Those wishing to enter the contest should register with UCO, 57 W. 125 St., by Sunday, June 5. First prize is a 1949-model television set. Three other valuable prizes will be awarded.

Meet Petition Champs

Bonis Byrd of W. 132 St., collected 900 petitions single-handed, in the recent petition campaign conducted by the Committee to Free the Ingrams. Otto Hall, a veteran of 22 years activity in the Communist Party, collected 400 petitions. Both Byrd and Hall are active in the 11th A. D. section of the Communist Party.

Sweet Moola Land!

Statistics prove that Harlem landlords get more rent money per square foot than landlords in any other area of the city, including Park Avenue.

GODFREY!

Arthur Godfrey, popular radio m.c., hit the Daughters of the American Revolution's Jimcrow policy this week when he announced on his coast-to-coast program that he was moving his scheduled June 4 show in Washington to the National Armory because "God 'bless' 'em, they won't let me bring our Negro entertainers into our capital, into Constitution Hall."

Godfrey was referring to James Lewis and Nat Dickerson, two Negro members of the famed Mariners quartet, fixtures on Godfrey's radio and television shows.

Can You Help?

Wanted—two desks, two steel filing cabinets, a typewriter and a mimeograph machine, all in good shape, by the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family. Anyone who can help the Committee find this equipment should contact the group at the Hotel Theresa, 125 St. and 7 Ave.

Relief Snoopers Hand Out Insults, Hound Jobless

By Ann Rivington

Snoopers under orders from Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard are subjecting Harlem's unemployed to insults, inquisitions into their personal lives and illegal searches of their homes—plus sly invitations to become prostitutes or criminals. An investigation by the Harlem Worker this week revealed that such hounding is the method used to deprive the 37,000 jobless families in this area of the relief to which they have a legal right.

This is in line with Hilliard's policy for Harlem as shown in the two past issues of this paper:

- To drive relief clients into sweatshops, forcing them by the threat of starvation to accept substandard jobs.
- By this means to break down union wage standards for all of Harlem's citizens.

The shameless prying and dark insinuations of Welfare Department officials were described to me by dozens of relief clients.

SNOOPER'S QUIZ

"Are you courting?" a young widowed mother, whom we will call Mrs. H., was asked by a special investigator. When Mrs. H. protested that this was her own business, the investigator explained, "We have to ask you that because your boy friend might give you some change, and we'd have to take it off your check."

The investigator then asked, "Do you have anybody living with you?" (There was no extra bed in the apartment), and "Do you have male and female friends come to visit you?"

Mrs. H. discouraged this line of questioning. "What kind of friends could I have, except male or female?" she retorted angrily. "Am I supposed to live here shut up in prison because I'm unlucky enough not to have a job?" The snooper retreated, and so far Mrs. H. remains on relief.

Another approach was used in the case of Mrs. J. Again, the line of questioning seemed to be based on the vile slander that all Harlem women—at any rate, if they need relief—are loose morally unless they prove otherwise.

Mrs. J. was sick in bed when the investigator arrived. A young man, a friend of the family, was sweeping the kitchen.

"Who is this young man?" the investigator wanted to know. "Does he live here? Is he working? Can he help you out?"

With Mrs. N. the slant was a little different. Mrs. N. doesn't have much furniture, but she has a nice sofa and a console radio she bought nearly four years ago when her husband was working.

Raymond Hilliard's snooper asked her, "How come you have such a nice sofa? How could you afford it on relief? Where and when did you get that radio? It looks new."

Such questioning is in line with Hilliard's instructions to social workers to "look for clues" which might lead to a family's "hidden resources."

The clue-hunting engaged in by some investigators is as shameless as that of a private eye in a detective thriller. Relief clients, whose names are withheld because they may be penalized by the welfare authorities, have told me of the illegal searches made in their homes by investigators, who walked from room to room, looking inside the icebox, the cupboard, the closets and the dresser drawers. In one case the books on the shelves and even the unopened mail lying on the table got the eye.

The client being questioned did not miss the implications of political thought control as the investigator squinted at the wrapper of an unopened newspaper with a curiosity which had no relation to "establishing eligibility" for relief.

The welfare sleuths are also sent to the landlord, the building superintendent, neighbors, former employers, relatives and friends of the victims.

Oust CCNY President As Unfit, Judge Urges

Judge Hubert T. Delany this week called for the ouster of City College President Harry N. Wright for his support of William C. Davis and William E. Knickerbocker, teachers whose anti-Negro and anti-Semitic practices were the cause of the recent students' strike at the college.

"President Wright stands by Davis and Knickerbocker," Delany said at a recent Harlem Citizens rally to protest the witch-hunt Feinberg Act. "It is no longer a case of these two alone, but it has now become a question of the fitness of President Wright himself."

The meeting was chaired by Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Harlem Trade Union Council. Guinier lashed out at the witch-hunt act explaining that "it was not resigned to test loyalty, but rather designed as an instrument to prevent the people from fighting for the things they need."

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THE MEETING was held at the United Mutual building and was sponsored by the Harlem Council on Education, the Harlem Trade Union Council, and the Harlem Committee of the Teachers' Union, UPWA-CIO.

Clyde McKethan, vice-chairman of the Harlem Council on Education, denounced the Feinberg Act. He explained that, "as a parent I want you to know that I am opposed to any teacher being intimidated by any law that will prohibit them from teaching the truth to our boys and girls.

The rally heard Dr. Lee Lorch, active fighter against discrimination who was recently fired from CCNY while other teachers who practice racial and religious discrimination have been retained. Dr. Lorch is vice-chairman of the Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town.

Also speaking at the meeting were Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the teacher's Union, and David Tyson former president of the Frederick Douglass Society at CCNY.

The rally was endorsed by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Rep. A. Clayton Powell, State Sen. Alfred Santangelo, and Assemblyman Cioffi.

Tenants Learn The Worker Way

It isn't the worst house in Harlem and it isn't the best, but it's one house where the tenants aren't taking what the landlord gives them lying down.

It's the house at 39 W. 128 St., where landlords Morris and Harry Michelson make $12,000 a year in rent on 24 apartments. The house has been owned by the Michelson family since 1913. Since that time, the Michelsons have borrowed $83,000 on their property, and will be free of their latest mortgage of $33,000 by 1951.

The house abounds in disease-breeding rats. Faulty wiring is a constant fire hazard. Long periods occur when no hot water is available, and tenants must heat water on their stoves. There is no elevator service in this six-story building.

About a month ago, the tenants decided to organize. Having read of tenants' organizational campaigns in the Harlem Worker, they came to the Communist Party for help. The result is an effective group which has already lodged strong protests with the Department of Housing and Buildings, and which is prepared to conduct delegations to City Hall.

The tenants' protest on rats has thus far been ignored by the department, despite the fact that the building lies within Mayor O'Dwyer's "pilot" area in his much-publicized "cleanup" campaign.

The group is planning further action to get results from the no-care administration.

The landlords have threatened to evict Mrs. Lillian Jones, who lives on the sixth floor, and must walk up and down despite a bad heart. The threat came when the landlords insisted that she pay her rent once a month rather than twice a month as she has been doing for many years past.

N. Y. Job Bias Powell Target

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell declared this week that he will bring his five-man House subcommittee now studying Fair Employment Practices legislation to New York early in June for an on-the-spot probe of discrimination and bias in employment.

Particular attention will be paid to charges of discrimination against Negroes on the Brooklyn-Battery tunnel project, Powell said.

In testimony before the subcommittee this week, Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director of the Urban League, stated that 15 to 20 percent of all unemployed in the United States are Negroes, even though they comprise less than 10 percent of the population.

From 1942 to 1946, Thomas declared, more than 700,000 Negroes entered industry, but "today most of them have been fired." Negroes with five to seven years seniority have been fired, in keeping with the traditional "last hired, first fired," he reported.

Powell's FEPC bill, HR 21, is expected to be reported out of the subcommittee early next week and to be approved by the full committee shortly afterward.

HARLEM
EDITION OF
THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 321 W. 125 St., Room 8, New York 27, N. Y.
Phone: MOnument 6-0083.
Editor: Abner W. Berry.

Demand Arrest of Negro's Slayer

Brooklynites Ask Action Against Cop

An outraged Bedford Stuyvesant community of Brooklyn is demanding that the police killer of Herman Newton, 22-year-old Negro father, be arrested and tried for murder. Newton, father of an 11-months-old son, was shot down by 79th Precinct Patrolman Donald Mullen when they had words about Mullen's eccentric driving Memorial Day.

The Bedford Stuyvesant Communist Party, the Brooklyn Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Bedford Stuyvesant Tenants Council, and the Civil Rights Congress all demanded the cop's indictment by District Attorney Miles F. McDonald.

Similar demands for action against the policeman have been made by all these groups, to Police Commissioner Edward O'Brien, and Mayor O'Dwyer.

"We demand that Mullen be taken off the force and tried for murder, and that these police attacks against Negro citizens be stopped," Sidney Gordon of the Bedford Stuyvesant Tenants Council declared.

James A. Powers, president of the Brooklyn NAACP, after an extensive investigation into the murder by its lawyers, wrote McDonald O'Brien and O'Dwyer, "We request that without further delay, the killer be arrested and booked." Powers told McDonald, "we believe that your office has committed a serious fault in failing to order the arrest . . . there was no justification for the killing."

Meanwhile, the police have set up their usual whitewash tactics by claiming Mullen had to shoot in self defense.

What Will Make O'Dwyer Run Again

OBSERVERS THINK MAYOR'S PLAYING COY—AWAITS DRAFT, FEARS ALP STRENGTH

By Michael Singer

Newspapers and commentators who had jumped to the conclusion that Mayor O'Dwyer ment what he said two weeks ago when he issued the announcement: "I will not be a candidate for reelection" are beginning to sing a different tune. The accelerating Draft-O'Dwyer movement, headed by John A. Coleman, the Mayor's close friend and former chairman of the Stock Exchange, the unprecedented appraisal of O'Dwyer's record before the campaign has even begun by Comptroller Lazarus Joseph—himself mentioned as a possible successor—and the refusal by the Mayor to repudiate these draft maneuvers, have all begun to add up.

Is O'Dwyer waiting for the results of the drive to collect a million draft signatures launched by the Draft O'Dwyer Citizens Committee?

Is the movement a maneuver, as first voiced by The Worker, to create a pre-election impression of sweeping mass support and thereby give him the pre-eminent position of machine boss, something he's always wanted?

Does O'Dwyer want to force a showdown with the Brooklyn machine, headed by Borough President Cashmore, named as the most likely candidate if the Mayor withdraws—thereby removing his most powerful opposition in the party?

Is the Mayor trying to force a Liberal Party nomination by furthering the split between David Dubinsky and Adolf A. Berle over endorsements and as primary struggles loom emerge suddenly as the "only strong candidate" in a position to win who could distribute lucrative patronage posts to the Liberals?

There are a dozen more speculative reasons being given for O'Dwyer's declaration that he will not be a candidate and all of them boil down to a growing certainty that he does intend to campaign for reelection.

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IN ALL THIS SPECULATION among political leaders the American Labor Party, its role, vote-gathering strength, program and undisputed balance of power in a close election, is being seriously considered. The press thus far has deliberately attempted to build up the Liberal Party.

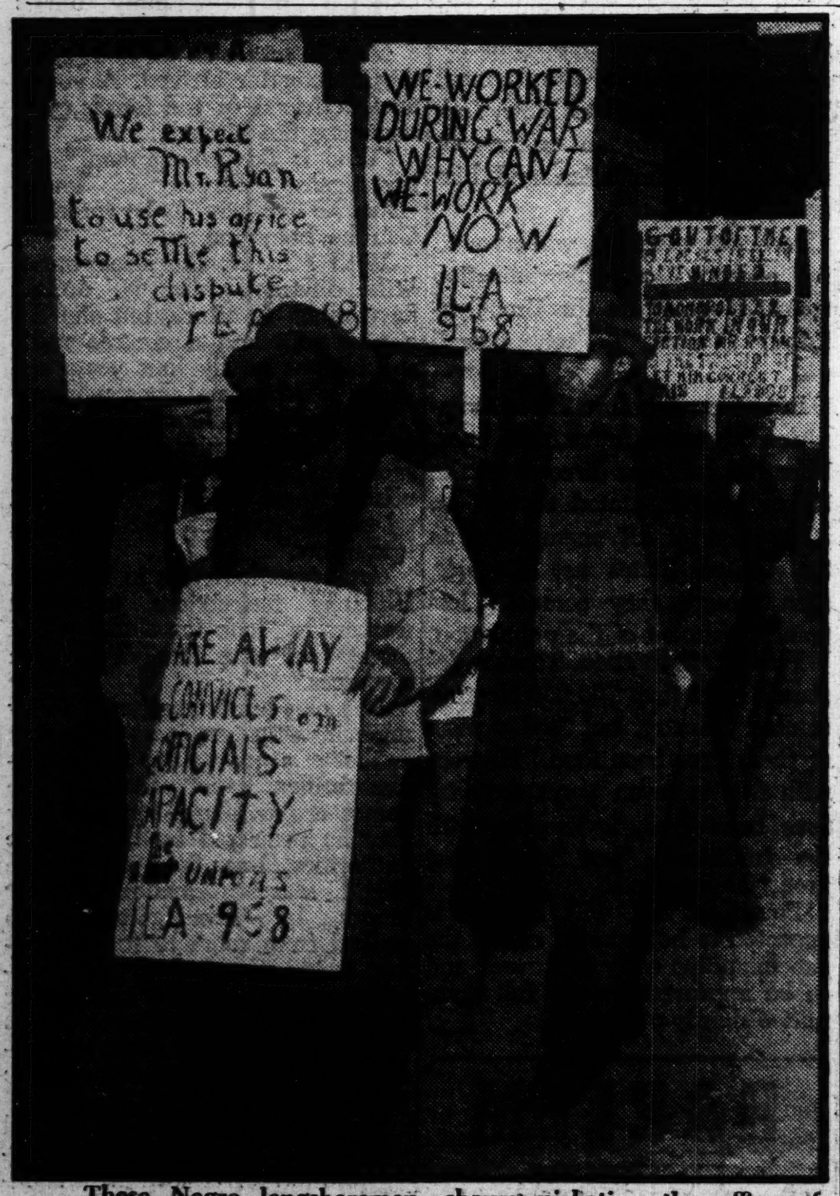
The gimmick, of course, is to belittle the ALP as a factor in the forthcoming elections—part of a carefully planned campaign against the entire progressive movement in New York City. But politicians are realistic people and in private discussions the Labor Party, especially in a citywide three-way race, is admitted to be the nub of the election picture.

One important Tammany figure told this reporter: "Figures don't lie. The ALP has a minimum of 300,000 votes in New York City and the Liberal Party—and I don't take the totals in the 20 Congressional District seriously—will be lucky to top 175,000. Especially in district elections for county, council and bench posts do we have to worry about the ALP. I'd hate to go into a fight without them."

The same reasoning is being heard from Brooklyn Democratic leaders. This accounts for the sharpening inner fight between district leaders and top Democratic officials over the right to accept ALP endorsement.

THE POLITICIANS—many of them, at least—recognize that their hope may not be father to the fact. Endorsement is a two-way street and the Labor Party, in a powerful position to make or break district leaders, is insisting

(Continued on Page 15)



These Negro longshoremen, shown picketing the office of Joe Ryan, AFL longshore "King," demand the right to work on the tomorrow noon. They ask Negro and white workers from other industries to join them. They demand the right to work on the nine city-owned piers traditionally assigned to their Local 968, ILA, near Brooklyn Bridge. Ryan and the dock bosses have been denying the 1,000 Negroes in this local work, while Mayor O'Dwyer does nothing. O'Dwyer has even refused to see Negro longshore delegations until now.

Negroes, Progressives Ask Arrest of Lynch Sheriff

By Homer Chase

ATLANTA, Ga.—That Sheriff Hatcher was a party to the lynching of Caleb Hill in Irwinton early this week is the conviction of most Negroes here. Their anger and indignation over the brutal killing of the young Negro is increasing by the hour. Young Hill was seized by unidentified white men in Irwinton, taken from the jail and carried to the outskirts of the city. His body was discovered with three bullet wounds.

The keys to the jail were on a table in the sheriff's home. The lynchers walked into the sheriff's home while he was sleeping, according to his story, took the keys and then went to the jail.

Stories vary regarding the number of lynchers. Some say there were two men, others say more.

A. T. Walden, famous lawyer and Negro leader, expressed his anger and his opinion that the sheriff is involved. He told this writer that he was in touch with the national NAACP office concerning action by that organization.

Jack Lorenz, co-chairman with LeRoy Johnson of the Young Progressives of Georgia, denounced the lynching and said that he and Johnson have planned a protest meeting, to be held in Sales Hall at Morehouse. Their oganization is demanding that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation arrest Sheriff Hatcher.

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THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY of Georgia issued a Press Release denouncing the lynching and called upon Gov. Talmadge for action, "even if that means the immediate arrest of the sheriff." They also called on Truman to ". . . protect American citizens in Georgia even if it means declaring martial law in Wilkinson County."

The Communist Party of Georgia demands that Sheriff Hatcher be arrested and tried for his part in the lynching. The CP here also urges letters to Talmadge calling for the arrest. Georgia Communists urge every progressive, every anti-fascist to demand that Truman send federal troops into Central Georgia to protect Negro citizens.

The local white-supremacist press editorialized in regard to their "sorrow" at the murder, and sought to cover up their own guilt in the killing, that is, they did not mention that their white supremacist propaganda helped make possible the lynching. They also failed to recognize the need to act against Hatcher in the brutal killing of Hill.

AS THE LYNCHING took place in Irwinton reactionaries moved against progressive leaders in Atlanta. A youth who has had some contact with the Communist Party here swore out a peace-warrant against this writer. A hearing on whether this writer will have to furnish a peace bond is due tomorrow. In the warrant the youth whose name is Wilder, also made fantastic accusations against Miss Eudice Tentak, local Jewish-American leader and active in the campaign to free the Ingrams, against Jack Lorenz of YPG, Ernie Lewis of Emory University, and Bill Stafford, Secretary of the third Party. Stafford's home has been stoned the past two nights.,

Last night only Mrs. Stafford and her three year old daughter were at home when the attack came. Mrs. Stafford held the fort of the CIO refused to allow Stafford, who represents the United Public Workers here, to remain in their building.

Further, a mob of 100 people threatened Negro women and children in Atlanta's westend because the Negro people had moved into a few houses outside the ghetto area.



THE BODY OF CALEB HILL, victim of Georgia lynchers, lies on a slab in the segregated Jimcrow section of the Irwinton morgue—in death as in life, branded and set apart from the whites. Other photo shows Sheriff Hatcher, who says he was asleep when the lynchers entered his home, took the keys to the jail and dragged out young Hill to his death.

EISLER WELCOMED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, June 2.—Gerhart Eisler arrived here by auto tonight from Leipzig in the Soviet zone of Germany and drove to Communist Party headquarters.

At Leipzig, Eisler was given a roaring ovation by youthful German Communists when he addressed a rally, the German news agency ADN reported.

Upon Eisler's arrival here, Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, leaders of the Socialist Unity Party, threw their arms around him.

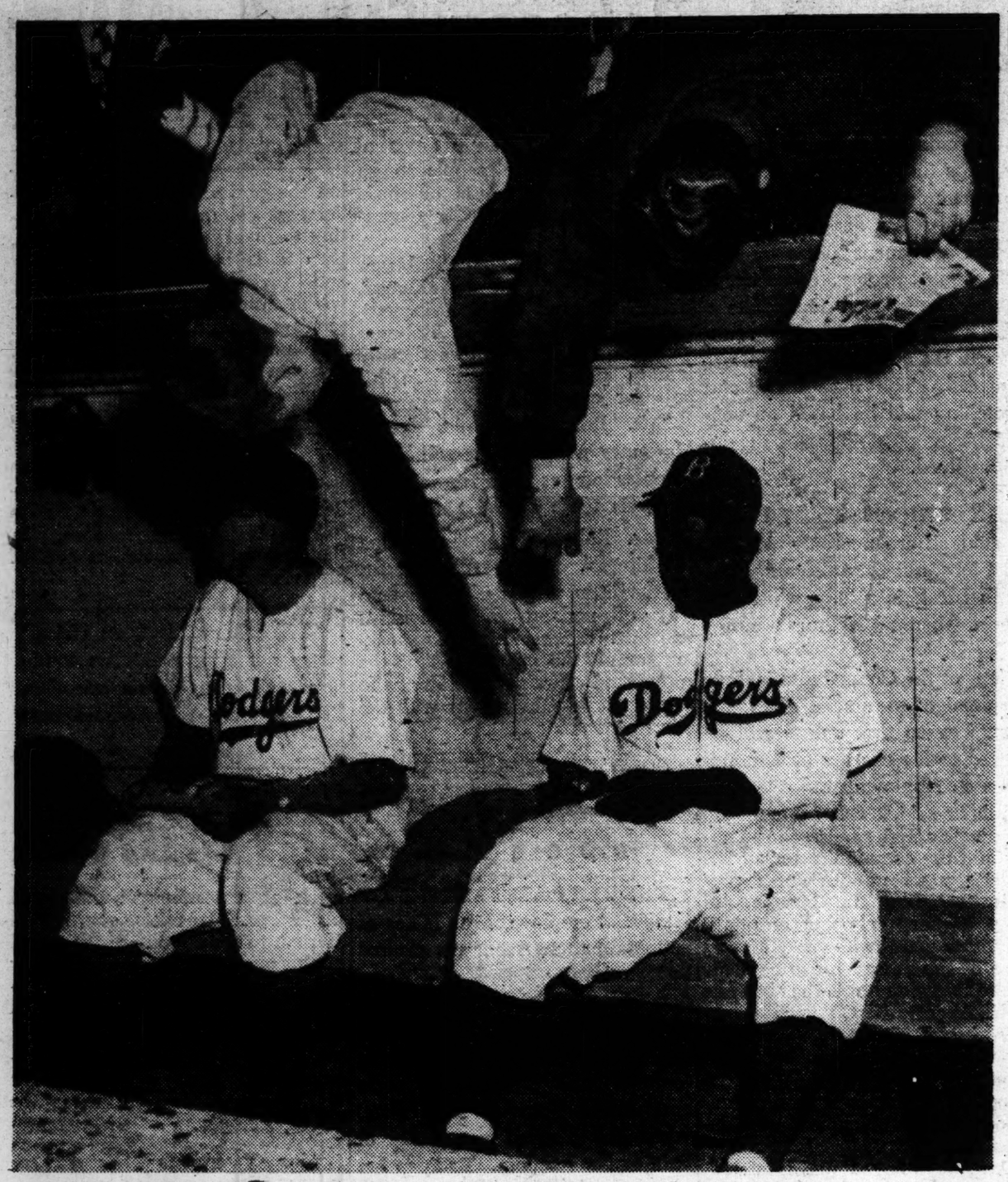
Eisler jumped onto a table that had been set up on the steps leading to party headquarters and told a cheering crowd that "American reactionaries are the same as the Nazis. They disliked me because I liked them as much as I liked Hitler."

The throng roared with laughter when Eisler declared, "I know American reactionaries are not strong. I have seen them in their underwear."

He assured his audience that American "plans" to dominate the world would be frustrated.

WORKER Sports

A PRECIOUS AUTOGRAPH INDEED...



WHILE THE FANS practically stand on their heads to get to him, Jackie Robinson signs autographs in the Brooklyn Dodger dugout before game time. Those signature requests are heavier than ever these days what with Jackie's phenomenal hitting burning up the National League. The Dodger second baseman is sizzling along at a .360 clip and leads the loop in runs-batted-in. With men on bases, Robbie has become one of the most feared cleanup hitters in the loop. Seven homers already to his credit, Jackie is a cinch to go well above his circuit output of previous seasons. Yes, Robinson has become the magic name in Brooklyn.

AMAZING ED JOOST IS TALK OF THE A. L.

Eddie Joost, veteran Philadelphia Athletic shortstop, is a leading candidate today for a berth on the American League's 1949 All-Star team. Manager Connie Mack of the A's calls the 32-year-old Joost **"the best shortstop in the league"** and a surprisingly large number of baseball men agree with him despite the presence in the circuit of such stars as Vern Stephens, Lou Boudreau, Phil Rizzuto and Luke Appling.

"When Joost is out there at shortstop," commented team-mate Dick Fowler, "a pitcher never has to worry.

"He makes difficult plays look simple and hardly knows what an error is. Eddie's the best shortstop around for my money."

• • •

THE AMAZING thing about Joost this season, however, has been his heavy hitting and sharp slugging. Currently, the bespectacled, 168-pound Joost, who is normally a .250 hitter, is whaling away at an impressive .315 clip.

"It's early in the season yet," explained the popular Philly shortstop, minimizing his accomplishment. **"I just keep swinging and I guess I've been extremely lucky so far."**

Lucky or not, the fact remains that Joost is experiencing his best season of the nine he has spent in the majors. Barring a sudden tailspin, Eddie looks like a good bet to participate in the All-Star tilt at Brooklyn in mid-July.

"You know," mused Joost, **"I've been playing professional ball now for 17 years and I find that I'm still learning about the game. I imagine I've slowed down some, too, but I certainly don't feel it. I think I get around as good as I ever did."**

The subject of his hitting was broached, and Eddie replied:

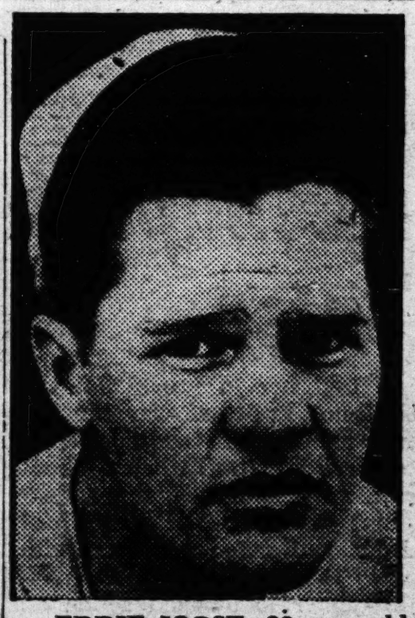
"Funny thing about that is everybody keeps asking me what I'm doing differently.

"The answer is nothing," he said with a smile.

"I'm standing the same way in the batter's box, I'm swinging the same way I always have, I'm using the same bat and my outlook is the same as ever.

"After you're in this business for awhile, though, I figure you should improve naturally.

"Maybe," he said, shrugging his shoulders, **"that's what I'm doing."**



EDDIE JOOST, 33 year old shortstop of the A's who never could hit much till last season, apparently wasn't a one year flash at bat, for there he is again clouting a solid .342. PS—he's a fine shortstop and all in all, key man to any flag hopes the A's entertain.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An "Unpopular" Title Fite

DUE-DATE IS June 22nd for the heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott, only three weeks away, and yet from the shroud of silence around it you'd never know a fight is on tap to determine promoter Joe Louis' successor.

Oh there'll be some publicity on it as the date nears. But it's the nature of same that I'd like to touch on. This fight has already come in for early ridicule in the press, ostensibly because of the alleged mediocrity of the two battlers. This is nonsense, and more important, just another example of jimcrow thinking and which hasn't yet been completely kayoed in the ring and its higher echelons.

Despite the fine records of Charles and Walcott, both battlers are being belittled as championship material. Jersey Joe has taken the measure of every wartime heavyweight who cared to step in there with him and even when he further proved himself an exceptionally gifted ring tactician in two tries with Louis, still the hooks were thrown into Walcott. On the basis of his record, Walcott unquestionably belongs as party of either part in any battle to designate the next heavyweight king.

The same can be said of Ezzard Charles. Here we have a fellow who has taken a disgraceful runaround in his own light-heavyweight division, dodged by Gus Lesnevich until Gus lost it to Freddie Mills, and who in the interim had to tackle the heavyweights in order to make a night's wages. Tackle them he did, and Charles has shown himself to be quite a hunk of fistic talent in the emphatic manner in which he disposed of all the bigger boys he met.

ON WHAT GROUNDS is this fight being belittled, then? As indicated before, the facade of both battlers being less than worthy of the heavyweight championship! Now nobody is saying either Charles or Walcott belongs in the same classification with Joe Louis, but then again who does? And isn't this the old nasty business of double standards for Negro athletes? Did every white heavyweight contender have to be on a par with Jack Dempsey? And how many heavyweights of the past 15 years can you name who have been involved in heavyweight title affairs who had as much overall class and talent as either Walcott or Charles?

The tone was set for this fight right after Louis retired, joined forces with promoters Wirtz and Norris, and signed the two most clearly logical contenders in an elimination bout to determine his successor. Immediately the reactionary hubbub in the press concerning Louis' retirement (he should've lost the title in the ring, some declared in righteous anger) and the general belittling of Joe's entry into the lilywhite field of fight promotions carried over "logically" into the question about his choice of Walcott and Charles "What's he trying to do – keep the heavyweight title an all-Negro affair?"(!)

Fact of the matter is, I don't believe the men who run boxing are too happy about the idea of the next heavyweight champion of the world also being a Negro. The heavy title has always been the big one, the something special in the way of fistic values. Remember how many Negro contenders they actually allowed Louis to meet in his 12-year reign of 26 title defenses? Only two. John Henry Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott. The other Negro heavies around at the time, fellows like Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard, Harry Bobo, the late Lem Franklin were allowed to twiddle their thumbs while the Al McCoys, Red Burmans, Gus Dorazios and Jack Ropers were dug up.

Fight promoters have always tried to put up some artificial stigma about Negroes fighting for the heavyweight title – something which traces back to the fact that one of the greatest heavyweight champs who ever lived, Jack Johnson, "antagonized" many of the ring powers that be by refusing to play Uncle Tom. For this, Johnson was slandered through the years, long after his fighting days were done, as one of those "bad" Negroes. And this jimcrow inspired fable was used as the means by which all Negro heavies up until Louis had an impossible task trying to crack the heavyweight title scene which had become a strictly jimcrow affair.

IT WASN'T UNTIL Louis rose like a comet in the early 30's and the heavy division was in a tragic state of affairs, that a bigtime promoter, in this case Mike Jacobs, realized he had a potential goldmine in the brilliant Negro battler and began making all the inner-office moves without which a fighter, any fighter, can get nowheres in the ring regardless of talent. And I'm sure that nobody naively imagines this was the end-all to the question. Joe Louis, from the very first big fight he had in the east, to his last fight with Walcott, had to contend with the rotten chauvinistic stuff in the press anytime he failed to flatten an opponent in double-quick time. If a guy went the distance with him, Joe was again **"the blinking, befuddled colored boy"** – to say nothing of the vile portrait of Louis when he first came up as someone who lived only for ice cream, fried chicken, comics, and the few moments in the ring when he would "savagely" turn on an opponent.

When age caught up with Louis and he had his hands full with the elusive Walcott, the press painted both Negro battlers as **"barnstorming extras from a road company of Green Pastures,". . . ad nauseum.**

And how about those "white hopes" Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine would tour the country for while Louis reigned supreme? Another obvious carry-over of the "white hope" search during Jack Johnson's tenure as champ.

So if they found it a little difficult to swallow 12 years of a Negro as heavyweight champion, how did you expect them to react to the sight of two Negroes fighting to determine the next heavyweight king? If two white heavies like Lee Savold or Lee Oma or Gus Lesnevich were in there fighting one another, there'd be the same excited hoopla which surrounded those inept heavy title matches of the pre-Louis thirties.

But Walcott and Charles? Yes, there's a word for it.

Unions Move to Aid Harlem Jobless

A free employment service was started this week by the Harlem Trade Union Council at 57 W. 125 St., to meet the critical unemployment situation in Harlem. Registration of unemployed began last Thursday and will continue every Thursday night between 7 and 9 at the Council's hall. It is hoped that 20 unemployed will be placed each week.

Ewart Guinier, Council chairman, said "this won't solve the unemployment situation in Harlem, but it will demonstrate the abiltiy of the trade union movement to take steps toward solving it.

As unemployed workers are registered they are dispatched to a union employment office in the worker's job category. Some workers may be placed immediately, others will have to make daily contact with the union's hiring hall until placed. The registration and dispatching will be based on concrete hiring possibilities of the locals involved.

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THE UNIONS affiliated with the Council are not only working to get jobs, but they also are working to break into "lily-white" industries where no Negroes are now employed.

Plans of the Council also include a campaign to amend the state FEPC law so that unions will be allowed to file charges of discrimination in employment.

Guinier said it was necessary to coordinate activity between the unions and the community for an immediate mass public works program including the building of more houses, schools, hospitals, and other worthwhile facilities in place of the money for armaments we are throwing down the "rat hole of the Atlantic Pact."

Unemployed who registered with the Council last Thursday night complained that while jobs were becoming harder to find, discrimination against Negroes was increasing.

One unemployed registrant, Allan Hixon, 439 W. 125 St., said he had been in his field since 1919 and had found discrimination especially bad at this time. He is a plant electrician, an oil burner service expert, a radio service man, and a paint production worker. When he answers ads that have advertised for help in his fields he always receives the answer that "the job has already been filled." Hixon says that "this is nothing but discrimination."

CP Removes 3 Leaders for Condoning Bias

By Pete R. Morrow

Three members of the Bronx County Committee of the Communist Party were removed from positions of leadership this week for "failing to struggle against white chauvinism and for Negro rights."

The action was taken against Isidore Begun, Bronx chairman; Bob Appel, county secretary; and Bernard Shuldiner, Allerton organizer, by the party's New York State Committee as a result of a situation in the Allerton section where Negro party members and non-party Negroes in a tenants' organization were systematically discriminated against.

The situation reached the acute stage when a Negro member of the tenants' organization at the Allerton Co-operative Apartments was shouted down at a meeting of the group and narrowly escaped being assaulted.

White members of the tenants' group, in answer to charges that they were failing to fight against discrimination within the project, charged that Negro members of the tenants association had failed to attend meetings, and were therefore not in a position to criticize the white leadership.

FIND BIAS

An investigation of the Communist Party state committee revealed that Negro tenants in the Allerton Co-op have been the victims of white chauvinism and discrimination over a period of years. They have been relegated to inferior top-floor apartments, and have been all but excluded from social affairs in the co-op.

The Bronx Communist Party organization, far from being active in the battle against discrimination in the project, aided it by refusing to inject the discrimination issue into its campaign on a rent strike being conducted by the tenants' organization.

In addition, two negro members, both very active leaders in the Allerton section of the Communist Party, were summarily removed from their positions by the Bronx leadership without explanation or discussion.

These and other examples of white chauvinism were continually raised by Negro members of the party, and were minimized by leaders who charged the Negroes with being "troublemakers."

NAME ADMINISTRATOR

An administrator was appointed by the party's State Committee pending membership action on the status of the removed leadership.

Meantime, it was stated the relations of the dismissed leaders with the party would be established on the basis of their contribution to the fight for Negro equality.

In a statement, the party's New York State Committee called on members of the Communist Party to draw "full lessons from the experience in the Bronx organization."

"Our party will not tolerate any chauvinist tendencies within our ranks," the statement said, "and will work for the unity of all progressives in an all-out effort to defeat the reactionary ideology of race superiority.

"This cannot be just an ideological struggle, but must be accompanied by action in the practical day-to-day struggle for Negro rights."

No Hit Harman A Hit!

New York's Public School Athletic League was a-buzz this week with talk about Commerce High's pitching sensation, 17-year old Harold Harman, from Harlem, who has pitched one no-hit and a-one-hit game so far this season. Coach William Flynn makes no bones about Harman's great prospects for major-league success.

Hilliard And The Mink Coat

(Continued from Page 1)

affect Harlem—and YOU. How this policy violates the sanctity of the home; how women are degraded; how crime is encouraged and food and shelter are used as clubs to drive the needy into underpaid toil.

For more than 37,000 Harlemites (there are that many victims of job-jimcrow and "recession" here) this is just plain hell.

The Harlem Trade Union Council and the Unemployed Welfare and Allied Council of Harlem are active in combatting Hilliard's trickeries. But it's a job that requires all-out community—and citywide—effort.

Harlem is too wide-awake a community to stand idly by while thousands are being dry-lynched in the home-front cold war.

The Island of Trinidad is the leading oil producer in the British Empire, and the world's leading source of asphalt.

The island of Grenada in the Windward group produces 40 percent of the world's nutmeg.

The United States supplies one-half of the imports of the Republic of Panama, and absorbs 80 percent of its exports.

Zanzibar produced 10,680 tons of cloves in 1947, most of the world's supply.

Liberia's total exports in 1947 amounted to $13,092,000, of which $12,000,000 was in rubber.

Sixty-five percent of the bauvite imported by the U.S. for production of aluminum comes from Dutch Guinana.

Sergeant Hits Critics of Robeson Stand on War

A U. S. Air Forces 1st sergeant this week publicly defended Paul Robeson as "speaking for all the generations of the suppressed," in his recent statement that "it is unthinkable for the Negro people to go to war in the interests of those who have oppressed us for generations."

In a letter to the **Pittsburgh Courier**, 1st Sgt. Purcell McKamey, USAF, attacked the Courier editors and other critics of Robeson for stating that the internationally famous singer is "alone" in his anti-war campaign.

"Mr. Robeson is not alone," McKamey wrote. "Nor will he be alone as long as there is a minority group in these United States.

"Mr. Robeson is not speaking for himself. He is speaking for all the little people who have no way of making their thoughts known to the world. He is speaking for all the generations of the suppressed as well as those who intend sharing their gains with the less fortunate.

"If Mr. Robeson's statement has led the powers that be to the belief that colored persons are plotting to overthrow the government, then it is because of the faulty and prejudiced news reporting which distorts and twists Mr. Robeson's meaning and/or intentions.

"Negroes repudiate neither Mr. Robeson nor his followers. They repudiate the lies, gossip and untruths that newspapers attribute to Mr. Robeson.

"He is not alone because there are those of us who may not follow his political line but who do follow his fight for freedom. In that respect count me as one of his fellowmen."

The column, "Eyes on Africa," does not appear this week because Vigilans is on vacation. The column will resume next week.

...Not So Funny

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE employe, Miss Hines of 320 Manhattan Ave., was cleared by the loyalty board of charges that she read the **People Voice** (defunct) and was a member of the Young Communist League (defunct) and the United Negro and Allied Veterans (still alive) when she pleaded not guilty of fighting for freedom. To keep her job—Miss Hines pleaded innocent of fighting for civil rights.

But she, and many of the rest of us, will still proudly plead guilty of being Negroes. As far as loyalty boards are concerned, they must really be sorry that so many of us don't have Federal jobs—so we can still fight for the right to be loyal to freedom.

• • •

M. MORAN WESTON, our old friend, came out from behind CIO president Phil Murray's skirts this week, stuck out his tongue, said "Boo!" and ran right back again. The occasion was a typical Weston "blast" at the oh-so-bad left wing minority in the CIO which has the temerity not to agree with the majority. (Watinell is a minority, anyway, if it agrees with the majority?) Weston's solution: "Whip the leftwiners into line or eliminate them." That word "whip" has the familiar ring of the plantation, Brother Weston, echoed in Murray's own treatment of Negroes in the CIO. (Ask the Negro steel workers in Birmingham.) All of which proves that you can teach an old friend new tricks.

• • •

J. RAYMOND JONES, Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, is a man of courage. "I am one of the few leaders recognized in the official family of the Mayor," he boasted this week at a testimonial dinner in his honor. It takes courage in Harlem to admit you are the friend of the man who is responsible for rat-ridden Jimcrow housing, starvation welfare appropriations and police brutality.

All Jones seems to have accomplished here is to win the wrong friends and influence the wrong people.

• • •

REP. JAMES C. DAVIS (D-Ga) took the floor of the House this week with a preachment against mercy for escaped prisoners from Southern chain gangs. Davis accused the courts, which recently refused to extradite Leon Johnson, escaped prisoner from George, of exercising the sovereign right of pardon "with all the abandon of a loose mule loping down the road." Davis insists on Georgia's right to torture prisoners with all the stubbornness of a mule—and his braying is just as asinine.

• • •

JAMES FORRESTAL's suicide leap moved pundits Walter Lippmann, Marquis Childs and our old friend Lester Granger, who usually don't cry in public, to weep over the "idleness" which drives men like Forrestal, Will Clayton, America's biggest cotton dealer; A. A. Berle, Wall Street lawyer; Francis Biddle, of Philadelphia's Main Line; and other barefoot Wall Street boys, to desperation. Says Childs, after listing such men who have lost their government jobs: "No punishment is harder than being abruptly cast aside in mid-career." No one knows that better than thousands of Harlem workers who are being cast aside in mid-career and even pre-career, and who have no law firms waiting to welcome them. How about a column about them sometime, gents?

Don't miss Benjamin J. Davis' column on Paul Robeson, appearing on page 7.

Denied Relief, Ill Mother Collapses In City Welfare Dep't Center

A sick mother, who sought welfare relief for herself and four children for the past three months, collapsed this week in the East 68th Street Welfare Center, when her latest requests for aid had been refused. The relief applicant, Mrs. Irene Brewer, 215 E. 103 St., was aided by a delegation of friends who called an ambulance. At Welfare Island, where she was taken, it was reported that Mrs. Brewer was suffering from a heart ailment and other complaints which required a special diet.

Friends said that Mrs. Brewer and her children had managed to keep alive recently on scraps from the St. Cecilia Convent, 116 E. 106 St.

The striken woman's husband, whose whereabouts are unknown, has been charged by the welfare authorities with the responsibility of caring for her.

CUT OFF RELIEF

Friends say that Mrs. Brewer was cut from the welfare rolls three months ago and told that she had no "proof" that her husband was not supporting her.

After living on the convent scraps for nearly three months, a welfare investigator is reported to have told her to prove that she could not live that way another three months. In addition, Mrs. Brewer was told of "rumors" about her moral conduct.

Last week a delegation of friends and neighbors went with her to the East 68th Street Welfare Center to demand action on her case. She nearly collapsed then and was refused a glass of water by an interviewer on duty.

On Wednesday of this week a similar delegation, goaded by the constantly worsening condition of Mrs. Brewer, again visited the center with her. She was refused aid and collapsed on her way out.

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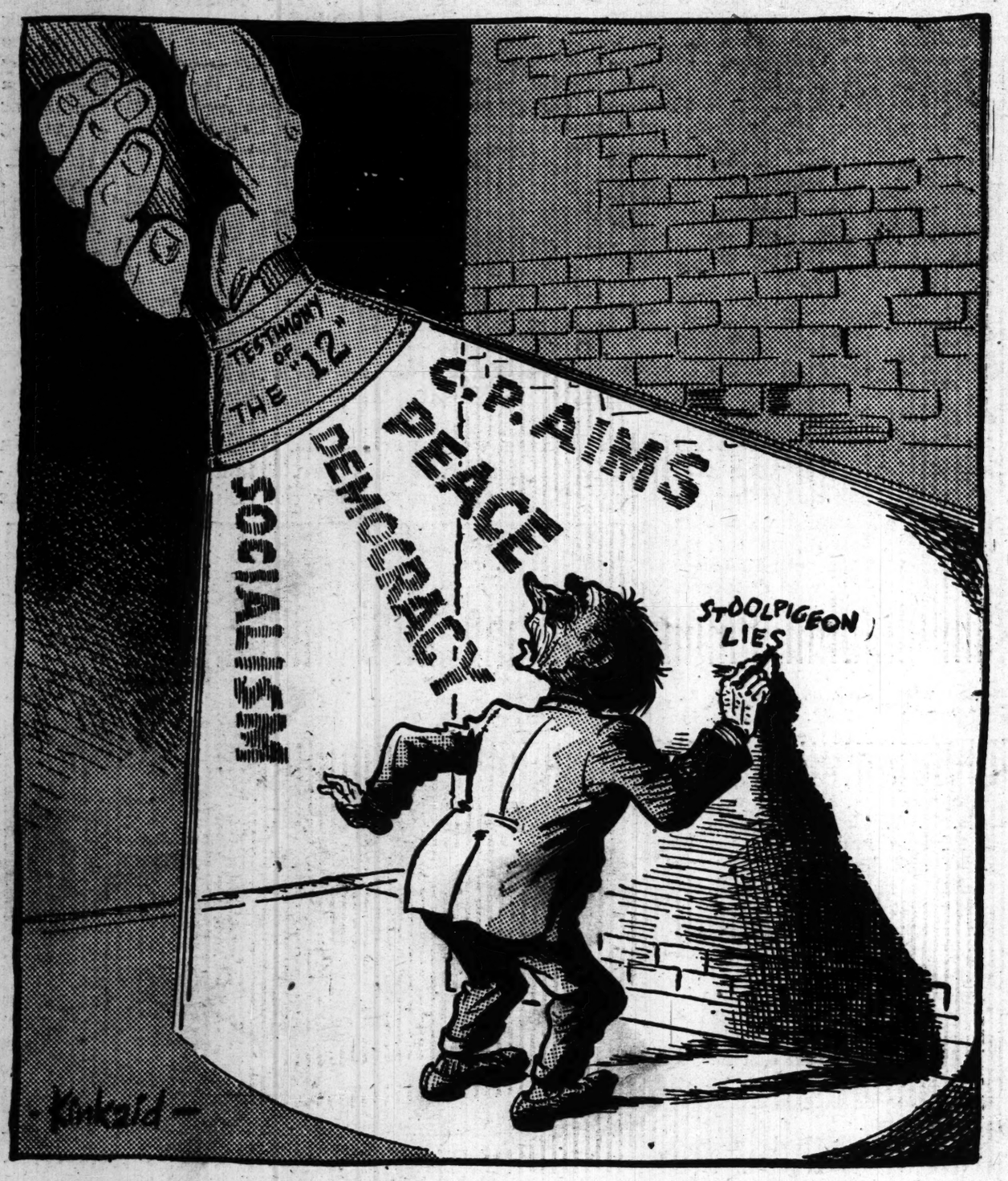
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PARTY'S DEFENSE OF U.S. TOLD IN TRIAL OF THE '12'

—See Page 3—



Brooklynites Demand Arrest Of Cop Who Killed Negro

Bedford-Stuyvesant community angry over cold-blooded murder by policeman. Organizations, individuals call for stop to police brutality.

—See Page 2

Charge Clay, Draper Saved German Trusts

Top Administration circles are trying to keep the lid on charges made by three businessmen on the sabotage of the Potsdam agreement by American Military Government.

—See Page 4

Robeson Speaks for Peace— A People's Welcome for Him

An exclusive interview with the great artist by a Danish journalist—and an estimate of Robeson and plans to greet him here, by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

—See Page 8 and Magazine Section

Mass Pickets to Aid Negro Dockers

The Harlem Trade Union Council will sponsor a mass picket line in behalf of members of Local 968, AFL International Longshoremens Assn., on Monday in front of the office of ILA president Joseph Ryan, 14th St. and Eighth Ave.

Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the Council, said that the organization was acting in response to a plea for help from Local 968, which has been picketing Ryan's office for the past 12 weeks. The dispute involves jobs on nine city-owned piers in Brooklyn, which traditionally had gone to Local 968.

However, since the end of the war and the sharp drop in the number of jobs available, the work has been shifted to other Ryan-dominated locals, whose members are white. The membership of Local 968 is predominantly Negro. With 1,000 members in the local, only 80 now have jobs, since their ouster from their regular piers has frozen them off the waterfront.

Smith urged workers from all unions to join the Monday-noon demonstration against Ryan's anti-Negro freezeout. He charged that this type of action by Ryan would "further depress the living standards of all workers."

"The evidence shows that the members of Local 968 are being deliberately frozen out of the industry by Gus Scannovino, ILA district organizer for Brooklyn," said Smith. "This is part of a deliberate and announced policy of the ILA to drivev Negro longshoremen from the piers."

Signing the statement with Smith were Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers and council chairman; Joseph Cohn, secretary-treasurer of Local 400 of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters; Pearl Lawes, director of auxiliaries of the CIO Fur & Leather Workers, and Tom Sullivan, of Local 231 of the United Office and Professional Workers.

Demand Arrest of Negro's Slayer

Brooklynites Ask Action Against Cop

An outraged Bedford Stuyvesant community of Brooklyn is demanding that the police killer of Herman Newton, 22-year-old Negro father, be arrested and tried for murder. Newton, father of an 11-months-old son, was shot down by 79th Precinct Patrolman Donald Mullen when they had words about Mullen's eccentric driving Memorial Day.

The Bedford Stuyvesant Communist Party, the Brooklyn Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Bedford Stuyvesant Tenants Council, and the Civil Rights Congress all demanded the cop's indictment by District Attorney Miles F. McDonald.

Similar demands for action against the policeman have been made by all these groups, to Police Commissioner Edward O'Brien, and Mayor O'Dwyer.

"We demand that Mullen be taken off the force and tried for murder, and that these police attacks against Negro citizens be stopped," Sidney Gordon of the Bedford Stuyvesant Tenants Council declared.

James A. Powers, president of the Brooklyn NAACP, after an extensive investigation into the murder by its lawyers, wrote McDonald O'Brien and O'Dwyer, "We request that without further delay, the killer be arrested and booked." Powers told McDonald, "we believe that your office has committed a serious fault in failing to order the arrest . . . there was no justification for the killing."

Meanwhile, the police have set up their usual whitewash tactics by claiming Mullen had to shoot in self defense.

What Will Make O'Dwyer Run Again

OBSERVERS THINK MAYOR'S PLAYING COY—AWAITS DRAFT, FEARS ALP STRENGTH

By Michael Singer

Newspapers and commentators who had jumped to the conclusion that Mayor O'Dwyer ment what he said two weeks ago when he issued the announcement: "I will not be a candidate for reelection" are beginning to sing a different tune. The accelerating Draft-O'Dwyer movement, headed by John A. Coleman, the Mayor's close friend and former chairman of the Stock Exchange, the unprecedented appraisal of O'Dwyer's record before the campaign has even begun by Comptroller Lazarus Joseph—himself mentioned as a possible successor—and the refusal by the Mayor to repudiate these draft maneuvers, have all begun to add up.

Is O'Dwyer waiting for the results of the drive to collect a million draft signatures launched by the Draft O'Dwyer Citizens Committee?

Is the movement a maneuver, as first voiced by The Worker, to create a pre-election impression of sweeping mass support and thereby give him the pre-eminent position of machine boss, something he's always wanted?

Does O'Dwyer want to force a showdown with the Brooklyn machine, headed by Borough President Cashmore, named as the most likely candidate if the Mayor withdraws—thereby removing his most powerful opposition in the party?

Is the Mayor trying to force a Liberal Party nomination by furthering the split between David Dubinsky and Adolf A. Berle over endorsements and as primary struggles loom emerge suddenly as the "only strong candidate" in a position to win who could distribute lucrative patronage posts to the Liberals?

There are a dozen more speculative reasons being given for O'Dwyer's declaration that he will not be a candidate and all of them boil down to a growing certainty that he does intend to campaign for reelection.

★

IN ALL THIS SPECULATION among political leaders the American Labor Party, its role, vote-gathering strength, program and undisputed balance of power in a close election, is being seriously considered. The press thus far has deliberately attempted to build up the Liberal Party.

The gimmick, of course, is to belittle the ALP as a factor in the forthcoming elections—part of a carefully planned campaign against the entire progressive movement in New York City. But politicians are realistic people and in private discussions the Labor Party, especially in a citywide three-way race, is admitted to be the nub of the election picture.

One important Tammany figure told this reporter: "Figures don't lie. The ALP has a minimum of 300,000 votes in New York City and the Liberal Party—and I don't take the totals in the 20 Congressional District seriously—will be lucky to top 175,000. Especially in district elections for county, council and bench posts do we have to worry about the ALP. I'd hate to go into a fight without them."

The same reasoning is being heard from Brooklyn Democratic leaders. This accounts for the sharpening inner fight between district leaders and top Democratic officials over the right to accept ALP endorsement.

THE POLITICIANS—many of them, at least—recognize that their hope may not be father to the fact. Endorsement is a two-way street and the Labor Party, in a powerful position to make or break district leaders, is insisting

(Continued on Page 15)

Negroes, Progressives Ask Arrest of Lynch Sheriff

By Homer Chase

ATLANTA, Ga.—That Sheriff Hatcher was a party to the lynching of Caleb Hill in Irwinton early this week is the conviction of most Negroes here. Their anger and indignation over the brutal killing of the young Negro is increasing by the hour. Young Hill was seized by unidentified white men in Irwinton, taken from the jail and carried to the outskirts of the city. His body was discovered with three bullet wounds.



THE BODY OF CALEB HILL, victim of Georgia lynchers, lies on a slab in the segregated Jimcrow section of the Irwinton morgue—in death as in life, branded and set apart from the whites. Other photo shows Sheriff Hatcher, who says he was asleep when the lynchers entered his home, took the keys to the jail and dragged out young Hill to his death.

The keys to the jail were on a table in the sheriff's home. The lynchers walked into the sheriff's home while he was sleeping, according to his story, took the keys and then went to the jail.

Stories vary regarding the number of lynchers. Some say there were two men, others say more.

A. T. Walden, famous lawyer and Negro leader, expressed his anger and his opinion that the sheriff is involved. He told this writer that he was in touch with the national NAACP office concerning action by that organization.

Jack Lorenz, co-chairman with LeRoy Johnson of the Young Progressives of Georgia, denounced the lynching and said that he and Johnson have planned a protest meeting, to be held in Sales Hall at Morehouse. Their oganization is demanding that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation arrest Sheriff Hatcher.

★

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY of Georgia issued a Press Release denouncing the lynching and called upon Gov. Talmadge for action, "even if that means the immediate arrest of the sheriff." They also called on Truman to ". . . protect American citizens in Georgia even if it means declaring martial law in Wilkinson County."

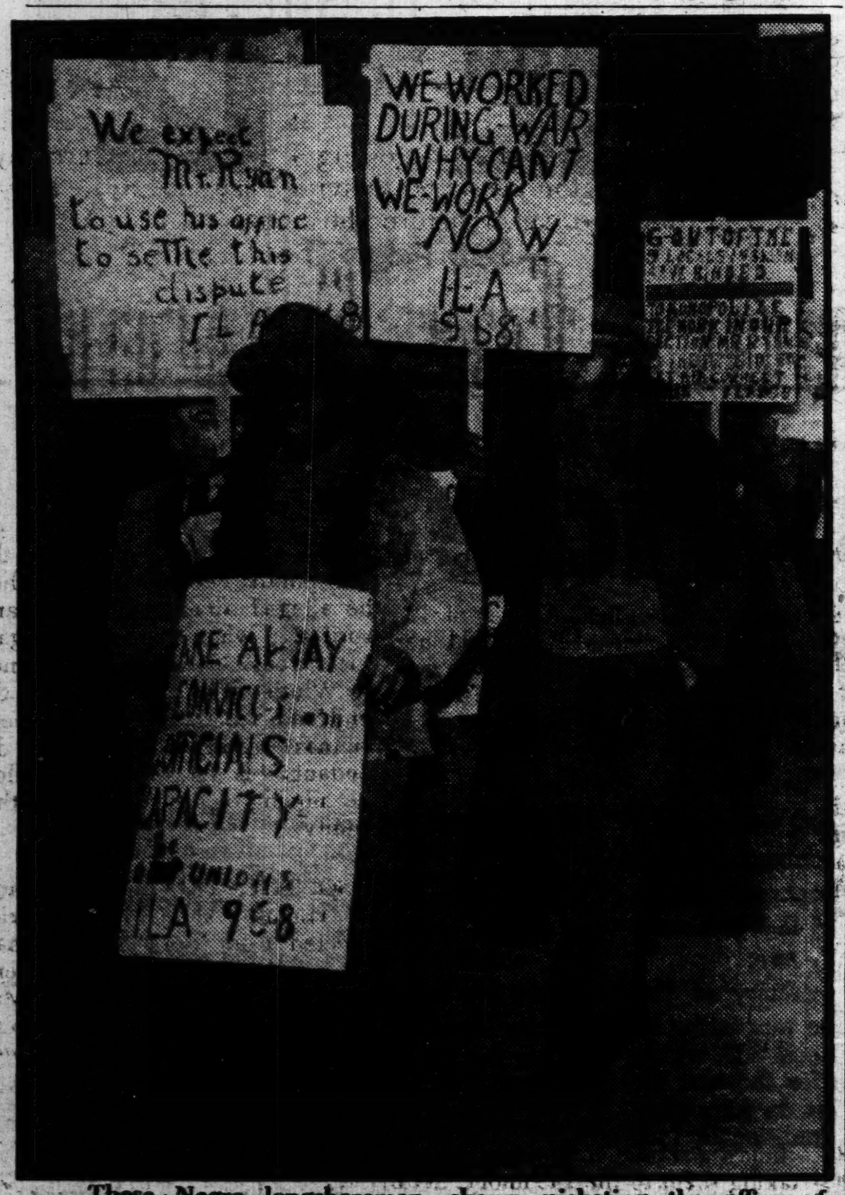
The Communist Party of Georgia demands that Sheriff Hatcher be arrested and tried for his part in the lynching. The CP here also urges letters to Talmadge calling for the arrest. Georgia Communists urge every progressive, every anti-fascist to demand that Truman send federal troops into Central Georgia to protect Negro citizens.

The local white-supremacist press editorialized in regard to their "sorrow" at the murder, and sought to cover up their own guilt in the killing, that is, they did not mention that their white supremacist propaganda helped make possible the lynching. They also failed to recognize the need to act against Hatcher in the brutal killing of Hill.

AS THE LYNCHING took place in Irwinton reactionaries moved against progressive leaders in Atlanta. A youth who has had some contact with the Communist Party here swore out a peace warrant against this writer. A hearing on whether this writer will have to furnish a peace bond is due tomorrow. In the warrant the youth whose name is Wilder, also made fantastic accusations against Miss Eudice Tentak, local Jewish-American leader and active in the campaign to free the Ingrams, against Jack Lorenz of YPG, Ernie Lewis of Emory University, and Bill Stafford, Secretary of the third Party. Stafford's home has been stoned the past two nights.

Last night only Mrs. Stafford and her three year old daughter were at home when the attack came. Mrs. Stafford held the fort of the CIO refused to allow Stafford, who represents the United Public Workers here, to remain in their building.

Further, a mob of 100 people threatened Negro women and children in Atlanta's westend because the Negro people had moved into a few houses outside the ghetto area.



These Negro longshoremen, shown picketing the office of Joe Ryan, AFL longshore "King," demand the right to work on the tomorrow noon. They ask Negro and white workers from other industries to join them. They demand the right to work on the nine city-owned piers traditionally assigned to their Local 968, ILA, near Brooklyn Bridge. Ryan and the dock bosses have been denying the 1,000 Negroes in this local work, while Mayor O'Dwyer does nothing. O'Dwyer has even refused to see Negro longshore delegations until now.

EISLER WELCOMED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, June 2.—Gerhart Eisler arrived here by auto tonight from Leipzig in the Soviet zone of Germany and drove to Communist Party headquarters.

At Leipzig, Eisler was given a roaring ovation by youthful German Communists when he addressed a rally, the German news agency ADN reported.

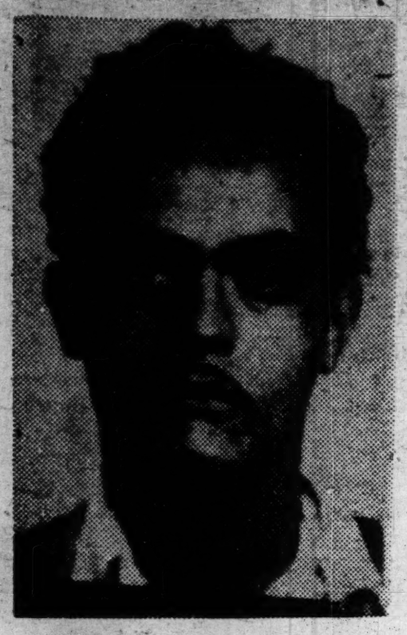
Upon Eisler's arrival here, Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, leaders of the Sccialist Unity Party, threw their arms around him.

Eisler jumped onto a table that had been set up on the steps leading to party headquarters and told a cheering crowd that "American reactionaries are the same as the Nazis. They disliked me because I liked them as much as I liked Hitler."

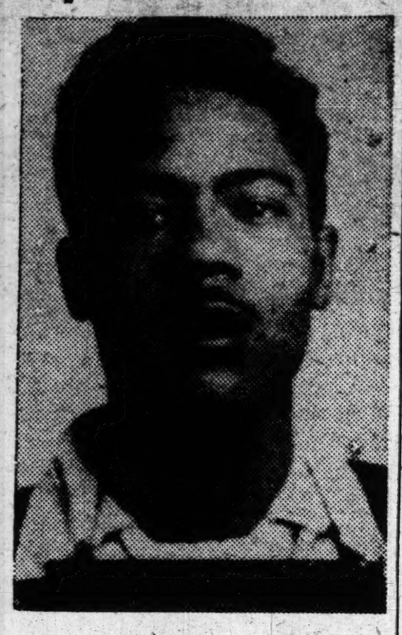
The throng roared with laughter when Eisler declared, "I know American reactionaries are not strong. I have seen them in their underwear."

He assured his audience that American "plans" to dominate the world would be frustrated.

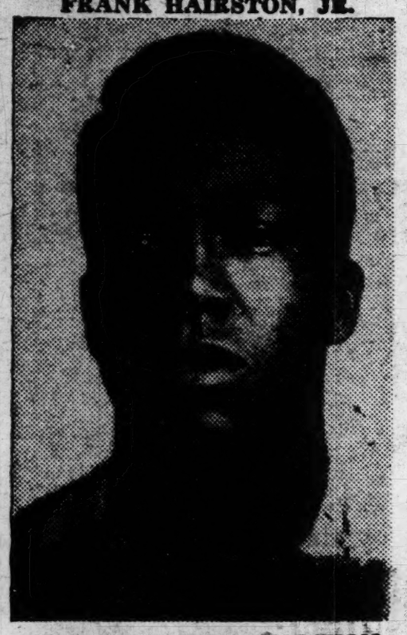
These Men Will Die, Unless . . .



FRANK HAIRSTON, JR.



BOOKER T. MILLNER



JAMES LUTHER HAIRSTON



HOWARD LEE HAIRSTON



JOHN CLABON TAYLOR



FRANCIS DE SALES GRAYSON



JOE HENRY HAMPTON

Party's Defense of U.S. Told in Trial

By Joseph North

The Communist Party gave 15,000 of its members — about one in every five — to the armed services during the war, but it may not present its full wartime record or postwar program for America's veterans, Judge Medina ruled in the Foley Square heresy trial of the Communist leaders last week.

Four of the defendants are ex-GIs.

The judge banned a vital verbatim report of the proceedings of the Communist Veterans Encampment held in Washington May 8-9, 1947. The document contained the party's policies on veteran's problems, on war and peace, and it utterly refuted the prosecutor's charge that the party advocated the overthrow of the United States government by "force and violence."

For Medina also barred the final declaration unanimously adopted at the veterans' encampment. This upheld "achievements of American democracy" and pledged to fight against "any and every effort to destroy the rights of labor and the people" or to "impose upon the United States the arbitrary will of any group or party or clique or conspiracy."

The four defendants who fought in World War II are:

JOHN GATES, editor of The Worker and Daily Worker, now on the witness-stand;

HENRY WINSTON, organizational secretary of his Party;

GUS HALL, chairman of the Ohio state Communist Party;

ROBERT THOMPSON, chairman of the New York State Communist Party and winner of the Distinguished Service Cross for heroic service at Buna.

Judge Medina should be reminded of Major General Clayton Bissell's retort in 1945 to a Chicago Tribune charge that ten army officers were Communists "believing in overthrow of the Government by force and violence":

"These officers," the chief of Army Intelligence said, "have shown by their deeds that they are upholding the United States by force and violence."

At that time the press carried the further statement of Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, referring to Capt. Herman Bottcher, veteran of the Lincoln Brigade and a Communist who fell at Leyte:

"Take the case of a chap suspected of being a member of the Communist Party," McCloy said. "He went to the South Pacific. There he was promoted to sergeant, then made a captain of the field. He was wounded, decorated and killed in action at Leyte. This man proved his loyalty, regardless of what the War Department might have found."

Regardless of what Judge Medina might have found, the exemplary record of the Communists in the war and afterward, proves their loyalty to democracy.

★

JUDGE MEDINA barred the evidence on the legal ground that it was "a self-serving declaration" and that the Encampment was "a demonstration deliberately staged." He may as well claim that the death of Bottcher and hundreds of other Communists were "self-serving declarations," "deliberately staged demonstrations."

The Judge did permit Harry Sacher, defense counsel, to read the jury the program adopted at the Washington Veterans Encampment. The jury learned how the Communist Party led the fight for:

- **Equal rights for Negro veterans,**
- **A ten million home, five-year housing program.**
- **Improved job training.**
- **Increased widows pensions.**
- **A $4,500 bonus for overseas veterans and a $3,500 bonus for veterans in the domestic service.**

Gates testified he was elected

(Continued on Page 12)

Court Rule Still Bars Foster's Testimony

Mason H. Bigelow, commissioner assigned by the court to take testimony of Communist Party Chairman William Z. Foster told the judge he was not able to proceed with the interrogation because Foster's physicians had found the party leader's health would not permit taking the deposition now.

The latest report from Foster's physician confirms the contention of the defense that Medina's ruling that the Foster deposition is to be taken in the form of oral testimony, nullifies the right to present the deposition. For to take it under conditions that would duplicate court procedure would endanger Foster's life.

The defense demands that Foster be allowed to answer questions in writing.

Point of Order — By ALAN MAX

The main difficulty in getting a democratic Germany is that Washington insists on reviving Nazi industry. They are putting the cartel before the horse.

Death Hour Nears for Seven

ONLY MASS PROTESTS CAN STAY EXECUTION OF NEGROES BY VIRGINIA

By Mel Fiske

MARTINSVILLE, Va.—It will take a gigantic protest movement converging on Virginia's powers that be from every corner of the nation to save the lives of seven Negro men scheduled to die in the electric chair next month.

Four of the men are to die July 15. They are Joe Henry Hampton, 20; Frank Hairston, Jr., Booker T. Millner and Howard Lee Hairston, all 19.

Three are due to die July 22. They are John Clabon Taylor and James Luther Hairston, both 20, and Francis De Sales Grayson, 37.

They were all declared guilty of rape by all-white juries in six quick trials between April 21 and May 2. Defending them were seven court-appointed attorneys selected from the same strata of Martinsville society bent on upholding the system of white supremacy prevailing in this small industrial town of 18,000.

Conducted in an atmosphere of lynch hysteria that swept through the town after the alleged attack on a 32-year-old white woman, the trials amounted to a false front for the grim legal lynching machine created by police and court authorities.

Fearful at first of bucking the authorities, the 5,000 Martinsville Negroes are now stirring into action to halt the executions of the seven men and win new trials for them. The NAACP and the Civil Rights Congress are moving together on appeals.

★

LEADING THE FIGHT are the parents of the six Negro youths and the family of the 37-year-old father of five small children. Never convinced that their flesh and blood were guilty of the crime charged against them by Mrs. Ruby Floyd, the families are even more certain of it after observing the assembly-line trials which they say vehemently were "framed up."

Mrs. Jenny Taylor, mother of 20-year-old John Clabon Taylor, said her son's attorney, Frank R. Burton, told her that "this town has already made up its mind" weeks before the trials were conducted.

Mrs. Ida Millner, mother of 19-year-old Booker Millner, said her son's lawyer, Claude E. Taylor, stared at her helplessly when she charged that the death verdicts "were all made up and framed up."

Even the white folks in town admit it. "We had to teach the n------s a lesson," one white businessman roared.

"They should have been put on the chair the day after the trials were over," a little sweet-faced woman screamed.

The roars and screams were muted when a crowd of over a thousand packed the Martinsville courthouse square on May 4 to watch the seven men, shackled in chains, stumble into a prison van taking them to the Richmond State Penitentiary. The crowd muttered and surged around the prison wagon.

"The eyes of those people. You should have seen them," a Martinsville Negro businessman who tried to make his way through that crowd told The Worker. "Their eyes were full of hate . . .burning hate," he said shuddering.

This hatred was built up in the four months between Jan. 8, when the alleged attack took place and April 21, when the trials began. But Circuit Court Judge Kennon C. Whitle stuck his head in the sand and declared "there has been no mass feeling against these defendants" as he refused to allow the moving of the trials to another county.

★

SO THE TRIALS moved into the assembly line. All-white juries, selected from store owners, managers and clerks, factory foremen—representing the top layer of Martinsville's social system—were placed in the jury box. Negroes were struck off the juries by the Commonwealth Attorney exercising his privileges of preemptory challenge.

The police bore "confessions" to the witness stand. Then Mrs. Floyd pointed to each defendant as her "attacker" as he sat at the lawyers table in front of her, the only Negro in the long, murky courtroom. She then sobbed out her story, punctuating it with cries and hys-

(Continued on Page 14)

BULGARIAN CHURCHMEN PROTEST UN ACTION

SOFIA.—All important religious denominations in Bulgaria have cabled to UN General Secretary Trygve Lie to protest the placement by the UN on its agenda the question of religious freedom

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SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

THAT SOVIET "ENIGMA"

A pair of eyes and the will to read is all that is needed to solve it, writes Corliss Lamont in "You Can Learn About Russia."

•

THE NEW BIG LIE

The new "big lie" of Soviet anti-Semitism, now being shrieked in the Hearst, Scripps-Howard and other papers exposed by Andrew Voynow in "They Scoop Goebbels."

•

PEACE OPTIMIST

To pessimistic American intellectuals the Soviet novelist Peter Pavlenko writes peace can be won, in "The Writer and the Struggle for Peace."

•

UNDER THE CARDINAL'S HAT

Mary Stanton Barry reports on Mindszenty's foreign connections and other matters unmentioned in the American press in "My Visit to Hungary."

•

WHY THEY PRODUCE MORE

The economist Aaron Yugow analyzes the new material and moral motives for greater production developed under socialism in "Incentives in Soviet Economy."

•

MAIN STREET TO MOSCOW

Soviet youth is on the move, writes Amy Schechter, describing how the youth of a backwoods Cossack village made it a "Gateway to the World."

•

And Jessica Smith's Review and Comment on the meaning of the North Atlantic Pact, Theodore Bayer's Your Questions Answered and book reviews and other features, all in one issue, the June issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, the American magazine about the Soviet Union.

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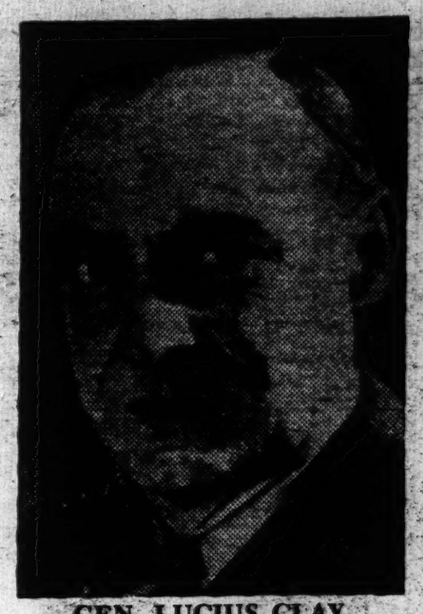
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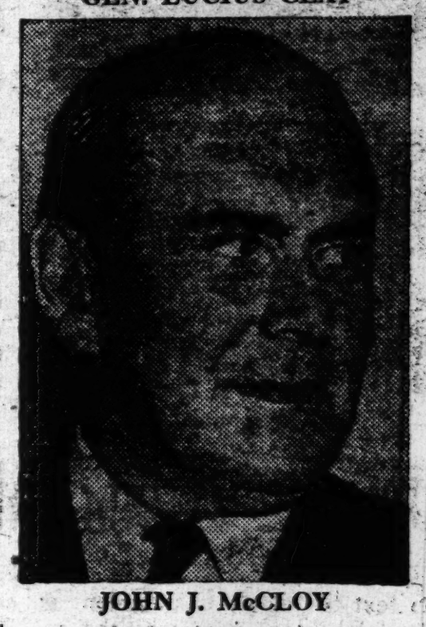
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GEN. LUCIUS CLAY



JOHN J. McCLOY

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The State Department is using powerful pressure to prevent a Senate investigation of the American Military Government's sabotage of decartelization in the western zones of Germany, The Worker has learned.

The two Senators who are most familiar with the problem, Pepper of Florida and Kilgore of West Virginia, and who would be most likely to undertake such a probe are making no moves in this direction

The position of the Department is that any dramatic lifting of the lid by a congressional committee during the Big Four discussions in Paris would be embarrassing to U. S. prestige. It would supply two additional facts to bulwark the Soviet charge that the military government in the U. S. zone has fostered and protected the huge steel, chemical and machine combines

The shameful record of U. S. military officials in Germany is already well known, however. The contents of the so-called Ferguson report has been the subject for editorial comment in a number of publications. This is the study made by a committee of the Federal Trade Commission, headed by Garland Ferguson, which went to Germany.

In its report to Army Secretary Kenneth Royal on April 15, a few days before he was ousted by President Truman, the Ferguson Committee said:

"We have been impressed by the fact that those with direct responsibility for carrying out the work of the decartelization branch have not had the record of accomplishment in connection with decartelization, and particularly with deconcentration, that one would like to see in persons in such positions. There is evidence, furthermore, that some, including those who are responsible for the review of the actions, have not always been in complete sympathy with the program."

★

THIS MILD CONCLUSION, however, followed some 130 pages of documented evidence revealing the solicitude of U. S. officials for keeping German cartels in the western zone not only alive but strong. The recommendation of one member of the commission, Samuel Isseks, drew more drastic conclusions.

"The program failed because of lack of sympathy and support on the part of those responsible for carrying it out," he said. **"In its early days, the military governor (Gen. Lucius Clay, since resigned) fully supported the decartelization program.**

"Eventually, however, he modified this support, and, despite the fact that government policy made no such distinctions, he suspended the program as to many of the major targets in Germany

Isseks pointed out that Clay instructed Richardson Bronson, chief of the decartelization unit, to apply the principle of deconcentration only in consumer goods industries. But shortly after, Philip Hawkins, deputy economic adviser and son-in-law of Gen. William Draper, pigeon-holed the work in consumer goods.

Draper, an official in Forrestal's banking firm of Dillon Read, as economic adviser to the military government, had already taken the position, Isseks said, that breaking up the German trusts "might interfere with the recovery of Germany."

Acheson Proposals Rule Out Accord On German Unity

By Joseph Starobin

The Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers have gone through two weeks of debate in Paris, and it seems pretty clear by now that no over-all agreement on the unification of a democratic Germany is going to be reached. The chances for a successful outcome of the parley now hinge on whether the knotty problem of Berlin—a divided island within the eastern zone—can be untangled, and whether the capitalist powerswill agree to the resumption of trade between Bizonia and the Soviet zone. More and more, the press is speculating that this will be the positive outcome of the council meeting, if there is one at all.

Let's see what has happened in the first two weeks, and why.

To begin with, it is now absolutely clear that the capitalist powers rejected in advance any settlement of the German problem as a whole on the basis of unification and an early peace treaty leading to a general withdrawal of troops.

In the N. Y. Herald-Tribune for May 27, Russell Hill wrote a copyrighted article (buried away on page 17) which begins: **"Representatives of the United States, France and Great Britain decided before of the Big Four foreign ministers conference that they need be in no hurry to reach an overall German settlement with the Soviet Union, it was learned."**

Two reasons were given by Hill. First, the capitalist powers were interested in a unified Reich only if they could control all of it, and thus undo all the basic land reform and nationalization of major industry which the Soviet Military Administration has carried out. Second, **"the western powers do not now want a compromise agreement leading to a peace treaty" because "that would bring up the question of an end of the military occupation. It is felt that the time for that is not yet."**

Obviously, removal of American troops from Germany would mean their removal across the Atlantic.

And that would directly contradict the purpose of the Atlantic Pact which is to use Western Germany as the main military depot and staging-ground in the long-range imperialist preparations for war. Just as a strong, reactionary western Germany is conceived as the king-pin of the Marshall Plan against Britain, France, Italy as well as eastern Europe, so the Pentagon boys conceive of western Germany as the emplacement for the Atlantic Pact's heaviest war artillery.

THIS EXPLAINS the behavior of secretary of state Dean Acheson in Paris. His main proposal was that the eastern zone of Germany should be dissolved into the federal state which is being set up under the Boon constitution. And he flatly rejected one of the basic ideas of the Potsdam agreement, namely, reparations for the countries that have been ravaged by Hitlerism.

In other words, the western proposal was that the Soviet Union should leave Germany, and a capitalist Germany should be extended eastward. This is obviously no basic for a settlement, as Acheson well knew.

For what does it mean to extend the Bonn constitution to eastern Germany? It means to allow neo-Nazi parties to revive, as they have done so successfully in Bizonia. Only last week, in the automobile town of Wolsberg, of the British zone, a municipal election produced a victory for the so-called German Party, a successor to the German Rightist Party, which the British themselves had been forced to ban on April 13 because it was frankly Nazi. Yet, this same party gained 12,619 votes against 7,800 for the Social Democrats and 4,000 for the Christian Democrats. It is just such parties that have been smashed and undermined in the eastern zone, and just such things which Acheson proposes to bring back.

Or take industry. In the eastern zone, the basic industries are nationalized. Land has been divided among the peasants, finally destroying the Junker class. The economy is planned under the German Economic Commission and the big cartels are gone. Extending the Bonn Constitution to the east means undoing all that.

Although Acheson trotted out the usual figures of a great economic revival in western Germany, the truth was told on May 26 when the bi-zonal economic advisers handed in a report to the British and American military governors which predicts "a substantial contraction of economic activity in the near future."

THIS REPORT (which is also tucked away on page 17 of the May 27 Herald-Tribune) speaks of "danger signs which threaten to produce stagnation" in the economy of Bizonia—since western Germany must fight its way into a declining capitalist world market. It mentions "unemployment increases larger than ever experienced before"—in fact, more than a million west Germans are out of work. This is the kind of thing which Acheson proposes to bring back into the eastern zone. Obviously there was no room for compromise on that.

The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Vishinsky, restated the basic Soviet position for a unified Reich and an early withdrawal of all occupation forces. But knowing that this would get nowhere with the West, he also projected an alternative: an all-German economic administration under a four-power control political control, in conformity with the basic ideas of the Potsdam agreement.

Of course, such a proposal implies a return to the unity of the big powers. It assures the "veto" or the principle whereby each

(Continued on Page 11)

SMILES FOR DISABLED



Helen Lewis of Chicago, Ill., accepts a check for $3,875 from the CIO United Electrical Workers for the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults as officials of the society and union look on.



LEON WOFSY

Youth Organize to Fight For Peace, Jobs, Freedom

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO. — One hundred and ten young people from 18 states unanimously voted here this week to establish a "National Organizing Committee for a Labor Youth League" to mobilize American youth in the struggle for peace and freedom.

It was a national conference of youth leaders, called to consider whether America's working youth needed an organization of their own.

★

THERE WAS Wendell Addington, of Texas, voicing the aspirations of the new, progressive generation rising in the South; Bill Lowe, Negro youth from Oakland, California, who ran eighth in a field of 16 candidates as an Independent for the City Council; the young girl leader of a United Electrical Workers local of more than 3,000 in Chicago; the young steel workers and union leaders from Gary, Youngstown and Pittsburgh; Phil Bock, of California, jailed twice for refusing to become a stool-pigeon in a Federal Grand Jury witch-hunting investigation; the leader of Mexican-American youth in Los Angeles; and many others too numerous to mention.

Some came right off the picket-lines, such as the young Negro Ford striker; the New Jersey Singer Sewing Machine striker; and the young Negro furniture worker from Memphis, Tenn.

Listening to their descriptions of the problems and conditions of youth, and the growing demand for basic answers on their part, there was no question what the conference's decision would be on building a new, fighting organization.

UNANIMOUSLY, the delegates voted to launch an immediate organizing drive to enroll members, build clubs and prepare for a future convention, where the organization will be formally founded.

The charter building and membership drive being undertaken, it was decided, will reach its first high point during the week of July 4 to 11, when 100 meetings will be held throughout the country to form the first 100 charter clubs

The need for the new youth organization was underscored from the start of the conference in a comprehensive report by Leon Wofsy, New York youth leader.

It "grows out of the deepest needs and most pressing problems of young Americans," Wofsy said. "More and more young men and women are asking why, in our great land, they confront a rising tide of militarism, joblessness, denial of democratic rights and lynch violence."

He urged that the organizing drive "get underway at once and go full steam ahead, so that when a founding convention is held, it represents clubs which are thriving and playing a full role in the life of the youth in shops, communities, and on campus."

A fraternal delegation of the Communist Party, including Max Weiss, Claude Lightfoot and Stretch Johnson, present at the conference was vigorously applauded by the delegates.

Draft Principles of New Youth Body

CHICAGO, Ill. — Following is the text of the draft statement of principles adopted here by the national organizing conference for a Labor Youth League, with some approved additions authorized for later incorporation by the elected officers:

"(The Labor Youth League) works for a peaceful, secure, and happy life for every young American — worker, student, veteran, farmer.

"It educates youth in a spirit of devotion to the working people. It bases its program on the proposition that the needs and desires of the youth are bound up inseparably with the immediate and fundamental interests of the working class. It recognizes the working class as the source of progress in the modern world, as the defender of the democratic traditions of our country, as the force capable of assuring lasting peace. Therefore, it stimulates interest in, and study of, Marxism, and educates youth in the principles of scientific socialism—the beacon-light and historic goal of the working class.

"(The Labor Youth League) at all times promotes the cooperation and unity of American youth, Negro and white, to improve their daily lives and advance their democratic aspirations. It organizes young people irrespective of sex, color, national origin, or religious belief. It strives to enrich their lives, build their characters, train them for leadership — promoting both study and action, providing cultural, social, and sport activities.

"(The Labor Youth League) stands against the big business tycoons whose system exists by war and human misery. It opposes Wall Street's preparations for a third world war. It opposes reaction's drive to fascism. It opposes all efforts to militarize America's young people and to poison their minds. It combats every form of chauvinism, war mongering, white supremacy, religious bigotry, anti-Semitism, labor-baiting, and anti-communism.

"(The Labor Youth League) strives for friendship between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. as the cornerstone of lasting peace. It also builds fellowship and solidarity with the democratic youth of all nations, united in their determination for peace, and in their hatred for imperialism and colonial oppression.

"(The Labor Youth League) calls on youth to defend, support, and build the trade unions. It calls for a vigorous defense of the economic rights and interests of working youth, threatened by mounting unemployment and developing economic crisis. It opposes every kind of special exploitation of young workers, whether through wage discrimination, speed-up, or child labor.

"(The Labor Youth League) works for the forging of unbreakable solidarity between Negro and white youth, in the conviction that this unity is indispensable to the fight for peace and to every struggle and advance of America's working people. it combats every aspect of the national oppression of the Negro people, and fights for the full equality of Negro youth in every phase of American life.

"(The Labor Youth League) strives for the democratization and expansion of education, opposing the concerted efforts of reaction further to limit educational opportunity and corrupt its content. It works for the health and recreation needs of young Americans.

"(The Labor Youth League) defends the Constitution and Bill of Rights against every enemy of democracy. It rallies young people to defend and extend the democratic gains achieved in the rich history of our country, through the glorious struggles of America's common people. It inspires youth to love our country. (The Labor Youth League) instills young people with faith in the America which can and will become a land of free and equal people, a land of socialism. It creates confidence in a future free of man's exploitation of man—a future without wars, without want, without racial and national oppression. (The Labor Youth League) believes that through the conviction and unity of the overwhelming majority of its workers and common people, America will become a country which offers its youth limitless opportunity for creative work, education, and happiness.

"In all of its endeavors, (The Labor Youth League) holds high the tradition of young Americans of past generations who were never found wanting in time of crisis. It honors the heroes and heroines who are the symbols of youth's service to the cause of progress and to the people: Nathan Hale and Crispus Attacks of the War of Independence; the young rebel slave Gabriel and the sons of John Brown; Harry Simms, Joe York, James Ashford, and Dave Doran, Young Communists who gave their lives organizing young workers and fighting fascism in the forefront of the great democratic youth movement of the '30's; Dorie Miller, Colin Kelly, Meyer Levin, Herman Boettcher and every young American whose blood was joined with that of the young heroes of other nations in the anti-axis war.

"This, our heritage, is our inspiration. (The Labor Youth League) proclaims its confidence that young Americans of today will not be found wanting in humanity's cause of peace and freedom."

During the charter club building and membership drive of the new organization, it will be called "The National Organizing Conference for a Labor Youth League." A permanent name will be chosen at a later founding convention which will follow the organizing drive. The first goal of the drive is 100 charter clubs by July 4.



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Witchhunts Spur Campus Repression

By John Hudson Jones

The atom bomb, the Marshall Plan, and the Atlantic Pact make up the three-edged threat hanging over the heads of thousands of June college graduates. Many want to be teachers, but teachers are fired for being Wallace supporters or for fighting Jimcrow. Many want to be engineers, but Jews are being squeezed out, and Negroes were never hired. Many seek careers in industry, but the employers' thumb is down if they've gotten into any radical campus activities, like fighting anti-Semitism.

The campaign against academic freedom really got under way last year during the election campaign, when many honest and courageous teachers supported Henry Wallace. But ever since Churchill and Truman launched the "cold war" at the University of Missouri in 1946, it has been building up.

The strategy of the attack is simple, and the same as the hysteria against unions and other pro-progressive organizations—Communism! And since Communists oppose war, jimcrow anti-Semitism and fight for jobs and abundance, anybody who does likewise is "disloyal" and gets the ax.

★

AT CITY COLLEGE New York, while the administration defended an admitted anti-Semite and a white supremacist, it fired Dr. Lee Lorch and Dr. Morris Swadish who fought housing bias and supported the students' recent strike for the ouster of the bigots.

• At Brooklyn College Dean Frederick Maroney threatened to call the cops on students who protested the suspension of the Karl Marx Club and its leaders.

• At Yale, Prof. John A. Marsalka, expert on Russian history and active in the Progressive Party was fired because of "incompetence."

• At the University of Washington, three professors were fired.

• At Princeton, Dr. David J. Bohm, physics professor, is presently under fire from the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

• At Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, Prof. George Parker, a Wallace supporter was fired because his activities "put an end to usefulness to the institution. . . ."

These instances can be multiplied many times, so much that the American Association of University Professors is looking into the complaints of a number of its members. And according to recent reports, Dr. Ralph E. Himstead, secertary of the association, has placed the current hysteria surrounding schools of higher education as coming from the stresses and strains of the "cold war."

★

THE CASE of Dr. Lorch at CCNY and the Marxist society at Brooklyn College, pin-point what is happening on college campuses. Moreover, a recent report by the CIO Teachers Union, Local 555, the CCNY administration with "a pattern of discriminatory practices. . . ." against Jewish and Negro teachers.

Dr. Lorch, a World War II veteran, was a vice-chairman of the Town and Village Committee to End Discriminaton in Stuyvesant Town, the gigantic housing project of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. And instructor for three years, he was however denied reappointment to the Mathematics Department on Feb. 14, although the committee on appointments had recommended his promotion to an assistant professor—an unusual thing for a young teacher who had not even received tenure.

Subsequently, the CCNY Review Committee refused to grant either Lorch or two Professors who'd voted for re-appointment a chance to present their positions.

But while Dr. Lorch was fired, CCNY Dean John J. Theobald, who steadfastly defended the anti-Semite William E. Knickerbocker, and the white supremacist, William C. Davis, recently was made president of Queens College by the Board of Higher Education. Theobald's first public statement was a defense of Knickerbocker.

Thus, he served notice that as President of Queens College, any existing anti-Semites and jimcrowers would have a high-placed friend. And any student or teacher who acted or spoke out in defense of democracy would have to reckon with the man who helped CCNY President Harry N. Wright attack free speech and democracy during the recent student strikes for the ouster of Knickerbocker and Davis.

★

BUT IF SUBSERVIENT administrators are a little slow in knifing democracy, or the cold war strategists find officials, like Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, who refuse to join the witch hunters, then the legislative guns are brought to gear. And democracy is knifed in the name of "law and order."

Thus, in New York under the Feinberg Bill, the Board of Regents must draw up a list of "subversive" organizations, membership in which is grounds for the dismissal of teachers. In Kansas, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, instructors can be fired for "disloyalty." Maryland and New Jersey have restrictions on the type of organizations to which teachers may belong. And in Illinois, the legisture is considering a measure for amending the school laws, so that any teacher can be fired for "advocating" any doctrine "to undermine the form of government of this state or of the United States by force and violence."

And while the honest teachers get the ax, the apologists, bigots, and jingoists are given the green light for lining up support to the cold war and a terrific campaign for the mind of the American student is openly underwritten by the military.

ANTI-COMMMUNISTS like Sidney Hook of New York University and George S. Counts of Columbia University, George N. Shuster of Hunter College and Harry D. Gideonse of Brooklyn College, lead the pack in yapping at teachers and students who oppose Wall Street's war plan.

But fittingly enough, the Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, J. D. Williams, provided the final tough to the madness of the "cold warriors."

"In order to be fair," Williams recently said, "all citizens should be included, not just teachers. Why not require lawyers, doctors, research workers, industrialists and all other groups to take loyalty oaths and stay out of subversive groups."

And the growing influence of the military, was shown by the March issue of **The Intercollegian**, which reports the rapid growth of ROTC units. There are today 816 units as against 153 before the war. In 1948-49 the Navy spent $20,000,000 in 150 schools and a recent Army budget allotted $70,000,000 for research in universities.

Now put this alongside the recent New York Times magazine articles attacking "Communists" as teachers . . . the current red smear of the Atomic Energy Commission over its academic fellowship program . . . the over-all attacks on unionists and workers or anyone else who opposes the cold war . . . and the pattern is clear.

AT THE SCHOOLS where the most flagrant abuses have occurred the students have made their position most clear—they will fight for democracy. The recent CCNY student demonstrations for the ouster of bigoted teachers, and the Brooklyn class stoppage in May protesting the suspension of the Karl Marx Society and several students, have already been mentioned. Other significant actions include those at the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College where students of all views rallied against two witchhunt committees appointed "to investigate" the schools.

And at nearly every university and college where academic freedom is under fire, students have set up committees to fight back. The students seem to know that if they surrender on the campus, they have lost half the fight in everyday life.

CONFER ON CIVIL RIGHTS PETITION



Portland, Oregon, church, labor, Negro and civic organizations meet to discuss a petition to the city urging enactment of a civil rights ordinance. The Citizens Committee for Civil Rights acted as employers jimcrow tactics, and housing discrimination of real estate owners increased racial tension.

New York State Communist Party Celebrates

Solidarity Week

with the

Fighting South

During this two-week period, New York State Communists send special greetings to our fighting Party and to all democratic movements in the South. On this occasion, especially, the growing unity of Negro and white workers in the South, struggling for peace and democracy, is recognized and given added support.

We reaffirm our determination to combat and help defeat the national oppression of the Negro people. We join with all freedom-loving Americans in the crusade against KKK and lynch terror, against jimcrow and segregation, for the right to vote and for complete Negro liberation.

We pledge to continue and intensify our efforts in the campaign to win the immediate, unconditional freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her children. We pledge also to continue giving maximum support to help free the Trenton Six and Virginia Seven . . . all victims of the fascist-like lynch terror which is spreading in our country as a result of Wall Street's imperialist drive to rule the world.

All counties in our state are urged to review their past work and make additional plans for the future on giving material assistance to our Party in the South.

- **MANHATTAN** *pledges fraternal assistance to* **GEORGIA**
- **BRONX** *pledges fraternal assistance to* **LOUISIANA**
- **UPSTATE N. Y.** *pledges fraternal assistance to* **THE SOUTH**
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AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS:

DEFEAT THE HOBBS CONCENTRATION CAMP BILL

Can it be true? Concentration camps in the United States? Is this a nightmare, the wild fantasy of a fevered imagination?

Unfortunately, it is not. This is dead serious. This is what Congress is actually considering in the form of the Hobbs Bill (HR 10). This is what the Department of Justice openly requests of Congress.



This vicious bill would set up concentration camps for non-citizens. If this is allowed, concentration camps would threaten all Americans.

This bill would deny the traditional American right to bail to non-citizens held for deportation. If this is allowed, all Americans would lose the right to bail.

This bill would destroy the democratic principle of no imprisonment without a trial and conviction of guilt. The power to imprison non-citizens without trial would rob all Americans of due process of law.

This bill is a vicious caricature of America. It is an evil companion of the loyalty witch-hunts, the Attorney General's blacklists and the un-American thinking behind the Mundt bill. And it goes far beyond thought control. This bill would not only imprison ideas, it paves the way for the flagrant imprisonment of innocent people.

This is not the first time that the hideous suggestion of concentration camps, so alien to the American tradition and human decency, has been put forward by Rep. Sam Hobbs of Alabama. The Hobbs concentration camp bill was first introduced in 1939. This proposal, so repugnant to the American people, was defeated by the House of Representatives in 1941. The Hobbs Bill, which has been kicking around for almost a decade, never got to first base in the Roosevelt era. It has been one of the most despised pieces of legislation ever introduced in the U.S. Congress.

The first targets of HR 10 and the furious deportation delirium now being conducted by the Department of Justice are the foreign-born and the national group communities, comprising more than 34,000,000 Americans—men and women of labor and the farms who have made such a distinct contribution to our country.

HR 10 cannot be viewed apart from the concerted campaign to facilitate the entry into the United States of former Nazis and fascist-minded elements from Europe who are provoking war propaganda in the national group communities of our country while progressive non-citizens are arrested for deportation.

In this pattern, HR 10 and the deportation drive of the Department of Justice single out foreign-born Americans who have devoted the best years of their lives to the building of America, who advocate peace and friendship with their countries of origin, for persecution and incarceration in concentration camps. This is a war-minded measure that disrupts the peace and welfare of the American nation, a measure which starts with the persecution of the foreign-born and undermines the democratic rights of all Americans and all advocates of peace.

The International Workers Order, an American fraternal organization of 170,000 members, composed of 15 national group societies and general lodges, condemns HR 10 as a dangerously un-American bill and has urged the House Committee on the Judiciary, now considering the bill, to defeat it.

The fight against this dangerous bill is the concern of all Americans. We call upon the lodges and members of the IWO to write to their Congressmen and to Hon. Emanuel Celler, chairman, House Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C., urging defeat of HR 10.

We call upon all democratic Americans to write to their Congressmen at once.

Stop the peril of concentration camps in America. Help preserve the Bill of Rights.

Issued as a public service in the interests of American democracy by

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What Gives at Paris?

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the rising peace sentiment in the world, and in the U.S.A., had a lot to do with calling the Big Four meeting in Paris. The banker-generals of the Clay type hated the very idea of sitting down at the table with the Soviet Union.

But the calling of the meeting does not of itself settle the issues.

The big, over-all issue is what kind of Germany shall arise in the heart of Europe—a Nazi Germany, with the old Hitler mob back in the saddle? Or a peaceful, democratic Germany guided by the Big Four to independence?


VISHINSKY


ACHESON

On this big question, it is plain that the Washington delegation persists in sticking to the plan to restore as much of the old Nazi industrialist-military power as they figure they can get away with.

Secretary of State Acheson has wiped out the principle of war reparations which the U. S. A. solemnly pledged to uphold in the 1945 Postdam Agreement. He says there is no "surplus" in Germany to pay reparations.

But if reparations to Hitler's victims can be paid only out of "surplus" that means that Washington puts the recovery of German production and living standards above the recovery of Hitler's war-ravaged victims. In that case, who won the war?

• • •

EVEN MORE, Acheson states that there can be a united Germany only on the basis of the Bonn Constitution. But this is an illegal constitution manufactured without the agreement of the German people or of the Soviet Union.

The main thing about this Bonn constitution is that it provides full opportunities for the Nazis and industrialists to make a come-back—as indeed they are rapidly doing with Washington's active assistance and cooperation.

Acheson demands that the Soviet zone in Germany adopt the same kind of constitution. He demands this in the name of "civil liberty" and freedom! If the Eastern Zone tries to make sure that there will be no revival of the Nazi movement, the State Department denounces this as a violation of the freedom of the Nazis!

But it is only the newly-drawn People's Constitution of the Eastern Zone which carries out the pledges of the 1945 Potsdam Agreement to guarantee Germany against a return of Nazism, militarism, and the power of the giant cartels. This anti-fascist Constitution, America's officials denounce as "totalitarian."

It is plain, as Soviet minister Vishinsky charges, that Washington does not wish a peace treaty because such a treaty would put an end to the occupation of Germany by American armed forces! The Army does not want to leave Germany. The Wall Street bankers do not want to let go of their newly-grabbed holdings in the Ruhr war plants.

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NEVERTHELESS, DESPITE all the frantic efforts to block any kind of negotiation, and the clumsy provocation of the recent Berlin railway strike, the forces of peace in the world are capable of compelling a partial settlement at Paris.

The Marshall Plan countries are beginning to choke in the grip of the Washington-imposed blockade of the Eastern European countries. It is quite possible for the peace forces to break through this blockade and force the resumption of East-West trade.

The peace movement in our country won something in achieving the Paris meeting. It should now take up with vigor the fight for an end to the criminal economic blockade imposed on Europe.

But, it should never give up its fight to halt the war-breeding policy embodied in the separate Western German state where Nazism is returning to power with Washington's blessings. This Nazi power, revived by the Atlantic Pact policy, can well become the gangster of a new world war. It is a grave danger to the peace of the U.S.A.

Attention, Mr. Clark

By Fred Ellis



Face to Face

A People's Welcome For Paul Robeson!

By Benjamin J. Davis

A BIG PEOPLES' WELCOME for Paul Robeson will be held on June 19th in Rockland Palace, 155th Street and 8th Ave., in honor of his return from his stirring tour of Europe. The theme of the rally is "Harlem Speaks for Peace and Freedom." It will be held under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs, of which Robeson is chairman. A distinguished program is scheduled. The event is of major importance and it is expected that the hall, which accommodates only 4,000, will be jammed to overflowing.


DAVIS

There is no figure more beloved and admired by the Negro people and by labor and progressive forces than Paul Robeson. This affection is fully deserved. It emanates from the magnificent contributions he has made to the cause of human dignity during a career which has achieved the summit of honors in the concert, dramatic, scholastic and athletic fields to a degree unparalleled in the course of a single human life in our time.

Over the years, Robeson has grown in stature. He now takes his place among the all-too-few truly great leaders of world humanity. Imperialists and fascists in our own and other countries have vied with each other in levelling attacks upon him and in trying to cut him down. But rooted deeply among the workers and the oppressed, his position has been impregnable.

People from every walk of life, from virtually every race, creed, color, and political affiliation have disagreed with him—often violently—but few, except the twisted haters of mankind, bear him any personal ill will. Hundreds who dissent in whole or in part from his well-known and courageously-held political convictions, will be present to greet him on June 19.

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BUT EVEN MORE FUNDAMENTAL than the tribute to Robeson's great leadership, is the necessity that this rally should be a huge demonstration against the reckless course of the Wall Street monopolists toward war, fascism and mass starvation threatened by the unfolding economic crisis. For Robeson's statement at the World Peace Congress in Paris was, above all, a contribution to the struggle for peace and freedom, and a sharp reminder to the State Department to go slow in using black—as well as, white—bodies in a war against a country where, in a generation, human inequality has become unknown—namely, in the Soviet Union.

Robeson's bold challenge to the Wall Street war-mongers and Negro-baiters was an inspiring call to the struggle for peace, transcending all racial, political and religious differences. It is to be desired that the June 19 meeting will, in particular, herald the beginning of an organized and militant crusade for peace among the Negro people, with the Negro working class playing its historically leading role. Any war into which Wall Street would plunge this country is bound to be imperialist and unjust—a bloody attempt to make the world over in the image of lynch Mississippi, jimcrow Washington, and Taft-Hartley slavery.

Robeson's clear words linking Negro liberation with the struggle for peace have been confirmed by recent events in Washington, when the civil rights program was cynically betrayed, leaving certain weak-kneed Negro leaders, who were so quick to presumptiously "repudiate" Robeson, way out on a limb. The day that the pro-Administration Chicago Defender Negro weekly, awarded a medal to Truman for his so-called "struggle" for civil rights, was the same day that Truman's Senate floor leader, Scott Lucas of Illinois, publicly withdrew all civil rights legislation and pronounced such legislation dead at this session of Congress.

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IT IS QUITE CLEAR that the policy of Negro Social-Democrats, reactionary reformists and red-baiters in hitching the Negro liberation movement to the bi-partisan war chariot of Truman and the monopolists has led up a blind alley. It is the surest way to war and no Negro rights; while the Negro people want just the opposite, Negro rights and no war.

Truman withdrew the civil rights program but he didn't withdraw from Congress the war-mongering Marshall Plan, nor the Atlantic war Pact, nor billions for armaments, nor millions to arm the corrupt satellite governments of Western Europe for world bloodbath III.

The June 19 rally is a part of an effective and concrete program undertaken by the Council on African Affairs under the leadership of Robeson, W. E. B. DuBois, elder statesman of the Negro people, and W. A. Hunton, Council secretary. It will mark the first mass launching of the Council's campaign for material aid to the African people who are murderously exploited by Wall Street and by the European imperialists financed by the Marshall Plan.

The Council's program embraces support to the liberation struggles of the people of the West Indies and other colonial and semi-colonial peoples. This Robeson meeting provides a unique opportunity for broad and material channels of anti-imperialist unity and struggle long sought for by the Negro people and their progressive allies. A special responsibility lies upon the trade unions, which must champion the struggle of all oppressed people, to make it an unprecedented success.

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World of Labor

Is Murray Still Relying On Employer "Goodwill"?

By George Morris

EMPLOYERS, heartened by their political victory in Congress and by the CIO top leadership's preoccupation with a war on "Communism," are replying to labor's contract demands with a flat "No." In fact there is a growing tendency among them to advance counterdemands that would take away from unions some hard-won gains of past days.

The United States Steel Corporation, pattern-setter in the industry, gave Philip Murray advance notice that its mind is made up to give nothing. The company disputes the union's right even to raise a demand for pensions in the negotiations due to open June 15. The company claims that last year's agreement with Murray limited this year's reopener to only wages and a welfare fund. But on those matters, U. S. Steel added, "we regret that the union has exercised its right to open the agreement on those subjects."



It was in exchange for an extension of the contract another 15 months (it would have expired April 30, 1949) that Murray won a change of mind and a belated 12-cent raise last year. U.S. Steel now claims that the deal also limited the 1949 reopener to only wage and health plan issues. The cut in steel orders and spreading layoffs will undoubtedly be exploited by the corporation for an arrogant attitude towards the union.

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JOE CURRAN'S CLIQUE in the National Maritime Union, after winning love and kisses from the shipowners for turning his administration into an anti-Communist goon and stoolpigeon service, have gotten nowhere in their negotiations. In fact it is the shipowners who are pressing demands that would Taft-Hartleyize the union. They won't hear of continuing the hiring hall. The deadline is June 15 for the NMU.

In the auto industry Walter Reuther gave the companies an initial demonstration of his hand of cooperation by his capitulation to the Ford Motor Company on the speedup issue. After 24 days of solidarity and tieup of the whole Ford empire, he agreed to leave the issue to arbitration, as Ford proposed at the start of the strike. But even more serious in the agreement was the union's reaffirmation of the view that it is the company's sole right to time workers. Only the union's charge that the company is pressing for a higher than scheduled speedup, is to be arbitrated. That will undoubtedly prejudice the union's position on the key speedup issue as negotiations get under way for the Ford general contract.

In textile, president Emil Rieve's abandonment of raises this year has put the union on the defensive as wage cuts get under way. Rieve has already found it necessary to threaten strikes against wage cuts. But cuts are getting under way in the unorganized areas bringing pressure on the organized.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, demanding an annual raise of $500 is soon to meet with General Electric, a company that is hardly kinder to the workers than U.S. Steel.

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THE UNITED MINE WORKERS is already in negotiations and may well be the first of the big unions to force a showdown stage in 1949 negotiations. The coal operators have picked up more than usual courage for their long-nursed craving for revenge upon the union.

Negotiations are also getting under way in shipbuilding, copper mining and rubber. In the latter case, removal of L. S. Buckmaster from the presidency, confronts the rubber companies with a more militant wage policy.

With Murray setting the tune, reliance upon the "good will" of employers seems to be the chief "weapon" in the right wing camp. There is hardly a sign of activity in the steel union's big staff to indicate that the union is preparing for a possible struggle. The CIO News, week after week, is filled with red-baiting and little else. The May 30 issue outdoes the Hearst press in sensationalizing its red-baiting campaign.

Obviously the strategy is to keep the members attention fixed on the "anti-Communist" war while negotiators, in back rooms, enter into deals that give nothing to the workers; like the small sample from Reuther in the Ford strike. What else could have been in the minds of the CIO's top leaders when they launched their new red-baiting attacks, including steps to split the CIO, during the recent executive board meeting?

Red-baiting will cost the workers plenty this year if the right wing could make its strategy stick.

Government Purges — A British View



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

Chinese Communists Outline Policy Toward Private Capital

PEIPING.

In an article published in the press of Liberated China, Li Li-san, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and a vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Labor, clarifies the policy of the Chinese Communist Party toward private capital.

Quoting the general principle underlying China's New Democratic economy and labor policies as formulated by Mao Tze-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, as "the development of production, the building up of a prosperous economy, taking into account both public and private interests and bringing benefits to both labor and capital"—Li Li-san points out that this principle proceeds from the long-range interests of the working class and the Chinese people in general.

It is in the interests of both workers and capitalists to develop production, he explains. Instead of dividing up private enterprises, as some of the less class-conscious workers wanted, the workers must protect private factories and increase production. This is the only policy which is correct and beneficial to them, at this stage of China's development. The division of the landlords' lands emancipates the peasants and favors the progress of the nation's economy. In contrast to this, the disruption of factory installations would disrupt, and be detrimental to the national economy and to the workers.

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LI LI-SAN points out that the development of production in private enterprises not only benefits the capitalists, who exploit the workers, but also benefits the workers and the Chinese people in general, because at this stage China needs to develop her industry. This at present constitutes only some 10 percent of the national economy, and it is only by developing production that the livelihood of the workers and the Chinese people in general can be improved.

The sufferings of the Chinese workers have been due to oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism; oppression and exploitation by capitalists and the inadequate development of China's industry. Now that the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism has been fundamentally overthrown in the Liberated Areas, the workers have become the leading class in the People's Government and can freely organize trade unions to protect their interests. The People's Government is seeing to it that the workers are protected from oppression and excessive exploitation by the capitalists.

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LI LI-SAN then deals with some doubts current among capitalists regarding the policy of the Chinese Communist Party toward private capital. He states that the Communist Party of China represents not only the interests of the workers, but those of the whole country.

Since the important thing now is to develop production in order to improve the livelihood of the people and the workers, the Party holds that the major part of the profits of private enterprise should go to expand production for capital investments. It holds that an appropriate portion of those profits should be retained by the capitalists, as only in this way can the capitalists be encouraged to expand production. On this point the interests of capitalists and workers coincide.

It is true that the Chinese Communist Party stands for Communism. But since China is too backward economically—with industry amounting to only 10 percent of her national economy—it will require a long time before a Communist society can be realized in China. After the Revolution has won a complete victory, there will be a comparatively long period of New Democratic construction in which the whole people, including the national capitalists, will be drawn into the primary task of developing China's economy and transforming her into an industrialized country. Unless this is done, China will not be able to achieve real economic independence and sovereignty, or, still more, realize the goal of socialism.

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IT IS ONLY NOW, writes Li Li-san, when the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism—which oppressed and restricted the development of national capitalism in China—has been overthrown, that every opportunity is offered for the real, national and rapid development of all private enterprises which are beneficial to the national economy. It is for these reasons that the policy of developing production and benfiting both labor and capital is the necessary and only correct policy during the period of New Democratic construction.

Since the best interests of the people and the working class lie in developing production, the capitalists must also be encouraged to participate in this work. With this aim, capitalists should be enabled to gain profits while at the same time attention must be paid to solving the living problems of the workers. It is wrong simply to stress one aspect of the question.

As We See It

Socialism, "Racism," And the Negro People

By Milton Howard

IT SOMETIMES TAKES a visitor to our country to see us better than we see ourselves.

The thing that struck Ilya Ehrenburg, noted Soviet writer, when he was here was the universal infection of the American people with the disease of racism. Especially "racist" hostility to the Negro people.

There is no doubt that the rest of the world sees this anti-Negro horror of our social life better than we see it. We are drenched in it day and night. We white persons imbibe it as children in fairy tales and nursery rhymes. We get it from our parents who in turn get it from the incessant propaganda of the schools, movies, radio and press.



The "white supremacy" myth is imbedded deep in our culture. I would say that there is not a single white individual who is not in some way infected with it. The infection naturally is of varying intensity. The liberal-minded man has less of it than the Ku Kluxers, or the average Senator and Congressman in Washington. The Marxist, the Socialist-minded Communist, has it the least, and he possesses the science which helps him to detect it, to understand its roots and the way to destroy it.

But, so tremendous is this "white supremacy" cultural apparatus, so heavily does it weigh on every white American, that no one is safe from it. As we shall see, this "white supremacy" mythology is an instrument for economic slavery.

The delusion that a white skin is somehow "better" than a dark skin, is "superior" and more "natural" is kept alive by a thousand agencies of capitalist propaganda and education. Even the most generous of the liberal well-wishers of the Negro people often reveals this "white supremacy" mentality in unguarded words.

For example, I have before me a song written to spread the idea of "tolerance" of other peoples. The song teaches the young that even if the color of the Negro is "odd" or the eyes of the Asian peoples have "strange" shapes, that they are **underneath it all** the same as we whites. Here is the totally unconscious mentality of "white supremacy," the unconscious assumption that the white peoples are the vanguard of humanity and the norm by which other peoples are judged.

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YET, THIS IS, of course, the vilest nonsense. There are no "inferior" or "superior" races. There is only the human race which is marked into groups on the basis of purely external, superficial characteristics which have only a biologic origin having nothing whatsoever to do with abilities, intelligence or capacity for development.

These differences can under no circumstances be viewed from the point of view that to be white is to be superior in any way whatsoever. Whatever differences appear among the various groups of the human race are the result of purely historic conditions where one group of people is in advance of others at any given moment, depending solely on historic factors, not "racial" ones.

For the white working class in the United States it is of the highest importance that it be armed with a general scientific protection, and especially the political protection of Socialist theory, against any and all racist thinking.

The Negro question in the USA—that is, the question of the liberation of 15,000,000 Negroes from every trace of national and social oppression—is an indispensable part of the struggles for democracy, or for social progress of any kind whatsoever.

The Communist movement is not a movement for charity to the Negro people, for "humane treatment" of the Negro people as some liberals put it. The Communist movement for Socialism in America, which is a movement for the emancipation of the white working class from wage-labor exploitation in the factories, is also inevitably a movement for the emancipation of the Negro people from the bondage of national oppression.

There can be no successful struggle for Socialism in the USA without the liberation of the entire Negro nation in our midst, and the ceaseless war against all form of "white supremacy" delusions. More next week.

Nab Rightwingers In Murder Attempt On Mine, Mill Aides

By Bernard Burton

Assassination has come to the fore again as a method of fighting unions and strikes. In the same week that Victor Reuther narrowly averted death at the hands of parties unknown, pistol bullets and shotgun slugs whipped through the room shared by two leaders of the ten-month American Zinc Oxide strikes in East St. Louis, Ill.

The men slated to be wiped out were Jesse R. Van Camp, international executive board member of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Howard Goddard, of the union's educational department. This was the third known attempt to get these men.

It was preceded by the riddling of Goddard's car as it was parked outside his home and by an attempt to get Van Camp and Goddard as they entered a radio station to make a broadcast on behalf of the strikers.

Peculiarly, the infiltration of suspicious looking goons into the East St. Louis area coincided with two other occurrences. They were, first, American Zinc's hiring as "labor consultants" of one of the nation's most notorious strike-breaking agencies, the Spohrer and Arner agency. Secondly, was the appearance of a red-baiting discredited expelled Mine, Mill official, Angelo Verdu, who announced a raiding expedition against the union.

Verdu, had appeared this time as a representative of the Progressive Metalworkers Council, a CIO Shipyard group. But Verdu's activities in Shipyard were so murky, that he had even been cut off the payroll of that outfit. Nevertheless, he appeared in East St. Louis as a representative of PMC —and there was no disclaimer from Delmond Garst, CIO regional director.

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ONLY DIFFERENCE between this case, however, and other shootings is that arrests were made this time. Among the five men arrested were Verdu's brother Joe, Joe's son Frank, and Harry Hoffman, bartender at the Cotton Club, a joint which is run by Verdu. They were caught in the neighborhood of the crime immediately after the last shooting and charged with assault to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, riot and malicious destruction of property.

Joe Verdu's brazen excuse that he was just a "victim of circumstances" drew snickers in the area —in view of the fact that police shook down the mob of five pistols, knives with 22-inch blades, two pieces of empty lead pipe and an empty 16-gauge shotgun shell.

Further complicity of Angelo Verdu was indicated when he, along with his wife and two local business men arranged for the $24,500 bail for the five. The two business men were Walter Smoski and Al Onofrey, who had filed a million-dollar suit against the union and were part of a "citizens" group which had tried to break the strike.

The five were caught through the quick thinking of Van Camp and Goddard. At about 1:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 26, the two union leaders had just returned to their room. They detected the sound of air escaping from the tires of Goddard's car, and, shouting out of the window, they apparently frightened off the goons who took off in two cars.

Van Camp then called the police who examined the car, in which the wires had been cut and tires slashed. Shortly after the police left, the two cars returned and let loose several shotgun blasts at Goddard's auto, riddling the rear windows and the body.

This time the police returned and kept watch. An hour later the gunmen returned and fired through the windows of the room. But this time the police had cordoned off the area and caught the men before they could get away.

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ONLY A FEW DAYS EARLIER an attempt had been made to repeat on Van Camp and Goddard a replica of the assault which cost Maurice Travis, Mine, Mill secretary-treasurer, the loss of an eye as a result of an assault outside a radio booth in Bessemer, Ala.

Raiding, baiting, frameups, frustrated murder attempts, illegal and "legal" (as in Metaline Falls, Wash.) have failed to stops the nationwide American Zinc strike.

But increasingly, the strikers and other workers are asking the question: where does national CIO come in? The last CIO Executive Board meeting passed a resolution supporting the strike. But why haven't national CIO and its representative in the East St. Louis area spoken up against these latest outrages? the strikers are asking.



THE BULLET-RIDDLED automobile in which the two officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union narrowly escaped death at the hands of goons of the CIO rightwing shipyard outfit, the Progressive Metal Workers Council.



...ONISTS PREFER CHARGES against Joe Verdu of the Progressive Metal Workers Council, a CIO shipyard group. Photo shows (left to right) Police Justice Roy Stone; Wayne Reid, Vice-President of the Fairmont Smelter Workers Local Union 82; Howard Goddard, educational department of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Jesse R. Van Camp, International Executive Board member of the Mine, Mill union; and Joe Carillo, recording secretary of Local 82.

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Say . . . I Saw Your Ad In the Daily Worker

Acheson Proposals Rule Out Accord on German Unity

(Continued from Page 4)

power earnestly seeks the agreement of the other. But this, too, was flatly rejected by the western statesmen, thus ending the prospect of an over-all agreement.

What then can be expected from Paris? For one thing, the mere fact that the council of foreign ministers is meeting is a good thing. It eases the "crisis" atmosphere and fulfills a main contention on the peace movement in all countries, especially our own, that American-Soviet negotiations are possible.

THERE ARE TWO MAIN AREAS where a limited agreement is possible. The first is in Berlin itself. The second would be the resumption of trade betwen the two existing Germany's, and that would be no small accomplishment.

The Berlin problem involves a decision by the western powers to cease using the city as a time-bomb inside the Soviet zone. As things are now, the capitalist powers are working to undermine the economy of the eastern zone by insisting on a greater valuation for the west-mark than it deserves and demanding that all Berliners use the west mark as the standard of payment.

The ugly "strike" of a splitting group of railway workers in Berlin who demand their pay in west marks from the Soviet railway administration whose currency is the normal German mark is a dramatic example of how western Berlin is used against the entire Soviet zone.

THE RESUMPTION of large-scale east-west trade between the two Germanys is also possible. Some reporters see it as a probability. This, too, involves fixing a currency ratio, but it has larger implications. For if the western Germans are permitted to trade with eastern Germany, then the blockade against eastern Europe and the Soviet Union cannot be continued. Goods sold by western Germans could be re-sold by eastern Germans to the other countries of eastern Europe.

Moreover, if the west Germans shall trade with the east Germans, it will not be possible to keep British or Dutch or French businessmen from doing the same and trading with eastern Europe on a larger scale. And that will also raise the question, hinted at by Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, at the Toronto trade fair last week, of a revision in the United States policies too, and a loosening of the American blockade against eastern Europe, especially as the economic crisis here develops.

All this would not bring the millenium. It would not end the "cold war." And it would not remove the danger which a reactionary western Germany constitutes for all Europe and our own people. But it could be the limited outcome of the foreign ministers conference and perhaps lay the basis for more ambitious settlements at a later stage.

FOURTH OF CZECHS ARE NOW IN UNIONS

PRAGUE (ALN). — Czechoslo- membership of over 3,000,000, or a quarter of the entire population of the country. The largest single organization is the Metalworkers' union with more than 500,000 members. The Textile and Clothing Workers come next, with a membership in excess of 350,000 each.

Women March to Washington To Protest Atlantic War Pact

PHILADELPHIA.—A delegation of women is leaving here for Washington on June 8 to demand defeat of the North Atlantic Pact as a war-breeding measure. The delegation is sponsored by the Progressive Party which has been campaigning for peace throughout the streets of Philadelphia in a drive for 125,000 signatures against the pact.

The Communist Party has been holding street meetings for peace, exposing the growing danger of fascism in this country, and demanding an end to the trial of the 12 Communist leaders on framed-up charges in New York.

PMA Demands 30c Per Ton Pension Hike

BELLEVILLE, Ill. — The Progressive Miners of America this week pressed their demand for an increase of 30 cents a ton in payments by coal operators into the organization's welfare fund.

WELCOME HOME

PAUL **ROBESON**

at HARLEM RALLY FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

SUNDAY, JUNE 19 – 3 P.M.

ROCKLAND PALACE, 155th St. and Eighth Ave.

Auspices: COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

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Wed., June 15—8 P.M.

CITY CENTER CASINO

135 West 55th Street

- AGNES SMEDLEY
- ISRAEL EPSTEIN
- LIU LIANG-MO
- PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD
- MAUD RUSSELL
- JOSEPH KEHOE

Entertainment

Tickets $1.20, 75c (tax incl.), at Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 111 West 42nd Street — BRyant 9-6342

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

"LAST CHANCE Dance-Around" presented by the American Folksay Group, featuring guest artists, Pete Seeger, Laura Duncan, Lee Hays, Bob Claiborne, Fred Hellerman, Joe Jaffe, Ernie Lieberman, Renee Berlow, Bob Mandelman, Walter Zvalecko and others. Plus "The Folksay Band." The premiere of the new Folksay Marionette Show, "The Magic Spectacles." Special added attraction, Midnight Barn Dance Jamboree, at 250 W. 26 St., at 8:30. Instruction fee 75c. PS.—This is the last "Dance-Around" of the season.

SPRING IS here—leave your inhibitions home. Come to our Saturday nite Social. Gorgeous gals, wonderful guys, well? ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (Broadway), 8:30 p.m. Subs. 75c.

FILM PARTY! Arts, Sciences and Professions, Film Division presents 3 outstanding documentaries: 1—Night Mail; 2—For the Record; 3—Chaplin's Easy Street. Three showings beginning at 8:30. Dancing, refreshments. Tonite at 111 W. 88 St. Subs. $1 plus tax.

JOIN OUR Fun, members, friends! Congenial atmosphere; folk dancing; social; cool studio. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16 St.

Bronx

PARTY TONITE, 8:30 p.m., at American Labor Party Club, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Entertainment—A. Medoff, Betty Hallowitz, Jacqueline Lessner. Refreshments. Given by East Bronx Women's Auxiliary of the Furriers Joint Council.

Brooklyn

ALL ROADS lead to the "Peoples Lobby to Washington." Send-off Dance. There will be arroz con pollo (chicken & rice, that is) assorted goodies Hispano, plenty to eat and drink. Dancing did you say? Say we'll be dancing the Rhumba and Samba and even the conventional ones too. A good time? Here's one time you won't forget. Just bring yourself and your associates to the IWO club at 7 Tompkins Ave. (cor. Flushing). Ausp.: ALP—6th AD. Door 75c.

BROOKLYN YOUTH does it again! Gala send off party for Washington delegates. Great show, refreshments, dancing, gals-guys. Donation 65c. 2166 86th St., 8:30. Mendy Youth Club, CP.

CALLING ALL good people to our Social. Tonite at 8:30. Entertainment, dancing, delicious food. ALP headquarters, 180 Central Ave. (cor. Willoughby).

SUNDAY

Manhattan

HEAR Jim Nesi, well-known lecturer and authority on Far Eastern Affairs discuss "China." Tonite at 8:30 at ALP, 220 W. 80 St. (Broadway). Social follows. Subs. 75c.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social; fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16 St.

Brooklyn

IS PSYCHOANALYSIS The Answer to your problems? Is it a weapon for reaction? Mark Tarail discusses "Psychiatry In a Sick World." Tonite at 8:15 p.m. Ausp.: Jewish People's Fraternal Order, 1196 St. Johns Place, cor. Albany Ave. Contribution 50c.

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6 words constitute a line
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Gates Tells Jury Communist Views on Revolution

During his testimony, Daily Worker editor John Gates directly refuted the false testimony of FBI stool-pigeons that the Communist Party advocates a "principle of overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence." Defense Attorney Harry Sacher, conducting the direct examination, read the following passage from the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, studied by students in Marxist schools, which Prosecutor McGohey said was evidence that American Communists taught and advocated force and violence:

"Marx and Engels taught that it was impossible to get rid of the power of capital and to convert capitalistic property into public property by peaceful means and that the workingclass could achieve this only by revolutionary violence against the bourgeoisie by a proletarian revolution, by establishing its own political rule, the dictatorship of the proletariat, which must crush the resistance of the exploiters and create a new classless government, a Communist society."

Gates, in a self-study course written by him as national educational director of the Young Communist League in 1939 had then raised the question:

"How can we reconcile this with the Constitution of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which declares opposition to the advocacy of force and violence."

In the courtroom, Gates was asked by Sacher to elaborate on the kind of reply he made.

Gates said: "My answer to that question is that there is no contradiction whatsoever between the clauses in the Communist Party constitution that I have read and this section of the history that is quoted here. There is no such thing as any Marxist-Leninist principle of overthrow of the United States government by force and violence.

"There is a Marxist-Leninist doctrine of social revolution that does not include, does not necessitate, that there must be a violent overthrow of the United States government.

"A social revolution means the transfer of the ownership of the means of production from the hands of a few into the hands of all the people. When the working class comes into power, becomes the government, and there are many ways by which workers can come into government—it can be peaceful and it can be violent.

"This section of the history refers to the fact that after it comes into government in order to transfer the ownership of the means of production from private to social hands, that is, to the hands of all the people, and in order to maintain the power of the working class, that it is necessary to have a workers' state, which is referred to here as a dictatorship of the proletariat, that is able to crush any violent resistance on the part of the former ruling class minority in trying to overthrow this working-class power.

"Now, I mentioned the fact that there may be—I said that the assumption of governmental power by the working class may be peaceful and it may be violent. There have been examples of both in history."

Judge Medina asked: "That is what you told the students?

"That is correct," Gates replied.

The editor continued: **"It is only violent, that is, the assumption of governmental power, when this vested minority, which is the ruling class, attempts to thwart the will of the majority who are convinced that socialism is necessary and want to bring it about, when they attempt to do this by force and violence. So that any force that is used by the workers is force that is in defense of the workers against the force and violence that originate from the capitalist class."**

★

AT ANOTHER POINT during the week's proceedings Sacher asked Gates if, during the period covered by the indictment, he had called for the immediate establishment of socialism in the U. S.

"I did not," said Gates.

After a series of objections by Prosecutor McGohey, which were sustained by the court, Judge Medina permitted Gates to state his intent concerning the establishment of socialism during the period covered by the indictment.

"I believed the main issue confronting the American people in the present historical stage of development was the issue of war and fascism and the establishment of peace, lasting peace," Gates told the jury.

"We advocated during the period covered by the indictment the building of a coalition consisting of a united front of the working-class, the Negro people, the middle class and those sections of the capitalist class convinced of the necessity of defeating war and fascism," he continued. **"We advocated the election of an anti-war, anti-fascist government to place restrictions on monopoly—a government that would not be a socialist government."**

Gates spoke rapidly with characteristic clarity. He told the jury the Communists envisaged that "in order to prevent the overthrow of anti-war, anti-fascist government by the Wall Street reactionaries" whom, he said, might use force and violence, this government "would have to take drastic measures to maintain that government and destroy the power of the monopolies."

He stated the belief that socialism, the ultimate aim of American Communists, could "come to power peacefully."

"We do not predict how socialism would come," Gates said, "but we believe the Wall Street monopolies would use force and violence to keep themselves in power."

Around the Globe, a column news and analysis of world developments by Joseph Starobin, appear each day in the Daily Worker.

Party's Defense of U.S. Told in Trial of '12'

(Continued from Page 3)

national veterans director of the Communist Party in February 1946 and that in March 1947 he proposed a rally of Communist war veterans in Washington. The proposal was made at a meeting of the national board of the Party. Its purpose, Gates said, was to demonstrate the Party did not advocate "force and violence" to overthrow the Government as the then Secrtary of Labor Schwellenbach charged, advocating legislation to outlaw the Party.

Prosecutor McGohey leaped to object to the call for the Encampment as evidence. The judge quickly sustained the objection.

Gates then identified a copy of the mimeographed proceedings of the two day encampment. The judge ruled the document out.

"I am not going to permit you going into every time a meeting or encampment was attended by the defendants as evidence to negate the charge in the indictment." Judge Medina declared.

Gates had testified that he was elected permanent chairman of the Encampment and that it was attended by defendants Robert Thompson, who delivered the main report, Winston and Hall. William Z. Foster, party chairman, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary, addressed the gathering. John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, was also present, Gates added.

ATTORNEY SACHER tried to place Thompson's main report in evidence. The judge refused. Had he allowed it the jury would have heard Thompson's eloquent declaration that said:

"The Communist Party has been accused of being a menace. We are proud to be a menace to those forces trying to pervert American democracy into American fascism. We are proud to be a threat to the Ku Klux Klan and American Action and the National Association of Manufacturers. But, if by menace is meant a menace to democracy, then we throw this lie back in the teeth of those who mouth it. We Communists have always been, are today, and will continue to be, the foremost champions of democracy. . . ."

The judge also refused to permit as evidence the veterans' pledge that reiterated section 10, article III of the Party's constitution. This states:

"Every member is obliged to fight with all his strength against any and every effort, whether it comes from abroad or within our country, to destroy the rights of labor and the people, or any section thereof, or to impose upon the United States the arbitrary will of any group or party or clique or conspiracy, thereby violating the unqualified rights of the majority of the people to direct the destinies of our country."

Defendant Dennis rose to object to the judge's ruling.

"It is," he said, "a declaration of men who are Communists. I think it is the most relevant and the best testimony. It sets forth what the party teaches and advocates in regard to democracy and peace and how our party interprets the Constitution."

★

DENNIS CONTENDED that the Communist leaders were being charged with teaching Marxism-Leninism and are therefore required to explain that theory. He argued that the document offered was germane to the question of theory under consideration.

But the judge clung desperately to his befogging legalism—that the veterans declaration was a "self-serving declaration." And that the encampment was "a demonstration deliberately staged to show they didn't do what they are charged with doing."

It is abundantly clear, once again, that the Judge has made up his mind, and that he scornfully regards the conception that defendants are considered innocent until proved guilty.

It is clear, too, that he brushes to a side the sacrifices of patriots like the immortal Herman Bottcher.

For, before him, men of the same mold are on trial.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION

BOSTON. — The Progressive Party of Massachusetts meets today in its second annual convention to forge a fighting program for political action in the Bay State. Convention delegates will pour into Mechanics Building this morning to hammer out the party's platform, resolutions, and organizational plans. The convention meets as the whole framework of Democratic promises, lifted from last year's Progressive platform, tumbles to the ground.

Highlight of the convention will be a giant "The Peace Can Be Won" rally scheduled for Sunday night at the Mechanics Building. Speakers include Jennings Perry, columnist of the National Guardian and the New York Compass, and Bernard Conal, natinoal field director of the Progressive Party.

Urge Mass Circulation of Foster's Book

The National Committee of the Communist Party this week called on all members to read and circulate the latest book by William Z. Foster, National Chairman. The book is entitled "The Twilight of World Capitalism," and has an initial printing of 100,000 copies.

The National Committee statement follows, in full:

The power-drunk King Canutes of Wall Street are issuing imperial decrees to stem the tide of history. The book burners are unleashing new inquisitions to outlaw the science and world outlook of Communism. With the desperation of a doomed class, the war incendiaries strive to hide from the masses the glorious vision of the Socialist future whose light already brightens the horizons of our America.

At such a time, our entire Party hails the coming publication of Comrade Foster's new book, **The Twilight of World Capitalism.**

In this book, Comrade Foster has forged a powerful ideological weapon for imbuing broad masses of workers with socialist consciousness, with a socialist perspective, and with confidence in their own ability to break forever the shackles of imperialist exploitation and war.

In this book, Comrade Foster sums up the lessons for all mankind in the epochal changes which have transformed the world during his lifetime, and in which, as the foremost creative Marxist among us, he has played an indispensable role.

In this book, Comrade Foster poses, against the decay of world capitalism, the degeneration of world social-democracy, the magnificent expansion of the Communist movement, the rise of Socialism, and the advent of the new Socialist man in the arena of history.

★

WE CALL on our entire Party to read this book, to study this book, to bring this book to the workers in their shops and factories, in their unions and organizations, in their homes and communities. We must make this book the property of broad masses, of students and farmers, professionals and housewives, of the Negro people and all national minorities which feel the lash of discrimination.

We call on all leading cadres and committees, on every level, to mobilize for a major effort, on campaign proportions, to popularize and spread the teachings and lessons of Comrade Foster's new book. The initial printing of 100,000 copies should be rapidly allocated and taken up on the basis of specific goals, with guarantees established in advance for payment by organizations and individuals, and for the strictest financial responsibility on the part of leading committees.

This book is a powerful weapon against the warmongers, who seek to keep the American people from thinking by outlawing the advance guard of the American working class. It is precisely Comrade Foster's unshakable faith in the socialist future that has for 50 years enabled him to give such clear leadership not only to our Party but to all the immediate struggles of labor and the people. This faith in the American workers, and in the inevitability of the people's decision to establish a socialist society, make **The Twilight of World Capitalism** a real arsenal of courage and an understanding on which to draw for today's struggles, to advance the cause of peace, equality and economic security.

Here is a powerful instrument for helping us build and strengthen our Party. If we use it fully, it will also be a contribution of enormous significance for the entire camp of peace and democracy, a contribution which brings honor to our Party and its fighting Chairman, Comrade Foster.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
C. P. U. S. A.

EUGENE DENNIS,
General Secretary,

HENRY WINSTON,
Organization Secretary.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1190 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

SATURDAY

2:30-WNBC—Here's to Veterans
WOR—Affairs of Peter Salem
WCBS—County Journal
WJZ—Junior Junction
WCBS—County Journal
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—UN Is My Beat
3:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Sisco Kid
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Your Health Today
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WNBC—Horse Racing
4:30-WNBC—Musical Contrasts
WOR—Scattergood Baines—Sketch
WJZ—Two Billion Strong—UN show
WCBS—Variety Musicale
5:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Michael Shayne
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBC—Treasury Bandstand
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Johnny Long
WOR—International Airport
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Honey Dreamers
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-NBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WCBS—Spike Jones Show
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—True or False
WJZ—The Eye-Sketch
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Pat Novak
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Quiet Please
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Phil Rovero Orchestra
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Earl Godwin
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WQXR—Ocrhestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WJZ—American Almanac
WOR—Air Force Hour
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WNYC—Music with David Randolph
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:15-WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM-News; Jan Bart
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—Syncopation Piece
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WMCA—Perry Como
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Longines Symphonette
WNBC—Homecoming
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
3:00-WOR—Music for a Half Hour
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—CBS Symphony Orchestra
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WJZ—Ted Malone
WOR—Hour of Mystery
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Robert Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Milton Cross' Opera Album
WCBS—Music For You
4:35-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—U. S. Navy Hour
WCBS—Wittnauer Choraliers
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—To Be Announced
WCBS—Broadway Is My Beat
WJZ—Curt Massey Show
WNBC—Harvest of Stars

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Recorded Music
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis Show
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Ozzie and Harriet
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Richard Diamond
WOR—The Falcon
WCCBS—Your Hit Parade
WCBS—Think Fast
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Call the Police
WMCA—Play
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—Henry Morgan Show
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—To Be Announced
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Smoke Rings
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt show
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Melody Moments
WQXR—Pop Concert

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Saturday, June 4

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony Orchestra. WNBC.
9:00—Hit Parade Frank Sinatra.

Sunday, June 5

P.M.
12:00—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
1:30—Author Meets the Critic. WNBC.
2:30—University Theatre. WNBC
2:30—You Are There. WCBS.
3:00—CBS Symphony Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00—Wm. S. Gailmor. WLIB.
4:00—Quiz Kids. WNBC.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Martin-Lewis show. WNBC
6:30—Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet. WCBS.
7:00—Jack Benny show. WCBS.
8:30—Henry Morgan show. WNBC.
9:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
9:00—Electric Theatre. WCBS.
9:30—Theatre Guild. WJZ.
9:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.

TV

7:30—Candid Camera. WNBT.
7:30—Television Players. WJZ.
8:00—Jacques Fray Music Room. WJZ.
8:30—Author Meets the Critic. WNBT.
9:00—NBC Theatre. WNBT.



Rudy Skrek
a true American...

- Fell on a Normandy Beach, D-Day, June 6, 1944
- Member Section Executive Committee, Second A.D., Queens Communist Party
- Business agent, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers Union

The truth of his life and the manner of his death answer those who want to know what kind of Americans are Communists

No Mundt-Ferguson bills, no Atlantic War Pact can stop the sure triumph of the cause for which Rudy lived and died

Anna, Jack & Mimmie

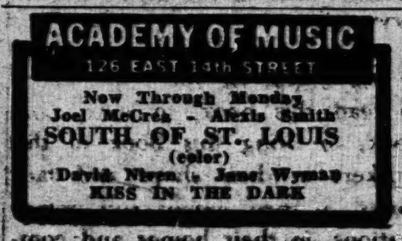
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Charlie and Rena
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Sam E.
Sam, Edna and Danny Goldman

MOTION PICTURES



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MOTION PICTURES







Making Hay

by Lem Harris

Truman Administration Sellout Abandons Two-thirds of Farmers to Creeping Crisis

ALL THE EARMARKS of a sell-out are clearly in view, so far as farm legislation is concerned. Though the administration advanced the Brannan farm plan, it has not been put on the must list for the present Congress. There is danger that the Hope-Aiken Bill, passed by the unlamented 80th Congress, will continue to be in effect into 1950.

Next January 1st, the real teeth of the Hope-Aiken law will begin to bite. On that date the parity ratios for various drops can be lowered to 60 percent under certain conditions. Remembering that the lowest point of the prewar farm crisis was 55 percent of parity, one can understand the horror with which farmers look upon this possibility. The most popular amongst commercial farm operators today is to hold parity at 100 percent.



Farmers feel that 100 percent parity was a clear commitment of the Truman administration, made solemnly before election. Today they suspect betrayal. Clear commitments to labor to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act are being betrayed; commitments to enact civil rights legislation such as the anti-poll tax bill are forgotten; and now farmers are to get a dose of the same bitter medicine.

Yet Senator Lucas from Illinois, spokesman for the administration announces that the Brannan Plan is not on the must list, but quotes a group of Democratic senators as being "satisfied with the progress made" by the present Congress, and quotes the President as being satisfied too.

Even the relatively inoffensive grain storage bill has been shelved. Just a few months ago, last fall, a great issue in the Democratic campaign was the action of the Republican Congress which specifically forbade the Commodity Credit Corporation from enlarging its bin storage capacity. Many farmers were caught without proper storage space for a big grain crop, and were unable to take advantage of the federal loan on stored grain. Such farmers had to sell at prices below the government loan.

Though the administration made political capital on that piece of Republican stupidity, it is itself guilty of killing a conference report recommending the building of new facilities. Senator Thomas of Oklahoma declared it was rejected because of the effective work of representatives of grain elevators who "were all over town," high-pressuring congressmen. The bill is considered killed for the session.

• • •

THOUGH THERE IS A LOT of trickery in the Brannan farm plan, the mass support which it has attracted shows clearly what farmers want. They like the unit plan for excluding large operators from benefit payments, even though under the Brannan plan the upper limit was set so high it only affects about 2 percent of the farmers. Nevertheless it is important to establish that principle.

Farmers like loans on storable crops and subsidies for perishable ones. They would like to see consumers prices for food products find their own level, as advocated by the Brannan bill, though probably many farmers have overlooked the lack of any controls on food processors in order to lessen the gouging of the consuming public.

Above all, they see the Brannan Plan as a means of guaranteeing 100 percent of parity, even though written right into the bill is the provision for crop reduction with no exemption for small farmers who can not afford to reduce their meagre production.

The plain fact is that the largest farm operators, whose spokesmen are the Farm Bureau and the Grange, favor ending of "all governmental interference." They opposed the AAA, subsidies, and now the Brannan Plan. These corporation minded operators want to reduce farm production by eliminating farmers.

The middle-sized farmers, who often call themselves the family type farmers want Brannan's plan. The Farmers Union speaks for this group. These farmers fear annihilation and want government price protection.

• • •

WELL OVER HALF of America's farm population, operating small, badly equipped farms, would stand to gain relatively little under the Brannan Plan. Their needs are for government aid to modernize and improve their farms, so they may increase their production. They need help, too, in saving their soil, improving the health of their families, better educational facilities, and social security protection. This great section of rural America has never been far from a subsistance level.

Needless to say, the several million agricultural workers, including the migratory streams which move across the country supplying labor for the factory farms, have virtually no protection.

It is a commentary of the time in which we live that the Administration which filled the air with promises last fall, timidly advances a bill drawn to benefit middle-sized farmers, then quickly runs for cover and agrees not to fight for it just now. Meantime, the needs of the lower two-thirds of rural America, are ignored.

Farmers Aid Brewery Men

Dear Editor:

Recently, members of the striking CIO Brewery Workers appealed to the Eastern Division of the Farmers Union for contributions of eggs and poultry for the families of the strikers.

Recognizing the importance to farmers of decent wages and full employemnt for workers, Louis Slocum, executive secretary of the Eastern Division, arranged with a number of cooperatives in the area for representatives of the Brewery Workers to present their story. Plans were made for farmers to accompany the union men to various farms in the central Jersey area.

Many of the farmers visited knew something about the conditions of the brewery workers. All made contributions of eggs or poultry, or both. One country store contributed a quantity of canned goods.

In another area a Farmers Union local is making arrangements to conduct a collection of food products. A farmers' cooperative is notifying its members of the need for such contributions and using its facilities as a collection depot.

H.

Hiss Trial Proves CP Jury Charge

By Louise Mitchell

The Communist charge that juries in the Southern District are composed mainly of middle class professionals and executives was amply demonstrated during the Alger Hiss perjury trial this week. Hiss, former State Department official, was indicted by the same Grand Jury which indicted the top 12 Communist leaders.

When the long - delayed trial started on Tuesday, the courtroom was half filled with members of the jury panel. Some 60 persons were awaiting their turn as prospective jurors, few of whom were workers or Negroes.

The first prospective juror was William J. Cudahy of the Consolidated Edison Co. The third was Martin Fahey, connected with the New York Telephone Co. Then came Thomas D. Connolly, manager of program sales at the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Then followed a parade including a report supervisor of Dunne and Bradstreet, a real estate broker, a member of a Wall Street brokerage house, a production manager, a hotel manager and a storekepeer for Consolidated Edison.

The overwhelming percentage of names called were Irish, with only two or three, Jewish. No Italian, Spanish or Greek names were called. The jury was finally composed of persons living in Parkchester and Stuyvesant projects.

The case now being heard before Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman grew out of the persecution of Hiss by the House Un-American Committee and the notorious "pumpkin spy" fairy tale concocted by Whittaker Chambers, former Time editor.

Death Hour Nears for Seven

(Continued from Page 3)

terical weeping. Apparently well rehearsed, the sobs and hysteria came at the same point in her story all through the six trials.

The seven court appointed attorneys came before these juries to put up a token defense, to erect a facade of justice around Martinsville's mass production death machine. Nowhere in the six trials did the defense attorneys make a concerted attack on the "confessions" brought in by police. Nowhere was there an attack on the credibility of Mrs. Floyd's hysterical testimony, or her identification of the seven men, or the police method of establishing her identification of the seven police victims.

★

BETWEEN THE DAY of the alleged attack and the day of the preliminary hearing in February, Mrs. Floyd's story changed, but defense attorneys made little effort to determine why. On the night of Jan. 8, Mrs. Floyd told a Negro woman to whom she had come for aid that she had been "attacked by 13 or 14 men." At the preliminary hearing on Feb. 17, she told the judge that she had been attacked "12 or 14 times." The prosecuting attorney insisted, in the trials, that each of the accused men had therefore attacked the woman twice.

But it made no difference to the white jurymen. Death for all, they decreed.

Death had been turned out "just like they make furniture around here," a prominent Negro businessman observed bitterly.

The bitterness hung heavily over the hollow in East Martinsville where the seven live. For in one blow, all the young males had been removed from the homes strung along the hill or hidden beneath the trees on the valley

In Richmond, the seven men have been writing daily letters to their families. Mrs. Mary Smith, sister-in-law of Grayson who is being represented by the Civil Rights Congress, said that he was happy to learn that people were beginning to help his wife and five children.

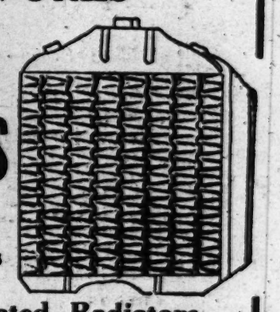
Taylor dipped into his deeply religious background when he wrote his mother that he was "trusting in the Lord to be delivered from the hands of my enemies."

Mrs. Taylor, however, asked that thousands of letters and telegrams be delivered into the hands of Governor William Tuck

JOBS SLUMP IN WESTERIN GERMANY

BERLIN (ALN).—Unemployment in the British and U. S. zones of Germany now totals 1,105,000, the highest figure since the world depression of the early 1930s. The Nordein industrial area and the ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the worsth it.

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For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.
For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Is Murry Helping Tom Clark Get Harry Bridges?

By Art Shields

What is CIO president Philip Murray doing about the frame-up of Harry Bridges, militant president of the CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, whom Murray tried "to get" at the ILWU's recent convention in San Francisco?

Bridges' indictment on a "perjury" frameup came shortly after Murray's defeat at the ILWU convention.

The Government moved to cancel the citizenship of the progressive Australian-born workers' leader at the same time.

What is Murray's part in this deal?

The United Press, which takes Murray's side against Bridges and other progressive CIO members, says the following:

"He (Murray) defended Bridges in the 1938-39 deportation ruckus but it is not unlikely that Murray now is helping the government send Bridges back to Australia (our emphasis)."

THIS REPORT is strengthened by the hostile tone of the story on Bridges' indictment in Murray's own CIO News.

The story, headed "Federal Grand Jury indicts Harry Bridges on Perjury Charge," is slanted strongly in favor of the Government against the militant West Coast maritime leader.

The opening paragraphs read like a prosecutor's speech. They are chock full of words like "conspiracy," "fraudulently," etc.

It is one of those red-baiting pieces, which is designed to throw a labor leader into the hands of the cops.

In the old days no American labor leader—no matter how conservative — would have dared to work with the cops against a union brother.

Bridges was indicted on the charge of falsely swearing that he was a Communist or had ever been one when he became a citizen in 1945.

Also indicted were vice-president J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt of the ILWU, who are charged with making false statements in Bridges' behalf at the naturalization proceedings.

This is the Government's fourth attempt to frame Bridges on the Communist issue.

THE CONSPIRACY goes back to 1934 when the shipping interests laid plans to frame the brilliant longshore leader who led the great West Coast maritime strike that started the come-back of trade unionism on the far side of the Rockies.

Employers kept demanding Bridges' deportation as a "Communist," until finally Bridges was arrested in 1939.

A parade of stoolpigeons followed at long hearings before James Landis, dean of Harvard's Law School, who sat as examiner.

Landis ruled that the stoolpigeons were liars.

Landis found that Bridges was not a Communist Party member, but he defined Bridges' right to accept the help of Communists in labor struggles.

The deportation warrant was cancelled.

THE FANTASTIC persecution was renewed in 1940 when the Government had Bridges arrested for deportation again.

Harry Lundeberg, the reactionary president of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, disgraced the name of Labor by stooling for the shipowners as a government witness.

A trained-seal examiner named Charles Sears found against Bridges after 11 weeks. But the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals gave a verdict against deportation.

J. Edgar Hoover's FBI, which has taken over most of the labor spying from private agencies, was tapping Bridges' wires meanwhile, and new stools were on his trail.

And the Government rejected its own Board's recommendations and ordered Bridges deported again. Bridges finally won in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1944 when Justice Murphy lashed the framers in a stinging majority opinion, which said in part:

"The record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance to man. Seldom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concentration and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the Constitution."

Funeral Notice

S/SGT. ISIDORE KAPLOWITZ, comrade, son, brother, died fighting fascism. Funeral services at I. J. Morris, Inc., 9701 Church Ave., Brooklyn, Sunday June 5, 9:30 A.M.

Condolences

We wish to extend our heartfelt condolences to our dear COMRADE MEYER WEISS and his family on the death of his mother.

Communist Party Branch D-2
(Sonia, Chairman.)

In Memoriam

In Memoriam
ADELE MAIDMAN
April 7, 1948
—Brighton Youth

In Memory of
COMRADE JOSEPH SINGER
Died Sunday, May 22, 1949

His Staten Island friends extend their sympathy to his wife Miriam and their two daughters, Elizabeth and Bobby.

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WHAT WILL MAKE O'DWYER RUN AGAIN

(Continued from Page 2)

on a principled, progressive and forward-looking program and candidate before it contributes its voting strength and influence.

A Brooklyn county official said that "if O'Dwyer could have the ALP he'd reverse himself publicly tomorrow."

Be that as it may, such a possibility appears very dubious—if not altogether impossible—at this moment. The Mayor's raise of fare, support of abolition of Proportional Representation, anti-labor actions against the United Public Workers and recent taxi strike, adulation of pro-fascist and warmongering visitors to City Hall, rejection of city funds for increased salaries and higher welfare, school and social service programs, mealy-mouthed position on repeal of Taft-Hartley, and a host of other demagogic activities, hardly makes him a candidate that progressives in and out of the American Labor Party can support.

IN THE MEANTIME the Democratic, Republican and Liberal parties are riding a political merry-go-round like mad. The Liberals are shocking even naive supporters who thought it a party of the "little people" by its grasping and absolutely unprincipled maneuvers for power. Program, policy, social and public consciousness is of little import to the Dubinskys, Roses and Berles; patronage, machine influence and elected candidates they can call their own is the only yardstick they are using.

Democratic politicians, their ear to the ground, are waiting for the reaction among Liberal Party voters. Many of them are certain that the revulsion which will inevitably set in will sink the power-crazed Dubinskys into a morass of public disdain that will reflect itself in the lowest vote ever obtained by the Liberals.

The ALP, in the meantime, stays clear of the corrupt bidding and power plays among the three other parties, builds its people's machine on bread and butter issues, peace and progress—and waits for the showdown this November.

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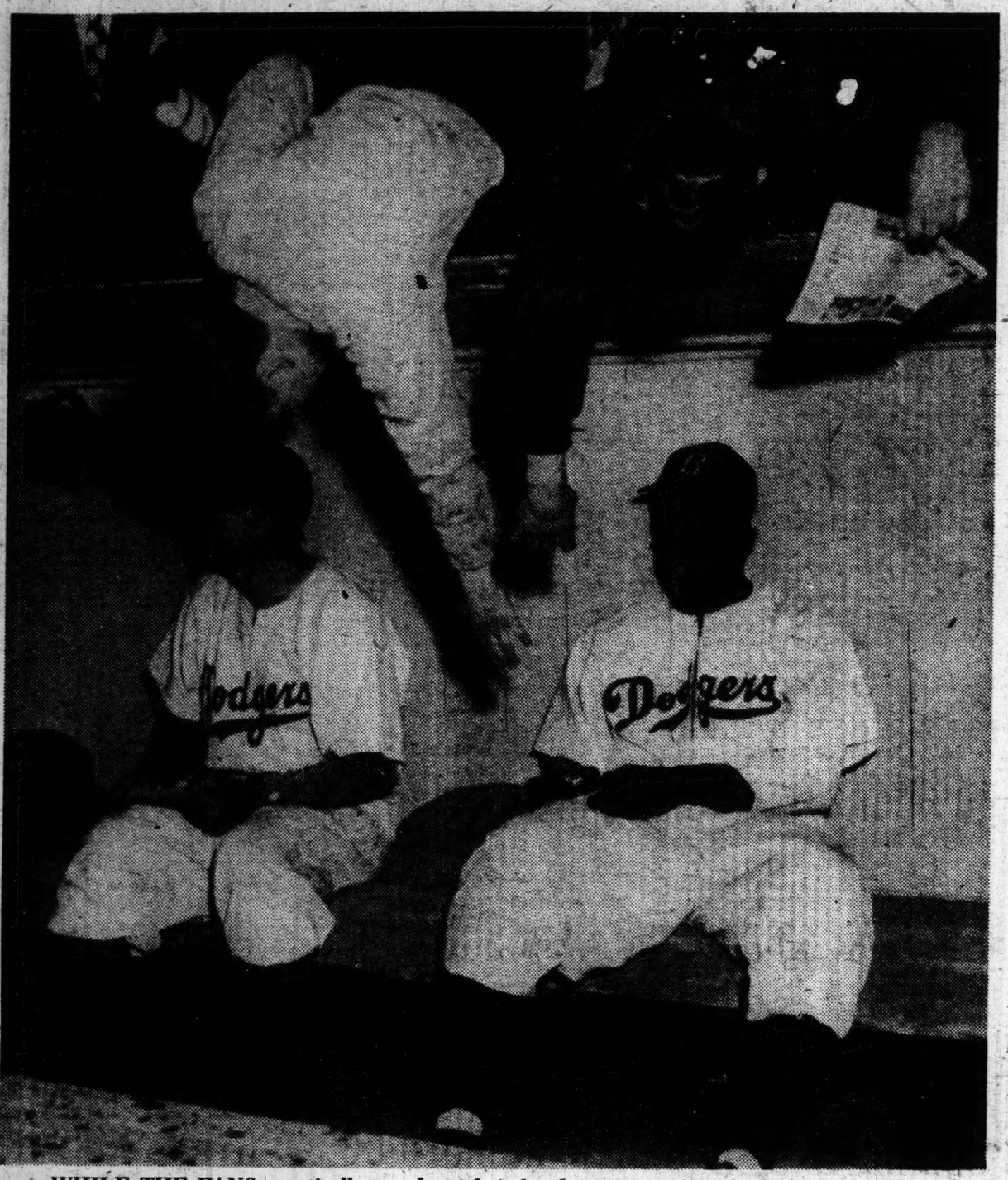
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WORKER Sports

A PRECIOUS AUTOGRAPH INDEED...



WHILE THE FANS practically stand on their heads to get to him, Jackie Robinson signs autographs in the Brooklyn Dodger dugout before game time. Those signature requests are heavier than ever these days what with Jackie's phenomenal hitting burning up the National League. The Dodger second baseman is sizzling along at a .360 clip and leads the loop in runs-batted-in. With men on bases, Robbie has become one of the most feared cleanup hitters in the loop. Seven homers already to his credit, Jackie is a cinch to go well above his circuit output of previous seasons. Yes, Robinson has become the magic name in Brooklyn.

AMAZING ED JOOST IS TALK OF THE A. L.

Eddie Joost, veteran Philadelphia Athletic shortstop, is a leading candidate today for a berth on the American League's 1949 All-Star team. Manager Connie Mack of the A's calls the 32-year-old Joost **"the best shortstop in the league"** and a surprisingly large number of baseball men agree with him despite the presence in the circuit of such stars as Vern Stephens, Lou Boudreau, Phil Rizzuto and Luke Appling.

"When Joost is out there at shortstop," commented team-mate Dick Fowler, "a pitcher never has to worry.

"He makes difficult plays look simple and hardly knows what an error is. Eddie's the best shortstop around for my money."

• • •

THE AMAZING thing about Joost this season, however, has been his heavy hitting and sharp slugging. Currently, the bespectacled, 168-pound Joost, who is normally a .250 hitter, is whaling away at an impressive .315 clip.

"It's early in the season yet," explained the popular Philly shortstop, minimizing his accomplishment. **"I just keep swinging and I guess I've been extremely lucky so far."**

Lucky or not, the fact remains that Joost is experiencing his best season of the nine he has spent in the majors. Barring a sudden tailspin, Eddie looks like a good bet to participate in the All-Star tilt at Brooklyn in mid-July.

"You know," mused Joost, **"I've been playing professional ball now for 17 years and I find that I'm still learning about the game. I imagine I've slowed down some, too, but I certainly don't feel it. I think I get around as good as I ever did."**

The subject of his hitting was broached, and Eddie replied:

"Funny thing about that is everybody keeps asking me what I'm doing differently.

"The answer is nothing," he said with a smile.

"I'm standing the same way in the batter's box, I'm swinging the same way I always have, I'm using the same bat and my outlook is the same as ever.

"After you're in this business for awhile, though, I figure you should improve naturally.

"Maybe," he said, shrugging his shoulders, **"that's what I'm doing."**



EDDIE JOOST, 33 year old shortstop of the A's who never could hit much till last season, apparently wasn't a one year flash at bat, for there he is again clouting a solid .342. PS—he's a fine shortstop and all in all, key man to any flag hopes the A's entertain.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An "Unpopular" Title Fite

DUE-DATE IS June 22nd for the heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott, only three weeks away, and yet from the shroud of silence around it you'd never know a fight is on tap to determine promoter Joe Louis' successor.

Oh there'll be some publicity on it as the date nears. But it's the nature of same that I'd like to touch on. This fight has already come in for early ridicule in the press, ostensibly because of the alleged mediocrity of the two battlers. This is nonsense, and more important, just another example of jimcrow thinking and which hasn't yet been completely kayoed in the ring and its higher echelons.

Despite the fine records of Charles and Walcott, both battlers are being belittled as championship material. Jersey Joe has taken the measure of every wartime heavyweight who cared to step in there with him and even when he further proved himself an exceptionally gifted ring tactician in two tries with Louis, still the hooks were thrown into Walcott. On the basis of his record, Walcott unquestionably belongs as party of either part in any battle to designate the next heavyweight king.

The same can be said of Ezzard Charles. Here we have a fellow who has taken a disgraceful runaround in his own light-heavyweight division, dodged by Gus Lesnevich until Gus lost it to Freddie Mills, and who in the interim had to tackle the heavyweights in order to make a night's wages. Tackle them he did, and Charles has shown himself to be quite a hunk of fistic talent in the emphatic manner in which he disposed of all the bigger boys he met.

ON WHAT GROUNDS is this fight being belittled, then? As indicated before, the facade of both battlers being less than worthy of the heavyweight championship! Now nobody is saying either Charles or Walcott belongs in the same classification with Joe Louis, but then again who does? And isn't this the old nasty business of double standards for Negro athletes? Did every white heavyweight contender have to be on a par with Jack Dempsey? And how many heavyweights of the past 15 years can you name who have been involved in heavyweight title affairs who had as much overall class and talent as either Walcott or Charles?

The tone was set for this fight right after Louis retired, joined forces with promoters Wirtz and Norris, and signed the two most clearly logical contenders in an elimination bout to determine his successor. Immediately the reactionary hubbub in the press concerning Louis' retirement (he should've lost the title in the ring, some declared in righteous anger) and the general belittling of Joe's entry into the lilywhite field of fight promotions carried over "logically" into the question about his choice of Walcott and Charles "What's he trying to do — keep the heavyweight title an all-Negro affair?"(!)

Fact of the matter is, I don't believe the men who run boxing are too happy about the idea of the next heavyweight champion of the world also being a Negro. The heavy title has always been the big one, the something special in the way of fistic values. Remember how many Negro contenders they actually allowed Louis to meet in his 12-year reign of 26 title defenses? Only two. John Henry Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott. The other Negro heavies around at the time, fellows like Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard, Harry Bobo, the late Lem Franklin were allowed to twiddle their thumbs while the Al McCoys, Red Burmans, Gus Dorazios and Jack Ropers were dug up.

Fight promoters have always tried to put up some artificial stigma about Negroes fighting for the heavyweight title — something which traces back to the fact that one of the greatest heavyweight champs who ever lived, Jack Johnson, "antagonized" many of the ring powers that be by refusing to play Uncle Tom. For this, Johnson was slandered through the years, long after his fighting days were done, as one of those "bad" Negroes. And this jimcrow inspired fable was used as the means by which all Negro heavies up until Louis had an impossible task trying to crack the heavyweight title scene which had become a strictly jimcrow affair.

IT WASN'T UNTIL Louis rose like a comet in the early 30's and the heavy division was in a tragic state of affairs, that a bigtime promoter, in this case Mike Jacobs, realized he had a potential goldmine in the brilliant Negro battler and began making all the inner-office moves without which a fighter, any fighter, can get nowheres in the ring regardless of talent. And I'm sure that nobody naively imagines this was the end-all to the question. Joe Louis, from the very first big fight he had in the east, to his last fight with Walcott, had to contend with the rotten chauvinistic stuff in the press anytime he failed to flatten an opponent in double-quick time. If a guy went the distance with him, Joe was again **"the blinking, befuddled colored boy"** — to say nothing of the vile portrait of Louis when he first came up as someone who lived only for ice cream, fried chicken, comics, and the few moments in the ring when he would "savagely" turn on an opponent.

When age caught up with Louis and he had his hands full with the elusive Walcott, the press painted both Negro battlers as **"barnstorming extras from a road company of Green Pastures,"... ad nauseum.**

And how about those "white hopes" Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine would tour the country for while Louis reigned supreme? Another obvious carry-over of the "white hope" search during Jack Johnson's tenure as champ.

So if they found it a little difficult to swallow 12 years of a Negro as heavyweight champion, how did you expect them to react to the sight of two Negroes fighting to determine the next heavyweight king? If two white heavies like Lee Savold or Lee Oma or Gus Lesnevich were in there fighting one another, there'd be the same excited hoopla which surrounded those inept heavy title matches of the pre-Louis thirties.

But Walcott and Charles? Yes, there's a word for it.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JUNE 5, 1949 SECTION 2

Paul Robeson Speaks for Peace

By LEIF GUNDEL

COPENHAGEN, Denmark

SHORTLY before Paul Robeson, the great American singer and actor, left this city for Oslo, Norway, to continue his concert tour, I was able to interview him in regard to many questions concerning the American people and the current international situation. Since the question of peace or war is uppermost in the minds of Europeans, I questioned him especially on this point.

My questions and Mr. Robeson's replies follow:

Question: What do you think of the war danger?

Mr. Robeson: I don't believe in any danger of war. Of course, there is always the risk of a few fanatics running wild, but the fanatics are not in control just now. And, naturally, it is also true to say that, given the opportunity, the American imperialists would go to war—that is, so to speak, their dream. But look at what they have achieved merely by using the Goebbels technique of threatening with war!

They have been able to impose a war economy in their interest on the American people.

So the people will have to fight to get back to peace economy in order to satisfy their daily needs. And however frightened they may be, it makes no sense for them not to be behind the forces who say that a peace economy is possible. Therefore, I feel that since the issue is now very clear, and since the whole career of Wallace stands on his understanding of fascism and war, he is now fighting on his own ground.

Question: Without underestimating the importance of all these factors, would you mention a few examples of the actual strength of the progressive forces?

Mr. Robeson: Certainly. We have strength in the trade unions on the West Coast, in the electrical and technical unions, the furriers, public workers (federal employes, teachers, etc.), sections of the steel industry, representing many workers of East European origin, for instance, in Pennsylvania; also sections of the coal miners, the smelters, the maritime industry and many others. Whatever the leaders say, it is obvious that the Truman vote did not mean that the progressive forces disappeared overnight. You need only look at the actual conditions of the 10,000,000 Negroes in the South. They are still living near the starvation limit and without civic rights. There is a tremendous resistance and deep feeling among these people.

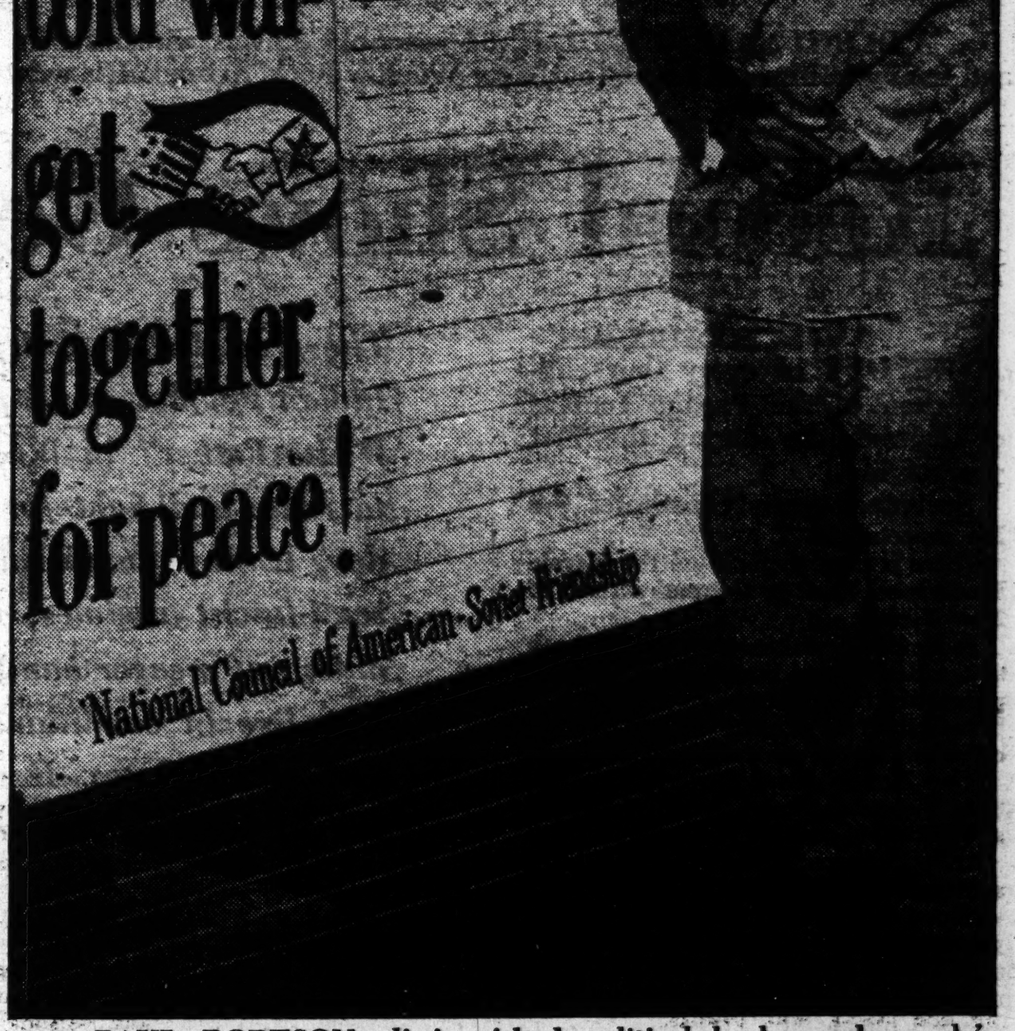
Question: Have you had any personal experience confirming this resistance?

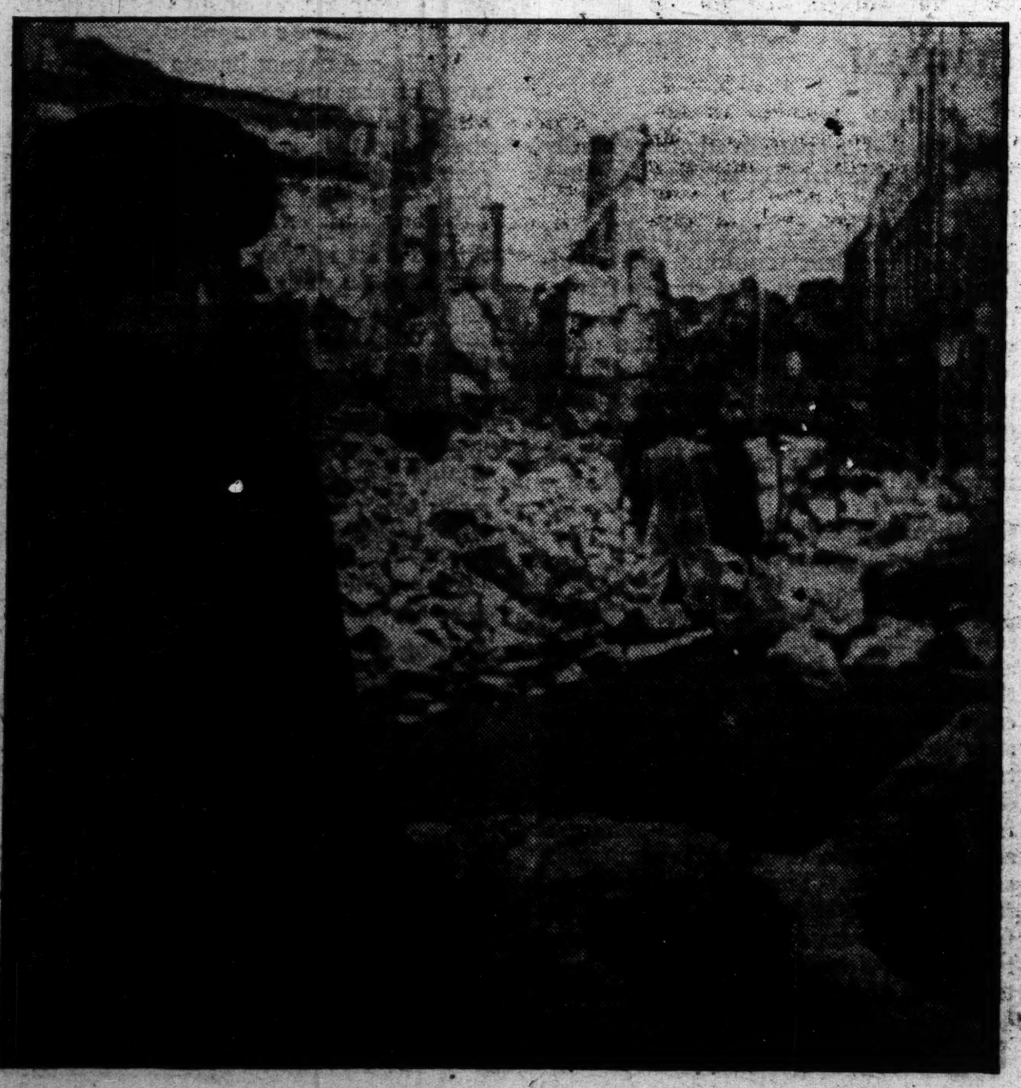
Mr. Robeson: There are numerous examples from the recent election campaign of Negroes protecting Wallace people from the Ku Klux Klan. I myself was to speak in a town in the South when word came through that the police planned to shoot me down on my arrival. The result was that the police received a series of warnings to the effect that if anything happened to me, nothing much would be left of that town within 24 hours. I have never felt so safe in all my life—throughout my stay in that town I was surrounded by a heavily armed bodyguard of the regular police. Oh, yes, the Negro population is much more progressive than some of their leaders.

Question: How would you describe the tasks of your people in the present situation?

Mr. Robeson: I would say that what the whole American people can do now is very decisive for the future of the world, just as decisive as what the German people could have done in 1914

(Continued on Magazine Page 4)





PAUL ROBESON, distinguished political leader and people's artist, is shown in a recent photo as he put his name to a scroll to a petition for peace. In the picture at left a soldier looks over the peace exhibit held in conjunction with the World Congress for Peace held last month in Paris.

Paul Robeson, great artist and fighter for all oppressed peoples, gives a Danish journalist a comprehensive statement of his views on war and peace. Widely quoted throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, Robeson attacks the myth of the inevitability of war, explains how the true patriots of all lands, and especially the Negro and African peoples, can be decisive in defeating the war-makers.



A BLIND NAVAJO INDIAN, 84 years old, shivers with his wife and family in his mud hogan (hut) near Window Rock, Arizona. His wife and grandchildren huddle on the floor trying to keep warm from a stove made of an oil drum.

Record Shows Geronimo Was Right

The great Indian Chief Geronimo once said the Indian Peoples could put no faith in the "Great White Father" in Washington, but would have to unite and fight for their very existence. Today, while squandering billions on fascist and semi-fascist regimes, the Truman Government doles out meager handouts to the Indian people, who live in conditions of indescribable misery and wretchedness. Here's a major responsibility for progressive Americans.

By MORRIS GRAHAM

PHOENIX, Ariz.

ONE OUT of every four children of the Papago Indians of Arizona die during the first year of life.

Seventeen years constitutes the life expectancy.

There is more typhoid on the Navajo Reservation than in the entire state of New York.

Indian field workers carry disease back to the Reservation from the unspeakable unsanitary labor camps.

Seventy-five percent of all Navajo children receive no formal education.

The Navajo family, averaging more than 5 persons, has been subsisting on a $250 average annual income.

Only 2 percent of the 64,000 Navajos are qualified for skilled work.

These and many more of the terrible grievances and conditions under which the Indians of the Southwest live were revealed by 75 delegates, representing 125,000 Indians of 19 tribes in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, at the annual Southwest conference of the National Congress of American Indians held in Phoenix in April.

These conditions may shock the average American, but they are only typical of the results of the ruthless, bloody and inhuman conquest of the Indian tribes from the day Columbus discovered America to the present.

Chauvinism Poisoned Minds of White Americans

The motives underlying policy toward the Indians on the part of European governments, explorers, adventurers and colonizers, and later on the part of white Americans in the United States, were and still are economic. The very discovery of the New World resulted from a fierce struggle for trade advantages between Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and English. And the New World opened up for its conquerors vast sources of wealth in their struggle for empire—at first, gold and silver, later the wealth of the land and markets for manufactured goods.

The increasingly severe economic crises that regularly shook capitalist America with their attendant mass unemployment of industrial workers and bankruptcy of small businessmen and family farmers, produced a steady stream of homesteaders who forced the U. S. frontiers to the Pacific Ocean. Most of this homesteaded land was Indian land from which the Indians were forcibly driven, cheated by legal trickery or acts of Congress.

The white workers, farmers and small business people came into these Indian lands with minds aflame with white supremacy ideas that had been implanted by the press and corrupt politicians. This chauvinism was summed up in the commonly used phrase, "The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

Thus the white common people were used as pawns by great financial and land interests and the rapidly growing industrial class to win a continent for the privileged few. But the white pioneers of the West came to taste the bitter fruit of being "used" by the despoilers of our great land. The history of every area opened up and developed through the sweat and blood of our pioneers is a history of loss of homesteads through legal trickery, legislative acts, foreclosures, violence and even murder. It has followed a pattern that is hardly distinguishable from that used against the Indians.

Hence, while the Indian problem is a special problem requiring special attention, nevertheless, a permanent solution to their problem can come only with a permanent solution of the problems of jobs, adequate living standards, housing, health, education and democratic rights of the vast non-Indian population of workers and small farmers that surrounds the Indian.

Complete Inadequacy Of the Truman Plan

Various plans have been advanced to solve the Indian problem by well-wishers and those who hope to get the rest of the Indian lands. Up to now the government's program has been generally a failure. This has been due mainly to plotting and conniving of certain predatory interests to separate the Indians from the rest of their natural resources and throw them onto the labor market as cheap labor. Treaties have been violated, ignored, and as in the case of the California Indians, even hidden from them. Plans have been advanced with the same objective. There have been, with few exceptions, incompetency, cynical disregard of Indian rights, and the total lack of a basic policy for the complete freedom and independence of the Indian people.

Secretary of Interior Krug has advanced a 10-year program expending $90,000,000. He introduced it as a bill in the 81st Congress with the blessing of President Truman. But Assistant Secretary of Interior Wm. E. Warne shows its inadequacy. Speaking before the Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, on January 27, 1949, he had to admit that "even this program is inadequate . . . and would have to be followed by a second 10-year Navajo program, and that by a third 10-year Navajo program. After 30 years . . ., the Government would be in a position to BEGIN THE WORK." (Warne's emphasis).

While one cannot have a quarrel with most of the projects listed in the bill, such as irrigation projects, schools, etc., the thing that strikes one is its complete inadequacy. In our opinion it should be called a very short range program and not as Krug does, "long range." Spread $90 million over 10 years and you have $9 million a year. (Incidentally, this 10-year plan covers both Navajos and Hopis.) A minimum of $90 million a year should be spent on the Navajo program alone if the terrible conditions brought out at the April NCAI conference are to be properly tackled. And what of the Papagos, Cocopahs, Pimas, and other impoverished and disease-stricken Indians of Arizona, not to speak of dozens of other tribes throughout the country who are in as bad a condition as the Navajos and Papagos.

Billions for War Drive, A Pittance for Indians

It is indeed revealing when Warne states that out of $12,000,000 authorized by Congress under the Indian Reorganization Act, in 14 years only $6,600,000 has been appropriated. The Act also authorized $2,000,000 annually for land purchases. Only $5,725,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of 333,000 acres outside of Oklahoma.

(Continued on Magazine Page 4)



Mrs. Laurie yelled at Ma: "The sky . . . Look at the sky, Mrs. Jenkins! . . . the sky."

When God Spoke from the Sky

A SHORT STORY BY WALTER FRISBIE

Mrs. Markey talking to Bill Fletcher the milkman one morning when Bill was collecting. The reason I overheard was that I was ready for school and had taken a handful of sugar to feed to the milkman's horse. Mrs. Markey couldn't see me, but I could see her and I heard her. She had a lot to say about Ma and Grandma and me. She said that Ma liked to think she was better than everybody else and that Grandma was a doddering old. . . . She used a bad word that I'm not allowed to use now. In fact it was so bad that when I told it to Ma she took me in the kitchen and rubbed the yellow bar of soap on my tongue; she rubbed so hard it broke the bar (it had been used and was thin in the middle). I was spitting soap suds for the next two hours. And I could still taste it at supper time. Mrs. Markey had said I was a lazy no-good brat. So I didn't like Mrs. Markey and didn't feel good about what she said. When people say things they don't mean, it's not nice.

"Oh, I guess he'll turn out all right," Ma said. "Boys all go through that kind of a stage. . . . I'd rather have girls though any time." I didn't mind that because I knew Ma was joking. She often squeezed me tight against her and said she didn't know what she was ever going to do without me and Georgie, we were mean and hateful and bad little boys and she wanted girls but she laughed as she said it and kissed me hard.

"It'll rain for sure," Grandma said, sticking her lips out. Grandma wasn't wearing her false teeth. She had all her own pulled and then hadn't been able to get used to the new ones. She put them in once in a while but most of the time they sat in a glass of cloudy water in her bedroom. She talked all the time about getting the dentist to make them fit but so far hadn't done anything about it.

"Mr. Markey's got a good job," Ma said. "It's getting so it isn't easy to find new jobs. . . . The work in the mills isn't good. . . . My man was telling me the other day that he was afraid we'd have another depression."

"Oh, I hope not," Mrs. Markey said. "If Harding is elected, though, I think things'll be all right. . . . It's time we got back to things the way they were before."

"It'll rain for sure," Grandma said stubbornly.

• • •

GEORGIE walked right up to me big as you please and kicked me in the shin. It hurt. I shoved him down and yelled, "Ma! . . . Ma! . . . Georgie kicked me. . . . Georgie kicked me in the leg."

Ma wasn't sympathetic. Sometimes she seemed downright mean about things like that. "You poor baby," she said. "The big bad boy kicked you. . . . That's too bad. . . . Now stop bawling and take care of Georgie." I was trying to figure out a way to get even with him without getting spanked when Mrs. Laurie who had just finished taking her wash down from the yard on the other side of our house yelled at Ma. "The sky. . . . Look at the sky, Mrs. Jenkins! . . . The sky-"

I left Georgie in the front yard and ran to the back where Ma and Mrs. Markey and Mrs. Laurie were chattering, squealing, and wringing their hands. My mother had her front apron wrapped around her hands and was looking up at the sky. I looked up but didn't see anything. Georgie ran back, too, and started to cry.

"What is it? . . . Ma, what is it? . . ." I shouted at her. She didn't say anything, just stared and moved her lips like she was praying. I looked at the sky again.

I heard Mrs. Markey say, "God's sign to Moses. . . . That's what it is. . . . He said He'd be in a pillar of cloud by day."

Then I saw it appearing over in the east, a long rolling cloud against the sky, small at first but getting bigger. I had a sudden thought it was as though God had struck a match along the sky; there was a line of smoke where the match tip scratched and it started small but got large. It started up high and moved down toward the horizon. It was a real pillar of cloud, white and rolling like smoke and bright and thick.

"Ma! . . . What is it? . . . What is it?" I yelled. Georgie was sniffling now and he tried to crawl under Ma's skirt. She dropped her front apron and pressed his head against her leg and reached out and grabbed me and pulled me tight against her.

"The world's coming to an end,"

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)

By WALTER FRISBIE

GRANDMA PEASLEY 'lowed it looked like rain and told Ma to take her wash down. Mrs. Markey next door fingered hers still on the lines and damp while she anxiously watched the sky. "It does look like rain," she told Ma.

Ma had got her clothes washed and up first of all in the neighborhood that morning and they were first to dry. She got the last of the wash all heaped in a brown wicker basket and covered it with a big sheet so she knew she could beat the rain and went over to talk a bit with Mrs. Markey.

Mrs. Markey was embarrassed because Ma had beaten her with the washing and she tried to explain it. "The mister's back was all cramped this morning," she said. "I thought I'd never get it rubbed out. . . . I told him he was going to have to take it easier and maybe find another job because it's terrible, just terrible, when a young man . . . the mister's only 40 . . . has trouble with his back . . . or his arms . . . or his stomach. . . . Always something to worry and upset you. . . . So I didn't get started on my wash till almost 6:30 this morning. . . . That's the last of it and I sure hope it dries enough to take down before it rains . . . if it does rain. . . ."

"It'll rain for sure," Grandma said. "My corns hurt me so I can hardly stand it. . . . It'll rain for sure."

"Oh, I hope not," Mrs. Markey said.

"I hope not, too," Ma said. I know she was just trying to be nice to Mrs. Markey. I hoped a little that it would rain and then I wouldn't have to keep George out on the street. I could read or something if we had to stay in the house. I always hated washday because Ma made me take care of Georgie; he was just two years old. No matter how hard I tried, Ma told me I made him cry, that I tantalized him. Of course I never tantalized my little brother. I couldn't help it if he couldn't catch me when he was it.

"It'll rain for sure," Grandma said. "I can tell from my corns that it'll rain. . . . They hurt something awful."

"I hope it rains a while," Mrs. Markey said.

Grandma leaned on the white wooden fence between our yard and the Markey's. She shook her head. Grandma was always very positive about things. "It'll rain for sure," she said.

"The mister's tired all the time nowadays," Mrs. Markey told Ma and Grandma. Then she went to the line of sox and work-shirts and underwear that she had rubbed out in the last batch and walked rapidly along it, feeling the lower edges, shaking her head nervously, and looking up at the sky.

• • •

NOW that Grandma had been so cercertain about it, it did seem to be darker. It was like a day that was going to rain, but then it was different, too, as though something important was going to happen. Everything was quieter than usual and their voices as they talked didn't carry as well as they did most of the time. I had to move a ways out of the front yard to hear them. And you might have known it, Georgie, he's a mean little devil (I heard Ma tell Grandma that he had the same devilish way that his grandfather used to have), had to fall down right then and bump his head against the cement stand where Ma had the big silver colored globe that Pa had bought for her birthday.

Georgie screamed as though somebody was killing him and Ma yelled at me.

"Bert! . . . Take care of Georgie. . . . If I have to tell you again to watch that child, I'll have your father take you down in the basement when he comes home."

"Aw, Ma!" I said, "I can't carry him around. . . . I was watching him. He just bumped his head a little. . . . He ain't hurt."

"Do what I tell you," Ma said. Then she spoke to Mrs. Markey. "I don't know what I'm going to do with that 10-year-old. He doesn't want to do anything but sit around and read and mope. He hasn't an ambitious bone in his whole body. . . ." She sighed loud enough for me to hear in the front yard.

"He's a nice little lad though," Mrs. Markey said. I'd have felt good about that if I didn't know that she didn't mean it. I had accidentally overheard

Paul Robeson Speaks for Peace

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
and what the French people could have done in 1939, but failed to do.

We have to fight what has become a colossal concentration of reactionary forces—few in numbers, but colossal in strength and influence on world affairs. However, the great bulk of what will happen will mostly be determined by what happens in Africa and the West Indies. The Asiatic problem has taken quite a different turn with the events in China; nobody can fail to see the decisive influence of that. Obviously India is very important to the British imperialists; they are trying to find a way out so far as naked exploitation is concerned, but they will have to make a deal with the Indian people.

But in their own words, British military strategy does not rest on India alone. They have said it and they are acting upon it, that the defense of the British empire depends on a defense in depth in Africa, coupled with American help. Africa has become their basis of operations. What happens in the Middle East depends on Africa. What happens to the British and American fleets in the Mediterranean depends on Africa. Africa has become a very decisive point. Therefore, the attitude of the African peoples can really determine the question of peace or war.

When you talk about Negroes you mostly think about the 14,000,000 in the United States, but you are apt to forget the 40,000,000 colored people in the West Indies and the 150,000,000 in Africa. As far as they are concerned everybody knows that their condition is such that a war in the interests of imperialism which has enslaved them for centuries can only return them to new serfdom.

Question: Do the Africans realize that this is so?

Mr. Robeson: Yes, there are powerful progressive forces in Nigeria, in Kenya and Rhodesia, in the mines of South Africa and in many other places. They are watching carefully the trusteeship question and they are following the role of the Soviet Union in the United Nations. The American Negroes are beginning to see the role of John Foster Dulles in supporting Malan and Smuts in their demands on Southwest Africa and in helping the semi-fascist Italy to lay hands on Eritrea and Somaliland. An extension of this realization can be seen on a smaller scale in the West Indies, which today form a basis for American imperialism, and where the colored people are very aware of what slavery means.

Question: You have been quoted as saying at the Paris Peace Congress that the Negroes would never fight the Soviet Union?

Mr. Robeson: I was referring to all the forces I have mentioned here, but what I said has been distorted out of all recognition. The night before I left for Paris I spoke to the Coordinating Committee of Colonial Peoples in London, and they authorized me to greet the World Peace Conference with their determination to fight for peace. The emphasis of what I said in Paris was on the struggle for peace, not on anybody going to war against somebody. And certainly, to these great millions of colonial peoples it reaches the height of absurdity for Mr. Acheson, Mr. Churchill or Mr. Henry Luce to tell them to go to war to defend their property rights, their individual dignity and sacred freedom which, of course, they have never possessed.

But let us put the question in this manner: go and ask the Negro workers in the cotton plantations of Alabama, the sugar plantations in Louisiana, the tobacco fields in the Carolinas; ask the workers in the banana plantations or the sugar workers in the West Indies; ask the African farmers who have been dispossessed of their land in the South Africa of Malan; ask the African wherever you find them on this continent: will they fight for peace so that new ways can be opened up for a life of freedom for hundreds of millions and not just for the few? Will they fight for peace and collaboration with the Soviet Union and the new democracies? Will they join the forces of peace or be drawn into a war in the interest of the senators who have just filibustered them out of their civic rights? Will they join Malan in South Africa who, just like Hitler, is threatening to destroy 8,000,000 Africans and hundreds of thousands of Indians through hunger and terror? Will they join their oppressors or will they fight for peace?

There can be only one answer: we want peace. We have a chance to know who are our true friends. You may be certain that no false Negro leader, no one who will betray the Negro masses can convince them of any other road. Such traitors look only to their own desires and their own opportunist interests. If one could talk to the rank and file of the Negro people, throughout the world, as I and many others have done, you would find that in their view the so-called liberal democracy is certainly on trial.

Question: What practical suggestions do you have?

Mr. Robeson: In this world which we all recognize is one world, it is an outstanding fact that the forces of reaction, by their Marshall plans, their Truman doctrines and their Atlantic pacts, are today completely intertwined and exchanging information at a very high level, planning together to establish a world which they will control, a world based on the so-called private enterprise where even socialism and cooperation will disappear, if they have their way. We see their representatives flying back and forth, sitting in conferences every day in attempts to establish their power.

But what are we of the progressive movement doing? Are we in close contact all the time? We are supposed to be the original planners—cannot we plan, too, together? We also must understand that our strength must be made one, so that we cannot be picked off little by little.

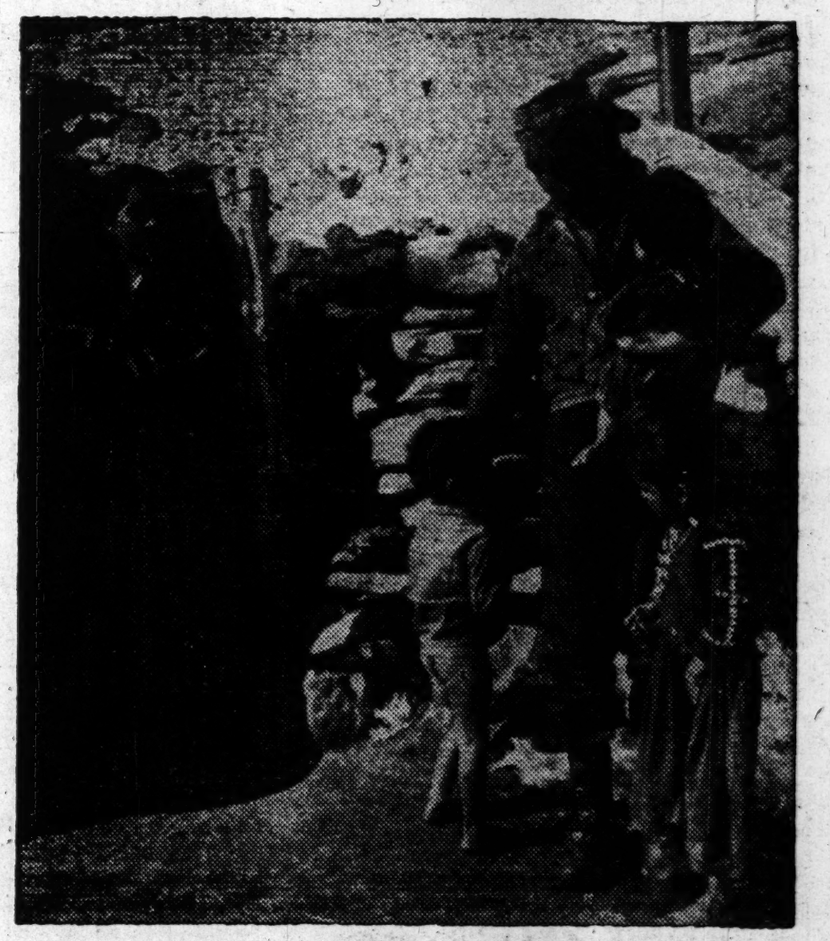
In all the western countries the governments tell us that when we fight for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and the peoples' democracies, we are no longer Americans, Danes or Frenchmen. This is obviously complete nonsense. We progressives of the world have a deep responsibility to struggle for the real democratic traditions of our various countries. Our governments tell us today that whether we like it or not we are no longer just Americans or just Danes or just Frenchmen. If we follow them we have already become part of a fascist western Germany, a fascist Greece, a fascist Turkey and are about to join with the fascist Spain.

We have not only a constitutional right to say so. We have the sacred responsibility to ourselves, to our children and to those who come after us, to insist that as true Americans, true Danes, true Frenchmen we are determined to be part of a One World of Freedom and Progress for All Mankind. In the world as it stands today we will not choose those fascist "friends" to wage any kind of aggressive conflict. We would rather—in the words of Prof. Joliot-Curie at the World Peace Conference—impose peace on the would-be instigators of war and build a world where all can walk in equality and full dignity. We choose the France of Joliot-Curie, Aragon and Picasso, the Britain of Pollitt, Konni Zilliacus and Platts-Mills. We choose the new peoples' democracies and we choose peace and friendship with the mighty Soviet Union.

Geronimo Was Right



A sick Navajo infant is put in a car for transport to a hospital.



Photographed this past winter in front of their hogan is the Grey Eyes family. Note the lack of clothing.

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)
but Warne says that in that same period the Indians have lost 334,000 acres, "largely through land bills passed by Congress."

The Krug 10-year plan places great emphasis on off-reservation employment, but the April conference branded the unspeakable unsanitary labor camps as vile sources of disease. Is this the kind of off-reservation employment that will make the Indians self-respecting, healthy citizens? In Krug's report he admits that the plan doesn't include consideration for 1,450 Navajo families.

Reactionary Congressmen, those who covet Indian resources, and big profit-bloated corporations will throw up their hands in horror at such "large" appropriations. But they are the same ones who showed no horror when $6 billion was given reactionary Chiang Kai-shek to continue keeping China in a condition similar to that existing on the Indian reservations. Billions for undemocratic governments, and now plans for additional billions for the North Atlantic War Alliance.

No, the demand must be billions for our people's well-being and not a cent for war and Wall Street plans of world domination.

We Communists believe that the real long-range program for the American Indians—the permanent solution—that will make them a happy, prosperous people, independent and free, with their culture developed and encouraged, can only come when the Indian peoples together with the great mass of democracy-loving American workers, small farmers and professionals, will have established Socialism—common ownership of all the great resources for the benefit of the vast majority. The Indian peoples well know the advantages of common ownership and collective effort—this is how they have lived since time immemorial.

Duty of White Workers In Struggle of Indians

Yet, there is urgent necessity for fighting for the immediate improvement of conditions for the Indian people. And in this struggle, one important factor is the national unity that has been established between the various tribes through the National Congress of American Indians. Within a few years it has become the recognized spokesman of the Indian peoples of the United States and Alaska.

Its program is to establish full citizenship rights by abolishing all federal and state restrictions and discriminations; to fight for improvement of educational, health and housing conditions; to provide jobs and improve the living standards; to collect just claims; to fight for self-government, and to bring the plight and demands of the Indians to the whole country. Every progressive organization and individual should support the NCAT. Common actions should be developed between Indians and non-Indians around mutual demands.

The white worker and farmer must extend a hand to his red brothers if America is to become a land of jobs, constantly rising living standards, full democratic and civil rights for all, an educated and cultured people, living in a world of peace. Together with the Negro and Mexican peoples, and all who suffer under the iron heel of the economic royalists, we, the common people, have a continent to win, not for the privileged few, but for the many.

Who determines the news values of a newspaper? In capitalist America, it's the publisher — the news you read in the commercial press is the news which best serves the publisher's interest. In the Soviet Union, the publisher is the people — the readers themselves. That's why Soviet newspapers paint a picture of a nation at work and happy in their work.



Soviet citizens feel they are buying "their paper" because the news is about "their work."

What Makes News in the USSR?

By RALPH PARKER
Telepress Correspondent

MOSCOW

ACCORDING to a book on Soviet publishing which appeared recently, the total circulation of newspapers in the USSR had reached the figure of 37.5 million daily just before the war. There were nearly six and a half thousand different newspapers in the Russian language and some 2,300 in other languages of the Soviet Union. In 1913 only 775 newspapers were published in Russian, 84 in other languages. The popularity, influence and variety of provincial and republican newspapers in the Soviet Union is in striking contrast to the way provincial newspapers have dwindled in circulation and importance elsewhere, notably in the United States and Britain.

What constitutes news in the Soviet Union? The answer to this question, which illuminates a good deal of the Soviet scene, is to be found just as easily in the central press, published in Moscow, as in the less important newspapers. Perhaps the best way of conveying it to people who are accustomed to a press based on altogether different principles of what is news, is to give a detailed description of the contents of the four newspapers that lay on my desk on a typical day.

Pravda, the paper of largest circulation and biggest influence, with a Moscow edition of about two million, is the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. **Izvestia** is the organ of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. As one might expect, **Pravda** carries more strictly Party material than Izvestia, which makes a point of examining the work of local governmental organs, and has an abiding interest in the educational system.

Trud is the newspaper of the huge trade union movement, and in its columns you will find stress laid on the achievements as well as on the day-to-day problems of organized labor. The fourth newspaper is **Komsomolskaya Pravda**, which may be considered as **Pravda's** younger sister, since it is the organ of the Young Communist League (the Komsomol). Its readers are principally the under-thirties, and it reflects their tastes by its audaciousness and unconventionality.

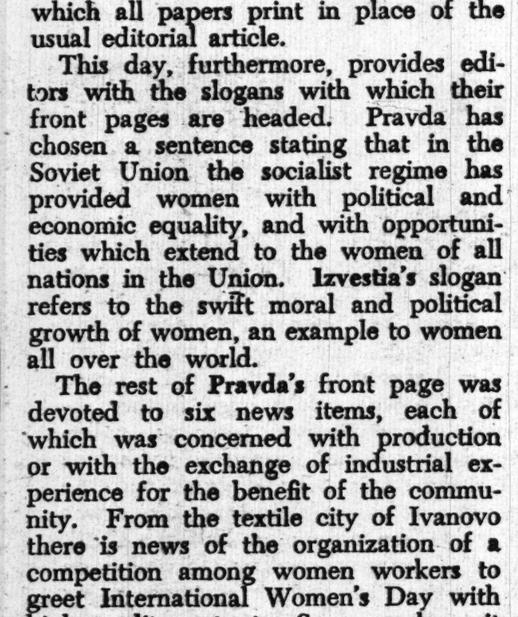
On the day in question all four papers carried two items of capital importance on their front pages and thus, exceptionally, had more material in common than is usual. (It is a newspaper convention in the Soviet Union to place foreign news on the last page of the customary four-page newspaper.)

The arrival of a governmental delegation from the People's Republic of Korea, with photographs of the welcome it got at the railway station, ranks the front pages. The other event is the statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the impending occasion of International Women's Day, which all papers print in place of the usual editorial article.

This day, furthermore, provides editors with the slogans with which their front pages are headed. Pravda has chosen a sentence stating that in the Soviet Union the socialist regime has provided women with political and economic equality, and with opportunities which extend to the women of all nations in the Union. **Izvestia's** slogan refers to the swift moral and political growth of women, an example to women all over the world.

The rest of **Pravda's** front page was devoted to six news items, each of which was concerned with production or with the exchange of industrial experience for the benefit of the community. From the textile city of Ivanovo there is news of the organization of a competition among women workers to greet International Women's Day with high quality output. Some workers, it says, are already producing at the level set for the end of the current five-year plan.

In contrast to this glimpse of the industrial scene, there is a message from the Kuban describing the efforts made by a tree-planting brigade to plant more shrubs and trees. In Moscow, one learns, a four-day conference has finished which was devoted to timber-rafting. Concrete plans were discussed and experience was pooled by men concerned in this important business in the presence of the responsible minister.



Her work, weaving, is of vital interest to the nation.

Then there is a description of the way the steel workers of Dniepropetrovsk have been on excursions to sister plants at Zaparozhye and elsewhere, to exchange experience. Finally, a message from far-away Sakhalin tells how young workers there and in the Kuriles are contributing to the state economy drive by saving raw material.

The total impression given by these brief factual items, sent in by special correspondents, of a nation at work and enjoying its work, is reinforced by what one reads on the front pages of the other papers on the same day.

Now let us have a look at the inside pages of our four newspapers. **Pravda** devotes almost half of page two to an article addressed to Communist propagandists on—cost-accounting.

Trud ranges wide for reactions to the government's popular price reduction decree. Characteristically, it reports several instances where workers have greeted the cuts with new production pledges. The "Red October" metal works in Stalingrad, a complete wreck when I visited it six years ago, promises more high-grade steel, the "Red Rose" mills more cloth.

Izvestia devotes its entire page to the organization of spring sowing in the Ukraine, a page infused with a sense of energy, determination and hope. Details are provided of the way some leading farms are tackling the problem of providing summer-feed to herds in areas where pasture is thin and scanty.

The 'Liveliest' Story A Political Story

As is often the case, the liveliest story of the day is to be found on the inside pages of **Komsomolskaya Pravda.** I wish I had space to tell this story in full, in the racy vernacular of its author, Vladimir Tserkovni, who is the secretary of the Komsomol Committee on a collective farm in the Odessa region. It would, I think, reveal the life of Soviet youth in a warmer, more credible, more human light than reports of Soviet life at second hand generally do.

Vladimir reveals himself as a very conscientious but rather solemn young man, not a very good mixer and a rotten actor, he admits. It was his own fault, he writes, that he misjudged the value of Vladimir Polishchuk to the Komsomol, for Polishchuk was always laughing, too light-hearted for serious political work, probably. He had driven a tank to Berlin and, they said, had even written his name on the scorched walls of the Reichstag.

I remember Polishchuk, or rather a few hundred like him, standing to be photographed on the steps of the Reichstag a week or two after the fall of Berlin, tanned, thrilled with a sense of the hard-won victory. I heard his voice as he sang to the accordeon in a hut in Vyasma in 1943, and I learned about him from the Czechs in Prague upon whom the arrival of the grimy, weary, gay-hearted tankists on the eve of victory made an unforgettable impression.

And here he was again this morning, in the pages of **Komsomolskaya Pravda,** worrying Tserkovni until he learned better, and discovering that he was just the man to organize the farm's club, with its orchestra of three guitars, two harmonicas and a fiddle. The Polishchuk learned that the next village had a wind-orchestra, whipped up a collection and was off to Odessa to buy instruments.

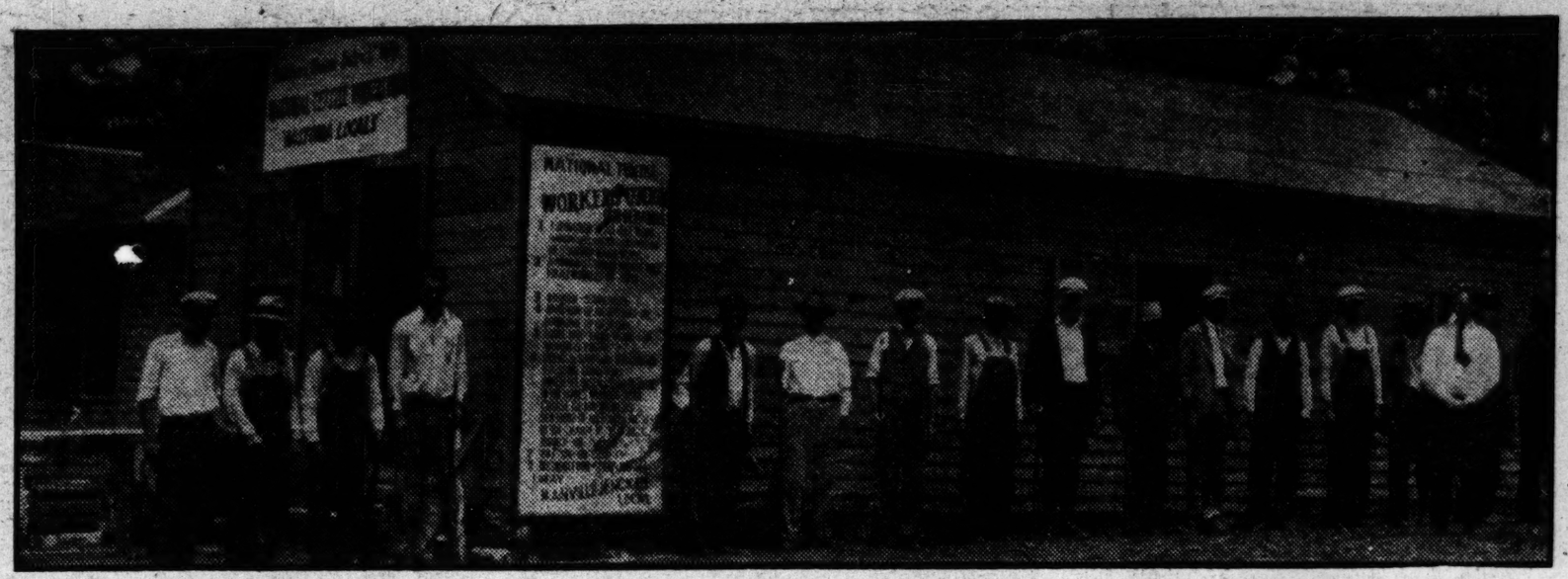


This lathe worker makes news in the USSR.

Now the farm band has 10 waltzes and four marches and "innumerable songs" in its repertory, and even Tserkovni has been persuaded to play a part in Natalka-Poltavka, the operetta in rehearsal for the spring concert. There is a girl called Lida, and another with the alluring name of Taisi Tsimbal; they are busy Komsomol workers. No less than 40 people entered the chess tournament, more than the club had boards for. One bookcase is full in the farm library, over 200 cottages have been provided with electricity and 120 are wired for radio.

This is Soviet political life "on the ground floor." Very often the Soviet press provides such news of the lives and problems of average people in factory and village. It is because the press reflects the lives of such people that they feel it to be their own press, one which is with them, sometimes ahead of them, sometimes keeping pace with them on their way to what a worker in Alma-Ata in remote Kazakhstan described yesterday as "the richer life."

Twenty years ago, an heroic strike echoed around the world. It attacked the rule of the southern bourbons; its lessons light the path to achieving full democracy in the present period.



ARMED GUARD AT GASTONIA STRIKE HEADQUARTERS AFTER MILL BOSSES ARMED MOB HAD ATTACKED

After their union offices had been destroyed by a mob (photo below), the Gastonia textile strikers set up this armed detachment.

Gastonia Workers Showed the Way

By JUNIUS SCALES

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

A FEW weeks ago leading North Carolina newspapers announced in front-page headlines that the Communist Party had begun publishing a monthly textile paper and had mailed it to a great many Durham textile workers.

Scurrilous editorials calling Communists raats, vermin, etc., followed the day after the headlines. The Ermin textile mills issued a special leaflet to their employes quoting Philip Murray's denunciation of Communists. At the same time, in the State legislature, a bill was being pushed to outlaw the Communist Party.

Why all the excitement about a thousand papers mailed to textile workers? The North Carolina ruling class has a long memory. The men who run the state haven't forgotten what happened just 20 years ago when the Communist Party established contact with the textile workers of Gastonia.

Yes, 20 years have passed since 1,800 workers of the Lorey Mills organized in the Communist-led National Textile Workers Union began the great Gastonia strike. A 12-hour work day; a 66 to 72-hour work week; $9 to $12 weekly earnings; wage cuts; the stretch-out; crowded, unsanitary conditions in the mill and the mill village; a company store which kept most of the workers in debt to the mill; company control of every phase of life— these were some of the reasons the workers went on strike. Their demands were for a $20 weekly minimum, better working conditions, end of speed-up and stretch-out, a 5-day week, an 8-hour day, improvements on company houses and union recognition.

Terror Launched by Company and State

The strike began March 31, 1929, in the Loray Mills and was joined by workers from various other mills in its course. From the beginning the strike was under violent attack by every force the mill owners could throw against it. In five days, Gov. O. Max Gardner (considered a great liberal in North Carolina) sent in five companies of militia which patrolled the streets and beat up strikers. The court granted injunctions forbidding all union activity. The Gastonia Gazette raged like a mad beast calling for the blood of the strikers. Redbaiting came from every quarter, from the Manville Jenckes Corporation which owned the Loray Mills and from AFL president William Green who called for the defeat of the strike. A masked mob destroyed the union hall with all the strikers' food supplies while the Governor's troops slept peacefully a stone's throw away.

In the face of the reign of terror, the strikers continued the struggle. They daily violated the court injunction. They paraded and picketed and were inevitably beaten, clubbed and jailed and yet the next day there would be more picketing and parading. A reporter described a typical incident, "I saw a woman striker knocked down and stuck with a bayonet until she bled profusely. She struggled to her feet and marched on—in the parade."

Redbaiting had no effect on the strikers. The fact that an AFL-led strike, going on at the same time in Elizabethton, Tenn., was getting the same kind of treatment may have had something to do with it. Aid came to the strikers from Workers' International Relief, the International Labor Defense, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Daily Worker. The leadership of the strike was mainly Communist.

After the destruction of the union hall on April 18, the Governor withdrew the troops and left the way open for the formation of the "Committee of 100," a company-sponsored vigilante outfit composed of deputy sheriffs and other hoodlums.

The terror began gradually to wear down the strikers, but their militancy and courage attracted the attention of the nation. A resolution to investigate the textile industry in the South was even introduced in Congress, but it was blocked by Southern Senators.

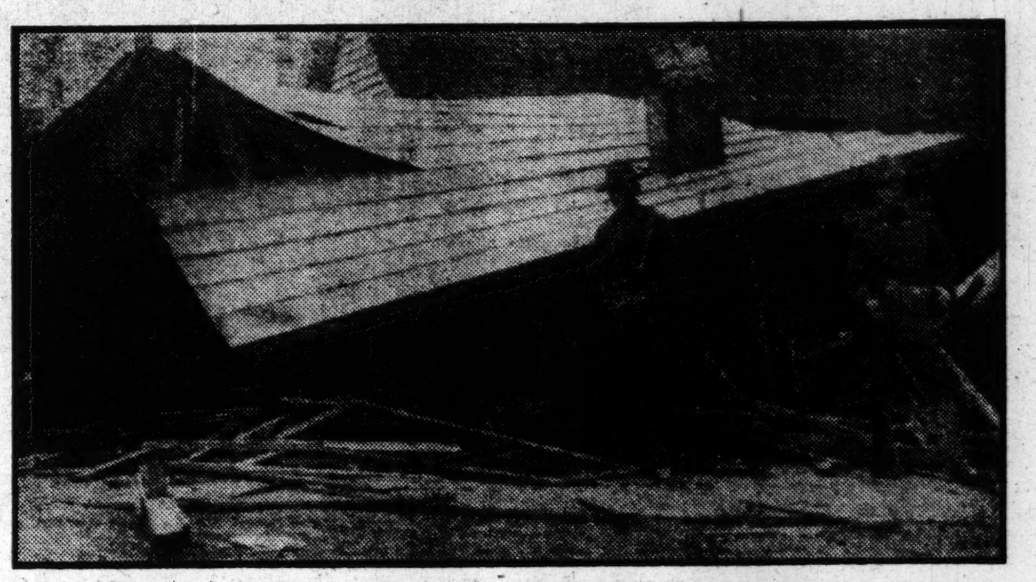
The Murder of Ella Mae Wiggins

The strikers had been evicted and most of them were living in a tent colony. One night, after a parade had been broken up and men and women strikers had been beaten, several police tried forcibly to enter the tent colony without a warrant. In the ensuing struggle, Police Chief Aderhold was fatally shot and a striker was wounded. The Gastonia Gazette called for vengeance and the "Committee of 100" hunted down strikers like animals.

The frame-up murder trial of the strike leaders ended as a heresy trial and they were sentenced to long jail terms. While this trial was going on in September, 1929, the union was still functioning in the face of increased mob violence. A union meeting was called on Sept. 14. An armed mob, mostly made up of company officials, ordered a truck load of strikers heading for the meeting to turn back. The strikers did but were fired on by the mob. One of the leaders of the strike, composer of many strike songs and poems, Ella May Wiggins, fell dead. She was 29 years old, the mother of five small children, Fourteen men, charged with her murder, were later acquitted.



A 12-hour day was the rule for this 16-year-old southern warp-tender pictured in the mill just before the Gastonia strike.



A labor journalist, Tom Tippett, gave the following picture of Gastonia a few months later:

"In the winter of 1930 I visited the Loray Mill Village. There was no open activity of the National Textile Workers. The union had been driven completely underground. The huge Manville Jenckes mill was working its usual 12-hour shifts; the wages had been further reduced; the operatives were as undernourished and as miserable as before the strike. Ella May Wiggins was the only one at peace. The tent colony was no more; the old union hall remained. From an improvised flagpole nailed on its side the stars and stripes were flying in the breeze. The flag had been run up there by the Committee of 100 to indicate to the world that the Loray Cotton Mill and America had won."

Some of the Vigilantes Today

The men who crushed the workers at Gastonia have come a long way. The Governor, O. Max Gardner, a mill owner and big-wig on the New York Stock Exchange, died a year ago. The man who led the Committee of 100 which murdered Ella May is A. E. Bulwinkle, member of the 81st Congress and author of the infamous Bulwinkle bill. The judge who sentenced the strikers, M. V. Bernhill, is now a member of the N. C. Supreme Court. The prosecutor in the trial (and brother-in-law of Gov. Gardner) was rewarded by the post of Governor and he is Sen. Hoey, senior Senator from North Carolina in charge of the Senate equivalent of the Un-American Committee.

The conditions which the workers fought against at Gastonia were fairly typical. The textile industry was hit early by the depression and had been reducing costs by speeding up the workers and cutting their wages.

The strike of the Gastonia workers was an opening gun in the struggle of Southern white workers against the depression tactics of capitalism. The strike helped awaken the working people of the whole country to the realities of the class struggle and the ruthlessness of the class enemy. The strike was the harbinger of later struggles of textile workers: the 1934 strikes, the Textile Workers Organizers Committee, and the TWUA. It proved the capacity for militant struggle of Southern workers.

The struggles of the white textile workers in Gastonia, Elizabethton and Marion and elsewhere in the South had their repercussions in the liberation movement of the Negro people. In the period following these first great struggles, the Negro working class began to organize more firmly. In the depression years, the Southern miners, chiefly in Alamaba where nearly two-thirds of the miners were Negro, organized solidly into unions. The sharecroppers, mainly on Negro initiative, organized some tens of thousands of Negro and white into the Sharecroppers Union and the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

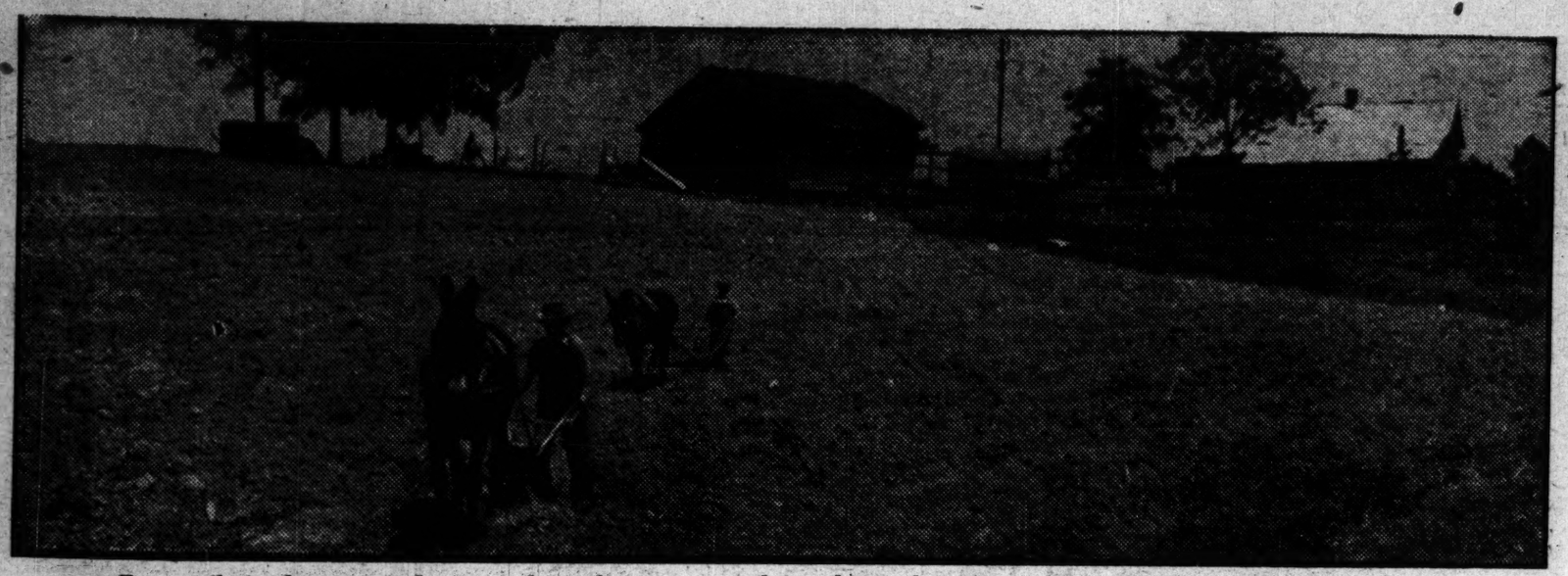
Same Problems Today— Organizing and Negro-White Unity

Textile workers today are facing problems as serious as those the Gastonia workers faced: inhuman speedup, short work weeks (and consequently lower weekly take-home pay), lack of wage increases to compensate, increasing layoffs and growing fear of depression. The paternalistic policies of the companies are wearing transparently thin under the impact of the growing economic crisis. With only about ten percent of North Carolina's 220,000 textile workers organized in TWUA-CIO and much fewer in UTW-AFL, the workers in the South need and are ready for serious organization.

The Southern textile workers can be organized by a union drive which is based on a program of class struggle: against speedup and stretchout, for wage increases, for a 30-hour week with 40 hours' pay, for increased unemployed insurance benefits.

Such a drive must aim at organization on a sound basis of fighting the corporations with the strength of organized workers, and without reliance on boss-controlled labor boards or machine politicins. Such a drive must realize too that the Negro people's liberation movement is their strongest ally. To cite only one example: the AFL and rightwing CIO union in North Carolina in a fighting alliance with the Negro Liberation Movement (instead of their present Jim-Crow practices) could elect progressive Legislators to fight for increased unemployed benefits, repeal of the state anti-closed shop bill and sales tax repeal.

The national leadership of TWUA and CIO's Southern organizing drive have much to learn from the experience of the workers at Gastonia. The organized workers of the South, drawing on their great militant traditions, can make their unions real fighting weapons.



Poor soil, inadequate tools: a southern farmer turns the soil. His home is seen in the rear.

The South has heroic traditions of struggle for full freedom. But these aare hidden under the lies which the slave-owners' heirs find necessary for their continued rule.

Truths the Dixiecrats Try to Bury

By MARY BOGGS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

THE great democratic traditions of the South are mostly buried under a heavy dross of lies and distortions. A traveler through the South will encounter in almost every city monuments to leaders of the Confederacy. The flag of the slavocrat rebellion is flown on Confederate holidays. In Atlanta a cyclorama of Sherman's conquest of the city is the leading historical attraction, and a small light—the "perpetual fire of the Confederacy" is kept burning.

All this monumental rubbish is still handed out to the people of the South as their peculiar heritage. With such a mess of pottage they are deprived of their birthright of the knowledge and inspiration of more than three centuries of valorous struggle for freedom waged on Southern soil. Richmond is full of memorials to Robert E. Lee, who betrayed his country to lead the armies of the rebellion; there is no monument, not even a small one there, to the memory of Gabriel, Negro slave, who in 1800 led a slave insurrection near Richmond, which sent a panic through the drawing rooms of all the adjacent counties.

Slave Uprisings and White Sympathizers

YET it is Gabriel who represents the mighty heart of the great democratic tradition of the South: the struggle of the Negro people for freedom—against oppression which lay heaviest on themselves but laid poverty, hunger, and illiteracy on the backs of millions of white Southerners as well.

This democratic struggle sent out roots into the remote and backwood places of the South. Even into the great swamps—Cypress Swamp near New Orleans, Dismal Swamp in Virginia and North Carolina, the great Okefenokee Swamp—which became the hideouts of thousands of fugitive slaves, who led the life of guerrilas and maintained a constant threat to the slave-holders for some 150 years before the Civil War.


PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

STATE CONVENTION

OF

The Colored Citizens

OF

TENNESSEE,

HELD IN NASHVILLE,

Feb. 23d, 24th, 25th & 27th 1871.

The title page of the printed proceedings of a state convention of Negroes after the Civil War. This convention was held in Nashville, Tenn., in February, 1871.

The struggle found sympathy and support among the white settlers pushed off the tidewater and rich bottom lands by the big plantations. Hatred of slavery in these uplands found expression in numerous Southern Abolitionist societies during the 1830's and 40's, and many of the records of slave uprisings show a small but constant support and participation by white Southerners.

The struggle also moved toward the cities of the South where the arsenals were and where the weapons of freedom could be found. In less than 40 years there were three major slave uprisings—Gabriel's conspiracy near Richmond in 1800, Denmark Vesey's near Charleston in 1822, and Nat Turner's near Richmond in 1831. These were the high-water marks of the ebb and flow of slave revolts which beat against the foundations of the slavocracy until the day of Emancipation.

People's Conventions and Reconstruction Legislatures

WITH the smashing of the slave power in the Civil War the old never-ceasing underground fight for freedom broadening into the struggle for land, for citizenship for full manhood rights. In 1865 great people's conventions of the freedmen were held in Southern capitals—in Charleston, Raleigh, Montgomery, Augusta, New Orleans.

These conventions were a challenging introduction to the great Reconstruction legislatures which represented a brand new Southern electorate—some 700,000 freedmen and some 660,000 white Southerners, mainly poor farmers. These legislatures have been jeered at, cursed, maligned in every way possible—but they cannot be erased from the democratic tradition of the South.

Pressed by the great hunger of the freedmen for education, these legislatures provided for the first public school systems in the South, essayed a fair taxation system, authorized the building of public roads, made efforts to provide land for the landless freedmen, and to create a public life free from every trace of slavery and the poisonous myth of inferiority of the Negro, and to smash the rising KKK violence by training people's militias.

Bourbon Reaction Meets The Populist Movement

Every effort has been made to expunge this memory of the Reconstruction legislatures lest it bear seed for the future. The legislatures themselves were practically expunged in blood and violence, after the democratic program of Reconstruction had been betrayed by the big money interests in the North who made peace with the slave-holders, let them keep their land, and restored to traitors all their political rights.

It was not easy to wrest the vote and the right to hold office away from the freedmen and their allies. There are some 13 huge volumes of Congressional investigation of KKK activity in the South during this period of counter-attack of the planters, that show how desperately the people fought against the violence and intimidation and murder.

"Not a grave of the murdered for freedom but grows seed for freedom," Whitman wrote. There was truly a rich crop of freedom sown in those years when countless persons were killed for trying to vote, for demanding wages, for teaching schools, for demanding any civil rights whatsoever.

The Southern poor white farmers from the upland counties who had let themselves be divided from their natural allies, the Negro freedmen, with the old bait of "white supremacy," did not win the stable and prosperous life they had been promised. They were caught in the great depressions of 1873-1893, and out of the ruin and degradation and mulcting by the railroads, a new spirit of revolt arose on the Southern countryside.

The Southern Alliance at its peak membership numbered some 3,000,000 Southern farmers, banded together at the crossroads and the country stores to fight the evils of crop liens, high railroad rates and mortgages. From this base grew the Southern Populist movement, in which the embattled Southern farmers seriously challenged the divine right of the Bourbon Democrats to control forever their lives and fortunes.

In 1894 the Populists got over 40 percent of the vote in four Southern states and over 25 percent in four others. Several Congressmen were elected and large delegations sent to the state legislatures. In several states the struggle against the Bourbon machines was so bitter that dual governments were temporarily set up.

Why the People Were Disfranchised

In those states and counties where Negro farmers were offered the chance to share in the responsibilities of building the new party, the Populists gathered great strength. The great success of Tom Watson, in his early days the best leader among the Southern Populists, came from his recognition and fight for the common political interests of the white and Negro farmers. "You are kept apart that you may be separately fleeced of your earnings," he said. . . . "You are deceived and blinded that you may not see how this race antagonism perpetuates a system which beggars both. Negro Populists were prominent in Populist campaign under Watson's leadership in Georgia, also in North Carolina and Texas, and in those states the Populists gave the sharpest challenge to the entrenched political power of Bourbon Democrats.

The real strength of Southern Populism can be measured by the violent hatred which it drew from the Democrats and the planter-industrialist interests which they served. When the national Populist movement disintegrated in fusion and factions, the Southern Populism, weakened under the terrific onslaught of "white supremacy" and divided by the old tricks, lost power. The Constitutional conventions convened in all the Southern states around 1900 met in a frenzy of determination not to let it happen again. The best guarantee of immobilizing the Southern people was to deprive them of the vote—and that these conventions did very effectively.

The Tradition Today And Its Main Supporters

The struggle for freedom begun on the plantations and the countryside moved into the towns and cities in the wake of industrialization. Even as the slaves were called "docile" so Southern workers have always been slandered as "docile and contented employes." But



Two Negroes cast their ballot in a southern election.

Southern labor has a militant tradition reaching back into the 1880's—it is estimated that over 500,000 Southern Workers went on strike in the 25 years before 1905—tobacco and textile workers, miners, building trades workers.

The great strikes in the early 1930's gave the lie to all shoddy dreams of Southern workers' docility. Nearly 100,000 Southern coal miners went on strike; some 14,000 longshoremen shut down the Gulf ports; textile workers shut down most of the mills in the great crescent stretching from Carolinas through to Alabama, some 175,000 participating. The great Sharecroppers Union of Alabama organized in 1931 in Tallapoosa County brought some 10,000 Negro croppers and tenants into a long and bitter battle against starvation and semi-peonage.

Out of this struggle of embattled sharecroppers came the sturdy beginnings of the Communist movement in the South. Southern Communists shared in and led great demonstrations of white and Negro unemployed workers in most large Southern cities. They led the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys—a fight which for the first time exposed the odious lynch rule in the South before the world. They took part in and led many of the organizing drives of the CIO, and first took up the cudgels in the fight for the franchise.

Communists in the South have earned the same hatred that was heaped on the Southern Abolitionists, upon the Union Leaguers in the Reconstruction, upon the Populists, because they carry forward these very fighting traditions of the South.

Because by an uncompromising fight for unity of Negro and white workers, they point the way to a fruition of the mighty seeds of struggle sown in the South three centuries ago; by fighting for the full liberation of the Negro people from the gigantic Southern jail house of lynching and Jimcrow, they renew the fight of Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman.

Hollywood:

ON THE REISSUE RACKET

By The Tattler

Don't go to see Republic's "Rhythm Hits the Ice," "Change of Heart" or "Beyond the Rio Grande." These are merely retitled reissues released originally in 1942, 1945 under titles of 'Ice-Capades Revue," "Hit Parade of 1943" and "Mexicana" . . . Roy Brewer's promise to Hollywood labor to fight reissue racket fizzled out with his first appearance before Cecil B. DeMille's Motion Picture Industry Council. Imagine DeMille giving away any reissue rights on his own past films! That would be DeMillenium.

Naturally, the Council refused—on the weasel grounds it could not be concerned with wages, hours and other collective bargaining matters. But the Council even rejected Brewer's argument against "misleading advertising in which reissues are not clearly identified as reissues, resulting in public resentment that is harmful to the industry as a whole," an issue which should be Council's province. Did you know that the British refer to product of English brewers as "Mild and Bitter?" . . .

• • •

PLUS SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS

United Artists has acquired U. S. distribution rights to Laurence Olivier's first Shakespearean picture, "As You Like It" in which he plays Orlando opposite Elisabeth Bergner's Rosalind, under Paul Czinner's direction. The film opens at road show prices in Boston's Beacon Hill theater June 30. . . .

The British Board of Trade has sold out the British trade union movement again in current negotiations with U. S. film producers and State Department on film quota law. Unable to lower the quota, the board conceded guarantee of at least 100 film runs in three major British circuits during the year, which will give U. S. films almost complete monopoly of first-run playing time. . . .

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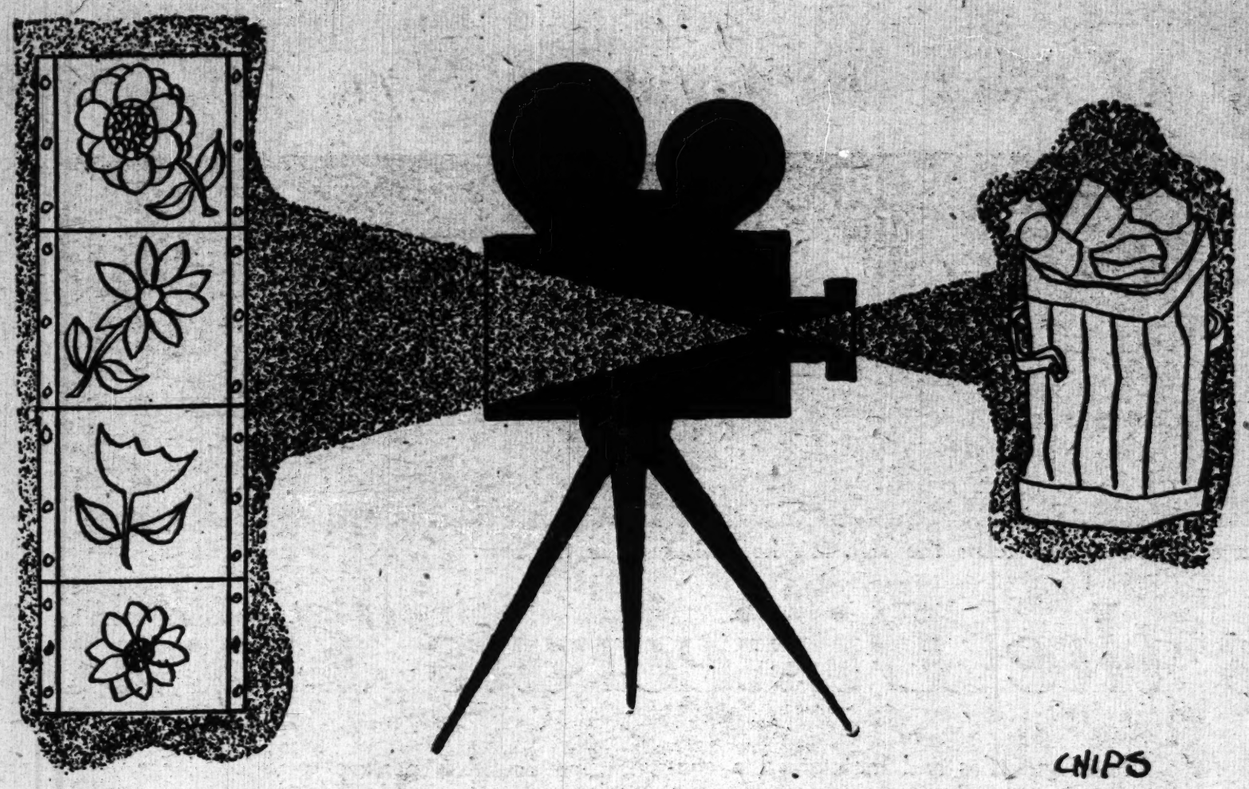
Jack Benny's radio associate, "Mr. Kitzel," played by Artie Auerbach, is getting offers from NBC for a television show of his own, based on Kitzel character. Basically anti-Semitic in The Tattler's opinion, the character should not be developed further, rather should be wiped out of Benny's radio show as well. Listen, next Sunday, and, if you agree, write NBC and Jack Benny and tell them what YOU think.

• • •

Fox and Eastman Kodak have been collaborating in research on a new color process which can be shot with black and white camera, at only a slight cost increase over standard film. Test reels have already been seen here by top executives. Technicians are now trying to use the new film for a revolutionary new stereoscopic technique which will permit them to throw things at you from many directions.

Philip Yordan's "Joe MacBeth," modern gangster version of Shakespeare's play, is to be produced for United Artists. Reported price paid by Nasser Brothers was $37,500.

The Tattler hopes the story of the purchase of Thomas Mann's "Joseph" tetralogy for pictures is true. Supposedly bought for $75,000 by Frank Rosenberg and Endre Bohem, it is announced to be shot in Israeli and Egypt in the Spring in Technicolor. But, from where The Tattler sits, there are SO many ifs in the deal. . . .



Books:

Superb Short History of Jews; And Martin du Gard's Novel

STORY WITHOUT END: An Informal History of the Jewish People, by Solomon Landman and Benjamin Efron. Holt. New York. 279 pp. $3.

By Robert Friedman

Story Without End is an excellent one-volume history of the Jewish people. In it, authors Solomon Landman and Benjamin Efron have successfully attempted to present the main lines of the Jews' historical development. They have done so with a consistent stress on the political, social and economic realities and a sure awareness of class relationships.

Story Without End is intended as an introduction into its field yet, in only 279 pages, the authors have given us a remarkably substantial occount,

It is written in a lively, lucid and simple style obviously beamed at the widest possible audience among both adult and teen-age readers.

Since the publication of Story Without End coincides with the current, infamous press forgeries alleging official Soviet anti-Semitism, it will no doubt be of interest to the reader to note how the authors have dealt with the question of the Jew in the Soviet Union.

They have done so with forthright directness, reaffirming the established fact of full racial equality in the first socialist state:

"The Communist leaders of the Soviet Union regarded all movements of racial and religious hate as being against the best interests of the country. They characterized them as weapons manipulated by the propertied and privileged classes in their drive to maintain their control over the government for the purpose of protecting their wealth and power. The Soviet government therefore prohibited racial and religious hatred, including anti-Semitism, by declaring such activities to be crimes against the Soviet system."

Moreover, "the Soviet courts enforced the laws against anti-Semitism, and a well organized educational campaign was undertaken throughout the country to teach the people to respect the cultural rights of all minority peoples."

The clarity which pervades Story Without End is typified in the treatment of the complex question of Zionism. While the vision of a Jewish homeland was "a powerful drive that brought many rootless Jews to the Zionist movement," the authors write, "a very large number of Jews all over the world" did not accept Zionist concepts. While many did not oppose the efforts to build up Palestine, and, in fact, gave financial help, they denied the "Zionist claim that the establishment of a Jewish state would solve the problem of anti-Semitism for Jews who would be living outside the Jewish state, assuming that it could be established."

Further, many such Jews "preferred to fight anti-Semitism in their native lands, to improve social and economic conditions in their own countries to such an extent that people would have no need to hate and fear."

In their treatment of the pre-Christian history of the Jews; the dispersal; the medieval ghetto; the emergence of contemporary anti-Semitism and the status of Jewry today, the authors get to the heart of things. Thus, though a comparatively brief work, Story Without End can hold its own with other histories of far greater size.

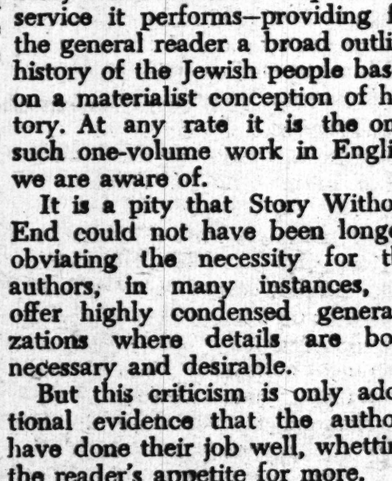
As far as this reviewer knows, Story Without End is unique in the service it performs—providing for the general reader a broad outline history of the Jewish people based on a materialist conception of history. At any rate it is the only such one-volume work in English we are aware of.

It is a pity that Story Without End could not have been longer, obviating the necessity for the authors, in many instances, to offer highly condensed generalizations where details are both necessary and desirable.

But this criticism is only additional evidence that the authors have done their job well, whetting the reader's appetite for more.

JEAN BAROIS, by Roger Martin du Gard. Viking. 365 pp. $3.50.

The French writer, Roger Martin du Gard, won the Nobel Prize for literature for his **The World of the Thibaults.** Now an earlier novel of his, **Jean Barois,** published 36 years ago, is for the first time available in English. **Jean Barois** is an engrossing work. It is the story of a young French biologist, Jean Barois by name, his disaffection from the Catholic Church; his involvement in the radical bourgeois atheistic movement; his wholehearted espousal of the Dreyfus cause and, ultimately, his return on the eve of death to a belief in the mystic doctrines which he had so vigorously denied.



In **Jean Barois,** the author has with great understanding presented the rebellious youth of the middle class whose clash with established power was limited to an agnosticism in matters spiritual and an unguided experimentalism in things cultural and intellectual.

It is the famed Dreyfus Case—whose unfolding drama occupies a large part of Du Gard's novel—which not only sets into motion Jean Barois and his circle but, for a time at least, illuminates for them the social and economic forces in France to which the case, atheism, and all their causes have been peripheral.

But the Dreyfus Case ends, and Barois, with an intuition that his lifelong campaign against the superstition of religion will not sustain him to the end of his days, pens a vigorous restatement of his views, to refute for posterity whatever else may be wrung from his frail and aging flesh.

That he ultimately recants because he has never found a satisfactory philosophy of life is indicated by Barois when he tells the Abbe to whom he will make his last confession: "I made the mistake of thinking that science would suffice in itself to bring peace and goodwill to men. Well, it has completely failed."

In contrast to Barois's defection is the life and death of Sen. Luce, a rationalist, staunch republican, who wrecks his career to defend Dreyfus, who dies, shortly after his old friend Barois, still firm in the belief that "a man should attain happiness without being duped by any sort of mumbo-jumbo, through truth alone."

A considerable part of **Jean Barois** is devoted to the developments in the Dreyfus Case and to long discussions engendered by them. Such is the vitality of that cause celebre, such its contemporary significance, that even one who has read of Dreyfus, of Esterhazy and of Zola a dozen times will find this novel an exciting one, as well as a perceptive presentation of the dilemma of a man who followed only part of the road to freedom.

Around the Dial:

VIDEO TO PUSH LABOR SPEEDUP?

By BOB LAUTER

After having dug up the worst that old-time vaudeville had to offer, after inflicting suffering thousands with the elephantine antics of Gorgeous George and his third-rate burlesque of wrestling, after projecting the depressing visual image of give away shows to the TV audience, the master-minds of television have decided that with a little thought and serious application, they can do still worse.

Some of television's managerial geniuses must have remembered Charlie Chaplin's classic picture, **Modern Times.** This picture included a scene in which the boss, sitting in his plushy office, presses a button. Immediately a magic screen shows the imagine of poor Charlie stealing a smoke in the washroom.

Today, as a testament to the genius of Charlie Chaplin, the McGraw-Hill publication, **Factory Management and Maintenance,** announce a new TV system known as Vericon which can be installed in business places without FCC permission since impulses are delivered over a coaxial cable instead of through the air.

The magazine also suggested applications for Vericon. These are:

1—Training of factory workers.

2—Time and motion studies as integrated with machine operations.

3—Checking by executives of production or other control



boards without leaving their offices.

4—Watching at remote points gages or other instruments used in hazardous processes, or where visual examination may involve exposure to danger.

5—Immediate checking or examination of drawings, specifications or other documents located in a central file.

6—Observing tests of equipment or processes where any faulty functioning or failure of some element would be hazardous for nearby observors.

Some of these suggested applications of Vericon may sound harmless enough. But points one and two may turn out to be a very serious threat to labor if the Vericon system proves efficient.

Point two, for instance—"time and motion studies" — means nothing more than the use of Television as a built-in efficiency expert or speed-up device. This is by no means far fetched, particularly in view of industry's nation-wide speed-up drive.

Point three—well, here's your Charlie Chaplin scene, no longer fantasy, but reality. The boss presses a button, and uses television as a glorified form of wire-tapping to check on workers at their jobs!

The purpose of television is not to make every boss his own Pinkerton, and should Vericon find any acceptance in industry, its uses should be strictly curbed by the labor movement.

Today's Films:

'Home of the Brave' Film on Jimcrow

By JOSE YGLESIAS

HOME OF THE BRAVE, the first of the Hollywood films on the Negro, was made, unlike the others scheduled by the big studios, quietly and sprung suddenly. But in the two or three weeks before it opened on Broadway it was cleverly exploited. It was shown widely in previews to audiences interested in the theme while it was advertised on news and movie pages with self conscious bravado. Its advertisements, written in the traditional Hollywood lingo, and its promotion among serious audiences reflect rather neatly the two directions which the film takes.

Home of the Brave, the film on the Negro question adapted from the Arthur Laurents play, is a well-intentioned, audacious, sometimes praiseworthy but also frequently a dangerously confused picture. The social question it takes up is one which pounds relentlessly on the doors of America's entire cultural and political present and future. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the masters of our culture to shut the noise of this pounding from their ears. That this movie now comes out of Hollywood proves that the deep social, political and moral issues which challenge the entire nation in the Negro question are breaking through the curtain of lies, traditional calumnies and hideous stereotypes.

Yet **Home of the Brave**, for all its humanitarian intentions, is itself touched with the white supremacy infection that its makers have set out to challenge. Perhaps it is because its makers have paid the inevitable price for their pioneering effort; perhaps it is because they themselves, though horrified by the inhuman aspects of naked Jimcrow, adapt themselve to some of its more subtle but nonetheless deadly influences.

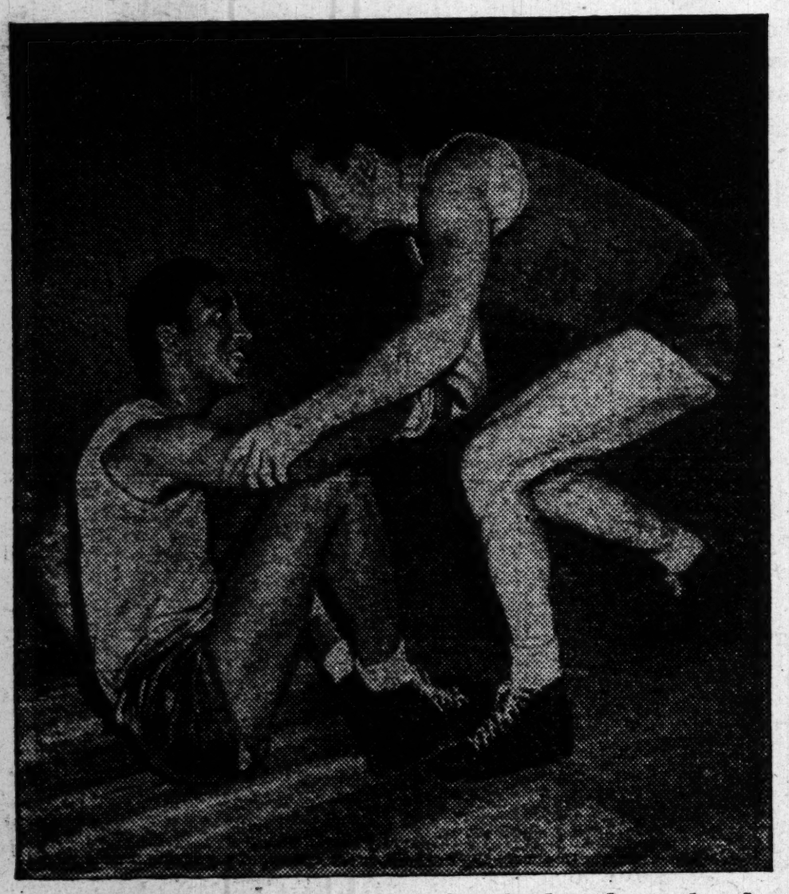


DOUGLAS DICK and Steve Brodie carrying the Negro soldier, played by James Edwards, in a scene from "Home of the Brave."

In its choice of subject matter, however, in its acid portrait of a white chauvinist, its warm picture of a Negro soldier, and in its head-on, sympatheic treatment of a Hollywood taboo the film is an important event in American movie making. With the exception of an over-written and obtrusive musical score, the movie is an expert production, tautly constructed, excitingly paced and beautifully acted by its small cast. As its story unfolds, also, it is always interesting and it holds one's excitement to the very end.

• • •

The story is of a five-man mission behind the enemy lines in a Pacific atoll. A Negro soldier has volunteered for it and the officer in charge is at first shocked by his appearance in his group. One of the white soldiers is an old high school friend of the Negro, another is a virulent white chauvinist who taunts him in Ku Klux Klan language throughout the action.



JAMES EDWARDS being lifted by Lloyd Bridges, who plays his buddy, from the floor of the school basketball court on which he has slipped.

The Negro soldier's friend is fatally wounded in the jungle as he is about to utter a vicious Jimcrow remark torn from him in the tension and peril of their situation. Before he dies, he begs his Negro friend for forgiveness. But the Negro soldier is forced to leave him in the jungle to fulfill the military mission. He becomes paralyzed from the waist down as a psychological reaction.

This story unfolds in flashbacks from a psychiatrist's office. The psychiatrist has been examining the Negro soldiers' "feelings of guilt" at having allegedly "betrayed" his comrade. The phychiatrist then proceeds to prove to the Negro that his "guilt feelings" are not justified, that his leaving his comrade was not due to a desire for revenge or because of cowardice but because of normal emotions in which he is "no different" from other men. In a startling and shocking scene the psychiatrist compels the Negro to walk by the therapy of rousing his anger through a vicious Jimcrow insult.

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This is the story recreated in a series of tense, highly charged scenes which following the five alone through their mission creates excitement and suspense. Without showing a single Japanese soldier the scenes in the jungle are alive with fear and action, and provide the constant irritant that drives the white chauvinist to exhibit all the vile stereotype epithets of the Negro with which he derides the Negro soldier and the others.

The powerful scenes of the soldiers in action, of the chauvinist patronizing the Negro, of the friend trying to explain to him that he is "not like that," of the officer naively trying to grasp the situation, of the other soldier admonishing patience—all these socially telling scenes becomes confused, their point unresolved and weakened by the sessions between the Negro and the psychiatrist. For the psychiatrist attempts solely to explain the Negro's "trouble" as "something inside him, deep inside him." Yet to all eyes it is obvious that the cause of psychological tension in the situation is not "inside" him but in the objective fact of Negro discrimination.

There are many faults which glare at one from the movie. It showers the audience with the vilest Jimcrow expressions through the speeches of the white chauvinist, but the movie does nto register the horror it should at these words. If a film is not to be dangerously offensive the use of such terms must have a dramatic necessity which leaves no doubt in the audience's mind. The familiar chauvinist attitudes are put in the mouth of the villain and while the audience is guided to reject them emotionally, they are never rationally answered. Sometimes, too, the chauvinist's words appear the result of simple stupidity.

The Negro's color is almost unconsciously accepted even in this film as a defect, as an unfortunate accident which does not, however, conceal his real humanity "underneath." This mixture of humanitarianism and patronage fails to challenge the white supremacy rottenness at its psychological roots. It reduces the Negro question to a psychological one and does not tell the audience where this white supremacy vileness comes from, who profits from it and who can destroy it.

The psychiatrist's explanation to the Negro that he left his friend for the more important reason that he had to save the maps, that it is only natural for any soldier to feel momentarily glad that he has missed the bullet which has wounded another, may be good therapy. It is an attempt to get a person to understand rationally what has happened, but it is used in the movie as a means of avoiding the deeper social reality of what has just occurred. His friend had been about to utter a chauvinist epithet a moment before, and if the Negro has been shattered, it has been this shock which is at the center of his complicated reaction. To avoid a rational explanation of his friend's chauvinism is either bad psychiatry or evasive social art or both.

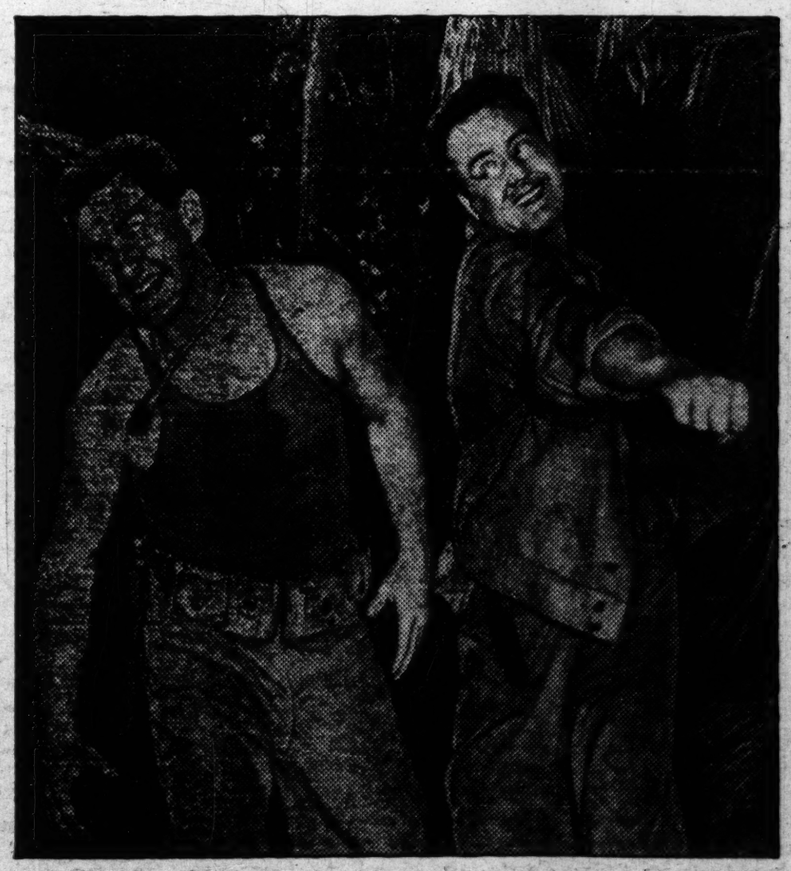
The Negro soldier is admonished for being "too sensitive," thus placing on him the partial guilt for the oppression of his people. The film tries to tell us that the Negro is "not different" from whites. As against the obscene race theories of the KKK this is progress; but it can also be an alibi for forgetting that so long as Jimcrow exists in our society the Negro question exists in every encounter a Negro has with the world about him. He is "different" in that he is doubly oppressed; and this fact can never be forgotten in a theory that each Negro individual must be judged on his "merits" like anyone else.

There are several details, unrealistic and expedient, in the film which for reasons of space I must leave untouched in this review—the whitewash of Army Jimcrow, of Hollywood taboos which make for weak and distorted characterizations are some.

Though the film is confused because its makers have no conception of the social and historic roots of the Negro question, it has the virtue that it makes a humanitarian appeal against chauvinism; it has forthrightly taken the theme of anti-Negro practices and said that they are inhuman. How effective such an appeal can be in our culture, soaked as it is in racist propaganda, if the social sources of such propaganda are not revealed and fought is another question.

In its portrait of the white chauvinist it presents to American audiences a challenging view of itself. The villain mouths many prevalent chauvinisms and it is the intention of the film's producers to shame those who express these attitudes. **Home of the Brave** was produced by a new Hollywood group headed by Stanley Kramer, and it is hoped that with Mark Robson, their director, they will go on to breaking more taboos, so that the full treatment of social evils like Negro discrimination will be shown. For, as it stands, with its confusions this film can be as dangerous as its intentions are courageous and well-meaning.

In Home of the Brave they have brought a group of actors unknown to moviegoers who have served the script sensitively. James Edwards, as the Negro soldier; Lloyd Bridges, as his friend; Steve Brodie, as the white chauvinist, were particularly fine. The whole production has been done with a detailed realism that makes even the fine beads of sweat on the actors' faces contribute to the drama of a scene. **Home of the Brave** is undoubtedly a film to see and to discuss and there will be more discussion of it in these pages.



STEVE BRODIE, who plays the racist soldier, takes a poke at Lloyd Bridges, the Negro's buddy.

JUST FOR US

The Cat With the Gray Whiskers

(Taken from an unpublished manuscript, "The Cat With the Gray Whiskers, and Other Folk Tales of the USSR," retold by Jean Karsavina, with drawings of Olga Nikolaieva. With permission of the author, Jean Karsavina, and literary agent, Helen Black.)



THERE was once an old man who had three sons, Lazy, Hazy and Kouzma. Lazy and Hazy sat all day long by the stove, eating sweet buns, while Kouzma did all the work on the farm alone.

On Sundays and holidays, Lazy and Hazy would swagger down the village street dressed in fine silk shirts, their boots freshly shined. But Kouzma's shirt was always of cotton. And so it went until one day the old man died. And all that was left after him was the farmhouse, a horse, and a gray cat.

And Lazy took the farmhouse, and Hazy took the horse, and the two older brothers offered the youngest one the cat.

"Take it, Kouzma," they taunted him. "Take your fine pet and leave our yard, for there is nothing more here for the two of you."

That day Kouzma wept bitterly and his heart was heavy. But there was nothing he could do. So he put his cat on his shoulder and was off into the wide world, to taste misery and search for joy.

He wandered and he wandered, until he came to where the Tzar (King) lived. And as he passed the Tzar's palace, he looked up at the shining windows, and there in one of them sat the Princess Maria Marevna in her red dress. She sat on a silk cushion, eating hazel nuts. And Kouzma fell so in love with her that he went at once to the Tzar to ask her hand in marriage.

"That is how it is with me, Tzar, little father, and won't you let me have your daughter the Princess Maria Marevna for a wife?"

But the Tzar took one look at Kouzma and was on his feet shouting.

"What foolish talk is this? Who has ever heard of a princess being given in marriage to a ragged peasant boy? Away from my door or I shall have you chased with whips!"

Again Kouzma wept bitterly, and again his heart was heavy, but he went a safe distance into the woods, and there he built himself a hut and settled down to grieve.

Then one day his cat, the Cat with the Gray Whiskers, came to sit beside him. She curved her tail nearly around her paws and began to purr. "Do not grieve any more, Kouzma, your troubles are over. Just catch me a nice, fat quail, cook me a potful of quail stew, and ask no questions. We shall see what we shall see."

Kouzma made a trap, caught a quail, and cooked the stew. The Cat ate all she could hold, cleaned her whiskers until they were nicely polished, ran out into the clearing and stretched out in the green grass in the warm sun. She lay there pretending to doze, purring loudly.

A red fox came running by, and stopped to ask, "Tell me, Cat with the Gray Whiskers, where do you dine so royally?"

"Why," said the Cat, "it was at the Tzar's palace. Is it possible you were not invited to the banquet?"

"They must have overlooked me," said the fox. "But won't you do me a good turn, Cat, and tell me how I may dine there in the future?"

"Nothing simpler," said the Cat, and stood up. "I shall take you over myself. But first you must call together a hundred other foxes. For surely one can't expect the Tzar to hold a banquet for a single guest."

The red fox disappeared into the forest, and quickly gathered together a hundred relatives and friends. And the Cat with the Gray Whiskers led them in a herd to the palace. There she told him to wait in the courtyard, and quickly scampered up the marble steps straight to the throne-room.

"This is how it is, Tzar, little father," she said, bowing in courtly fashion, "my master, the peasant Kouzma, has sent you a small gift of a hundred red fox skins. They will make you a fine winter coat."

The Tzar was pleased as pleased could be.

"I see you have a wealthy and generous master. I would be pleased to make his acquaintance."

But the cat only shook her whiskers.

"Indeed, Tzar, little father, my master comes of plain peasant stock. It would scarcely be seemly for him to come inside your gates."

"That is a matter of opinion," said the Tzar. "Even plain peasants are welcome here if they have money in their pockets."

Then he called to his man to round up the foxes and lock them into a barn.

Meanwhile, the Cat with the Gray Whiskers hurried back to the forest clearing. Again she stretched out in the warm sun, and this time she purred even louder than before.

A sleek golden sable came running by, and stopped to ask, "Cat with the Gray Whiskers, where did you dine so well?"

"At the Tzar's palace, of course. Didn't you hear about the banquet for all the animals? There were so many of us there I lost count. I saw martens, and squirrels, and foxes, and sables. Most of them were still at table when I decided it was time to go home."

"Cat with the Gray Whiskers, won't you do me a good turn, and tell me how I may get invited to such a banquet?"

"Nothing easier. Of course, I could take you back there myself, right now, but by the time we get there the feasting will be over. And one can hardly expect the Tzar to hold another banquet for a single guest. But were you to call together a hundred other golden sables, I am certain the Tzar would be glad to entertain."

The sable ran off at once, and was soon back with a hundred relatives and friends. And the Cat with the Gray Whiskers led them all to the palace.

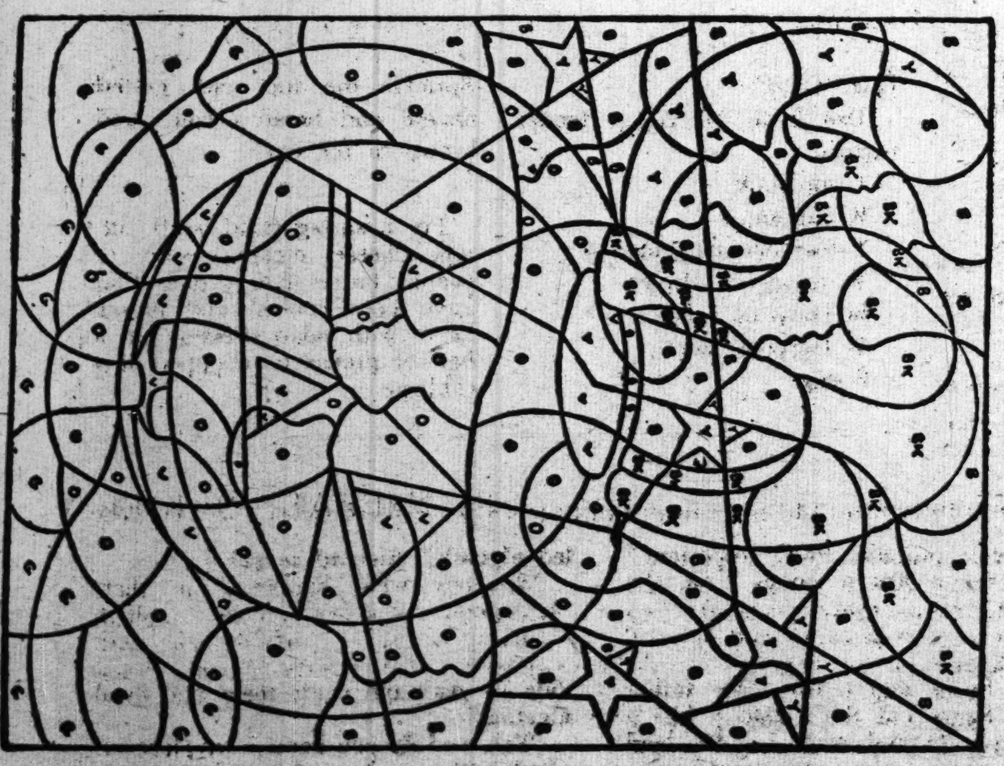
"Tzar, little father," she purred, "Kouzma has sent you another small gift—a hundred golden sable skins for a warm carriage robe."

The Tzar was pleased as pleased could be.

"What a rich and generous master you do have! Now I must surely make his acquaintance. Go back and tell him to come feast with me."

"Just as you say, Tzar, little father." And the Cat with the Gray Whiskers hurried home to Kouzma and told him everything that had happened.

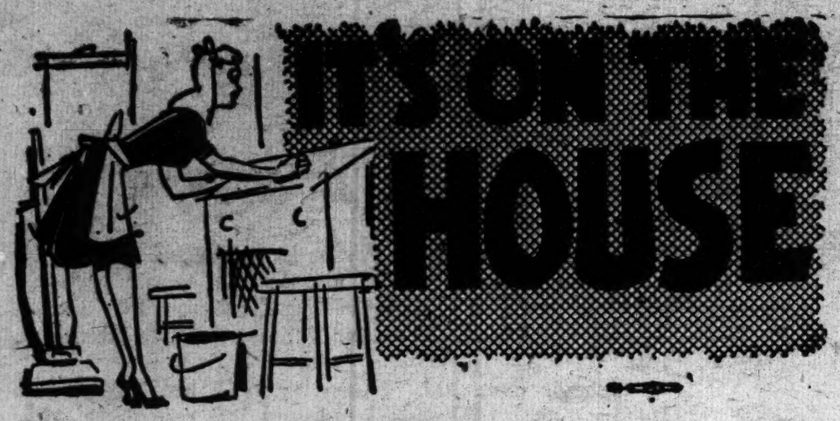
(This story will be finished next week.)



Turn this puzzle around and fill in the spaces as follows: B means blue; R means red; G means green; Y means yellow; O means orange; V means violet; BK means black; P, pink. (From the "Encyclopedia of Puzzles and Pastimes" with the permission of Citadel Press, N. Y.)

How much would a wood-chuck chuck
If a wood-chuck could chuck wood?
He would chuck as much wood as a wood-chuck would chuck,
If a wood-chuck could chuck wood.

From: The American Mother Goose, by Ray Wood. Stokes, 1940.



By JO LYNNE
Federated Press

MULTI-PURPOSE FOOD

THERE WAS A TIME, it has been said, when the American Indians used to pour flour on the ground and save the sack. They knew how to use the sack but they didn't think the flour was worth anything.

Enthusiasts for Multi-Purpose Food, or MPF, feel that the same situation exists today in regard to that remarkable soybean product developed a couple of years ago in Los Angeles by Dr. Henry Borsook of the California Institute of Technology. If or when it is ever widely adopted, it could revolutionize our eating habits. Certainly it would improve nutritionally all but the very maximum diets.

MPF is a chameleon among foods. It can be made an important ingredient in hundreds of dishes without changing their characteristic taste or consistency. A quantity of MPF cooked with a small amount of meat or fish tastes like the meat or fish but is more nourishing and costs less than an equivalent amount of those foods.

MEALS FOR MILLIONS

At present, 90 relief agencies, missions, health and welfare agencies are using MPF in 40 countries. Thousands of individuals in this country are trying it, too, although Meals for Millions, the nonprofit Los Angeles foundation promoting MPF, is not interested in commercializing it.

Derived from soybeans, a food known to the Chinese for thousands of years, MPF has had the unpleasant tasting oil removed. Then Dr. Borsook added minerals, synthetic vitamins, salt, herbs, spices and food yeast. The result looks like cornmeal and when cooked in water for 10 minutes, tastes good either by itself or combined with small amounts of meat, fish, vegetables, soup or cereal.

Two ounces of MPF cooks into a portion of 8 ounces and costs 3 cents. All you need to supplement MPF for a wellbalanced meal are a little bread, potatoes or other starch (to add calories) and a serving of leafy vegetables. The one nutrient MPF lacks is vitamin C which does not withstand cooking.

ECONOMY AND HEALTH

As a matter of fact, if you ate two ounces of MPF you would be getting the equivalent of a meal of beef, green peas, milk and a small potato. Another good thing about MPF is that it has nothing in it that would offend the dietary habits of any race or creed. Since it takes no food from the American public that it is now using and takes up a minimum of space in shipping, it is the perfect answer to mass relief feeding.

Housewives here, though, ought to be interested in MPF as a supplement to the food they already are buying.

With high food prices, too many people in the lower income brackets find that they have to eat filling foods like potatoes spaghetti, grits and bread. Too much of this kind of food creates a nutritional deficiency in time because there is a shortage of the protein found in meat, milk, cheese and eggs.

MPF added to starchy diets can end that kind of deficiency. Although MPF is not on sale, in the commercial sense, you can get it from Meals for Millions at 119 E. 19 St., New York City, or Meals for Millions, 648 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, if you want to give it a try. (Next week—some sample recipes using MPF.)

MOOTHPROOFING TREATMENTS

Mothproofing treatments are another method of protection, especially useful during long periods of storage. It is possible to have wool mothproofed at the factory before purchase and someday, if enough consumers demand the process, it may be common practice. Fluorine solutions for home use give good service for fabrics that are not washed. The only catch is that the insecticide must be sprayed exactly according to directions. Every inch of the fabric must be moistened, not forgetting folds, seams and pockets.

Incidentally, these sprays do not kill moths on contact. They protect by killing moths as they try to feed on the treated cloth.

DDT solutions appearing on the market now seem to be the best allaround mothproofing sprays yet developed, but there is some question as to the desirability of too much DDT around humans. In addition, like other sprays, care must be taken to saturate thoroughly every inch of the material. Otherwise moths get their innings.

The advantage of the DDT spray is that a residue is left for future protection. Clothes left in a closet for use have to be resprayed every 30 days.

But, whatever method you use, try it now!

Cakes From Many Lands

HERE ARE some delicacies from abroad which are well worth importing to your table:

★

RUSSIAN CURRANT BREAD

Rub 1 oz. yeast to a cream with a wooden spoon and add ¼ pint warm milk.

Stir into 1½ lb. flour, adding any more warm milk necessary to make a stiff dough.

Cover with a cloth and set aside to rise to double its size—about an hour.

Meanwhile, cream 2 oz. of butter or margarine, 3 oz. sugar, and beat in 1 egg, ½ teaspoon vanilla extract and 4-8 oz. currants. Work this into the dough and set aside again for 15 minutes.

Remove to a floured board and knead thoroughly. Shape into 2 long loaves, put on greased board and leave another ¼ hour.

Then brush with egg-wash (1 teaspoon egg and some milk), sprinkle with sugar and chopped nuts.

Bake in moderate oven.

★

DUTCH SWEET BREAD

Mix together 1 lb. self-rising flour, 3 oz. brown sugar, 1 teaspoon each cinnamon and ginger, ½ teaspoon nutmeg and 2 teaspoons carraway seeds.

Blend together ½ lb. syrup



and ½ pint milk, and quickly and thoroughly stir into dry ingredients.

Pour into greased bread tin or cake tin, and bake in moderate oven 1¼-1½ hours.

★

SWEDISH NUT WAFERS

Cream 1 oz. of butter or margarine with 1 oz. lard, add 3 oz. sugar gradually and beat till fluffy.

Stir in ½ beaten egg, 1 tablespoon milk, pinch of salt, ½ teaspoon vanilla and 10 2-3 level tablespoons flour. Spread evenly and thinly on flat greased tins, using a knife.

Sprinkle with copped nuts, pressing them lightly into the mixture and mark in strips ¾ inch wide. Bake 12 minutes or until delicately brown in moderate oven (325 deg. F.).

Cut into strips, and lifting with the knife, lay immediately over a rolling-pin to shape.

If strips become too brittle to shape, return for a few moments to oven to soften.

Store carefully in shallow tin.

★

GREEK SHORTBREAD

Cream ¼ lb. of butter or margarine and work in gradually ¼ lb. icing sugar and ½ lb. self-rising flour.

Knead thoroughly in cool hands. Then roll out on a floured board and cut into small strips.

Bake in a slow oven ¾ hour, without browning. Take from tin and dip each strip into icing sugar. Cool on rack.

★

NEAPOLITAN TWISTS

Make a short crust and roll out thinly. Brush over with honey, and stew with chopped nuts, chopped candied peel and mixed spice.

Roll into a long thin sausage, twist into a spiral and bake in a good oven till pale golden brown.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

In nourishment, count on oatmeal for protein and the B vitamin, thiamine. To make good use of the oatmeal protein, incidentally, food experts suggest combining it with an animal protein like meat. And oatmeal contains iron along with its other nutrients, including, of course, food energy.

As for oatmeal in the menu, perhaps the first place to put it is the cereal bowl. Steaming, tasty oatmeal at breakfast helps meet the food needs of this important, first meal of the day.

If there are left-overs, save them carefully for use later. Cooked oatmeal goes into such varied dishes as meat loaf, oatmeal betty, and oatmeal pudding.

Use cold oatmeal as the basis of this dish.

Slice the cold oatmeal, sprinkle with flour, and fry. Serve with sirup, honey, or jelly.

Another place to put cooked oatmeal is a casserole, made with chopped cooked meat or fish.

RECIPE

Put uncooked oatmeal into tasty foods from soup to cookies. Use oatmeal in griddle cakes to serve with sausages and meat patties, date bars, and drop cookies.

For a main dish soup that's rich in nourishment, try this potato soup with oatmeal: A recipe that serves 6 calls for:

4 cups of meat stock.
2 cups of diced potatoes.
½ cup of sliced onions.
1 cup sliced carrots.
½ cup of chopped celery.
½ cup rolled oats.
½ to 1 cup of cooked tomatoes,
Salt and pepper.

Add meat stock to potatoes, onions, carrots, and celery.

Bring to boiling point and gradually stir in rolled oats.

Simmer 20 minutes or until vegetables are tender.

Add tomatoes and seasoning, and heat.

★

CARROT PIE

Use 8 to 10 young tender carrots.

1 cup milk.
½ cup sugar.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
½ teaspoon allspice.
¼ teaspoon mace.
½ teaspoon salt.
2 eggs.
2 tablespoons table fat.

and a baked pastry shell.

Wash, scrape, and cook the carrots in a small quantity of water until tender. Drain and press through a sieve. There should be 1½ cups.

Heat the carrots with the milk, sugar, spices, and salt over hot water. Add to the well-beaten eggs with the fat. Pour the hot filling into the pastry shell and bake in a moderate oven (350 deege F.) about 30 minutes or until the filling sets.

★

DEVILED EGG SALAD

Cut hard-cooked eggs in half, lengthwise or crosswise. Scoop out and mash yolks while hot. Season with salt, pepper, melted fat, a little mustard, and vinegar. Or mix mashed egg yolks with salad dressing, salt, and pepper. Fill the whites with the mixture. Then serve with salad dressing on lettuce or other salad greens.

★

Combine beans with cheese for nourishment and delightful flavor. To make beans au gratin, put cooked beans into a baking dish. Cover with a sauce made by combining white sauce and tomato ketchup. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese and bread crumbs and brown in the oven.

★

For a spring salad, stuff cottage cheese, cream cheese, or peanut butter into prunes that have been cooked and pitted. Serve with salad dressing on a bed of greens or chopped raw cabbage.

THRIFT WITH FOOD

Serve tasty beans au gratin. Put the cooked beans into a baking dish. Cover with a sauce made by combining white sauce and tomato ketchup. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese and bread crumbs, and brown in the oven.

★

Put carrots into tasty sandwiches. Make a filling of grated raw carrot combined with cottage cheese or cream cheese. Or mix the carrot with chopped peanuts and salad dressing, or with peanut butter.

When you're choosing cabbage, look for a head that's well trimmed, with no yellow leaves nor worm injuries. Look at the core for signs of decay, which may start there and spread later. The head should be fairly solid.

Adventures of Richard

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE kids were discussing an age-old high school argument: What good is algebra?

Richard was saying: "Algebra is supposed to sharpen up your mind. If you can figure out equtions you can figure out problems later on in life."

"My father was very good in algebra," Flekal said. "Now my mother says he's got a head like a broomhandle."

"My father is like that, too," Menash disclosed. "When he shops we lose half our budget. He says he can't add on a grocery bag. But he was terrific in geometry."

"Just the same, algebra is part of mathematics and mathematics is a very good thing to know," Richard insisted.

"Why?" No-Nose challenged belligerantly. "If a man has four bags of potatoes and two of them fall out what difference does it make how many x's go into the lotkes?"

"You guys are just kidding yourselves," Richard said. "It isn't the example so much but the method of analyzing a problem that's important."

"You sound like a stooge from the principal's office," Flekel declared. "My uncle owns a fruit store and he still counts figures on his fingers. But he owns a house and a car. My father used to figure out the x into y like a jig-saw puzzle and even I gotta lend him money for a cigar sometimes."

No-Nose was triumphant. "See, that just proves it. Math is the modern invention to torture students. Years ago they rapped you on the knuckles, now they give you algebra."

"You're nuts. Even the Greeks studied algebra," Richard revealed.

"So look what happened to their civilization," Menash quickly replied.

"Do you know," Richard said with emphasis, "that in the Soviet Union kids 10 years old study math and even algebra."

"Yeh, and do you know," No-Nose replied with equal emphasis, "that even under Socialism here if I was a truck driver figuring out the equation between a left turn and right turn I'd probably hit a guy trying to cross the street. Even algebra can't solve ALL the problems."

Ted Tinsley Says....

Cornered by Passion

THE MAY ISSUE of True Confessions features an article called Trapped by Sex—A Communist Confesses. The blurb which introduces this story declares, on behalf of the author, "The smooth talk of my friends, and the soft arms and lips of a strange woman made me a Communist." (Party builders, please note.)

Trapped by Sex is filled with overripe paragraphs such as:

"I'd kissed girls before. But I knew now that had been kid stuff, too—awkward and timid of flaming and sweet like when I held Johanna in my arms and kissed her good night. This wasn't like that at all. It was something that made you feel wild and crazy and kind of terrified and shamed at the same time."

Zowiel Sounds like Roger Baldwin's analysis of the Marxist-Leninist kiss, as described in the frenetic style of Dorothy Thompson.

Being one of those cynics who doesn't believe that the true confessions in True Confessions are true, I would like to present a genuine confession to which I have all North American rights. It tells how a flaming woman lured Arch Farch into the Communist Party:

CORNERED BY PASSION

A Genuine Simulated Farch Confession

WHEN I first went to work, I was proud that Georgie Jones buddied around with me. Georgie spoke about many things, and even though my little grey-haired mother warned me that he was a Communist, I thought nothing of it, although I often heard him say,



"Sixty cents an hour is my idea of lousy wages." I was young, and I never considered how emotionally difficult it was for the boss to pay us that sixty cents, or I wouldn't have listened to Georgie Jones.

One night Georgie invited me to his house—"to meet a girl," he said. When I arrived, Sandra was there. Her lips, her hair, her cheeks, her fingernails, and her shoes, were flaming red. She looked at me through heavy-lidded half-closed eyes, and murmured, "Hello, Arch Farch. Georgie has told me a great deal about you."

Georgie then said, "I have to shell three pounds of Indian nuts." He walked out and left me alone with Sandra.

I approached Sandra timidly, but she overcame my hesitation by slipping her arms beneath my shoulder and clutching me in a warm and vibrant full-nelson. I reflected that this was illegal in college wrestling, but little did I realize in what company I was travelling.

Before I knew it, Sandra's lips were against mine, and I felt her hot red breath seeping down my neck. As she kissed me, I suddenly understood the general crisis of capitalism, and the merger of bank and finance capital which characterizes the epoch of imperialism.

When she stroked my cheek and whispered to me in a burning voice—so different from the nasal and monotonous voice of sweet little Mary-Ann who had so much faith in me—I realized that wages need not be tied to prices. The trap was tightening!

It was later in the evening, shortly before Georgie burned the house down to get me out, that Sandra rested her cheek against mine, and said, "Let's see a lot of each other, Arch!"

From that moment on, I was against the bi-partisan foreign policy and the Atlantic Pact!

I write this as a warning to all Americans! Stay away from Sandra! She's my girl!

When God Spoke from the Sky

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

Grandma screamed. "The world's coming to an end. . . . The Lord is angry at us for fighting and killing and sinning. . . . He's going to destroy the world. . . ." And she rocked on her feet as though she were suddenly older and tottering like a tree when the wind blows hard.

• • •

I JERKED on Ma's dress. "Ma," I said soft. "Ma . . . Ma! what's the matter? . . . What's happening?"

She pressed me so tightly against her I thought my bones would crack. "I don't know, Bertie," she said. "I don't know. . . . Oh, God! I don't know."

I started to cry.

"Don't cry, honey," she told me. "Don't cry. . . . Don't be afraid." I could tell that she wasn't thinking about what she was saying. Se was watching that pillar of cloud in the sky.

Mrs. Markey was on her knees. Loud enough to be heard across the street she started the Twenty-Third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. . . . He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul. . . ."

Above us against the cloudy sky now darkening a little the cloud pillar rolled gently as though rocked by the breath of the Lord. "The world is coming to an end," Grandma screamed and it seemed that the sky grew darker as her voice shrilled up.

Mrs. Laurie had run around her house and ours to our yard. She knelt down beside Mrs. Markey and bowed her head. Georgie peeked out from under Ma's skirt just as Grandma screamed again, "The world is coming to an end." He squealed and perked his head back.

"Look," Ma cried. "Look!" And she pointed to the sky. The others raised their heads. Another roll of cloud was forming against the first. "It's going to be a letter," Ma said. "The Lord is sending us a message."

• • •

I FELT a little better. The world then wouldn't end until the Lord got his message written out. The second roll of cloud was forming on the bottom of the first. It looked as though it might be a letter L or perhaps part of a C made of three straight lines or an O. It could be almost anything. I pulled away from Ma and darted down the street. I stopped at Mrs. Prather's, at Mrs. Burk's, at Mrs. Smith's. I felt like a modern Paul Revere. I ran onto the front porches yelling their names and pointing at the sky. "The world's coming to an end. . . . The Lord is speaking from the sky. . . . Help! . . . Help! . . . Look at the sky. . . . The sky!"

Way back of me I heard Ma shout. "Bert . . . Bertie . . . Bertie . . . Albert Jenkins! Come back here. . . ." I hurried back.

Ma's face was whiter than the cloud. Mrs. Markey and Mrs. Laurie were kneeling and bowing and straightening. They were on the Lord's Prayer now. "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us . . . and deliver us from evil."

Huge and menacing in the sky that seemed cold now and dark was a letter C.

"It's a C," cried Mrs. Laurie. "He's going to say, He's COMING. . . ."

"Or tell us to COME," said Mrs. Markey.

• • •

MRS. SMITH hastened up the street to our yard. We were all now standing between our house and Mrs. Markey's. Mrs. Smith had a dustrag in her hand. Acting scared she asked what was happening. Ma pointed to the sky. Grandma moaned, "The world's coming to an end." Mrs. Laurie and Mrs. Markey prayed louder than ever. Mrs. Smith started to cry, wrung the dustrag in her hands and sat down. The two Smith girls, both older than I and snippy, ran up and got on each side of their mother and cried.

By the time Mrs. Prather and Mrs. Burk and their children joined the small crowd in the yard, another letter had been started.

"The world's coming to an end. . . . The world's coming to an end," Grandma shouted. Georgie screamed and got very sick. "Oh, dear," Ma said. She wiped Georgie and her leg off with her front apron; then she picked him up and cuddled him in her arms. The children and most of the grownups were kneeling and praying. You could hear all parts of the Lord's Prayer and some prayers that were personal and new to me.

Ma didn't kneel. She was scared, I could see that, but she stood with her head high and watched the cloud rolls form on the darkening sky. She patted Georgie rhythmically and kept glancing my way to make sure I was near.

"The world's coming to an end," Grandma cried. Mrs. Markey, Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Prather and their children started again together chanting loudly, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. . . . Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I shall fear no Evil for Thou are with me. . . ."

"The world's coming to an end," Grandma moaned. The sky grew darker. I felt a chill blowing at me and there was no wind. Our dog barked excitedly and his barking excited the dogs all along the street. I had the crazy feeling that they were praying, too.

• • •

TWO letters of cloud now floated in the sky. Clearly, unmistakably, CA was written there in cloud for all mankind to see.

"What is He writing? . . . What is His message?" Mrs. Burk asked. Nobody tried to answer. Grandma was tired. Her voice showed the strain. She was hoarse and whispering now but still she said again and agin, desperately, hopelessly, "The world's coming to an end."

"Hello. . . . What's the matter, folks? . . . What's the matter?" a big voice boomed at us. Bill Fletcher, the milkman, was going home from work, his striped overalls looking bright in the queer light. He had his cap pushed back and seemed indecently happy to me. Apparently he didn't know God was writing a message on the sky.

"The world's coming to an end," Grandma told him.

With cries and moans the other women pointed to the sky. He looked up at the CA. Another roll of cloud had appeared; another letter was being written.

"What's the matter?" he asked again. He didn't seem to understand what he had seen.

All merely pointed again and Grandma moaned again.

Bill shook his head. "You folks aint scared of that . . . are you?" he asked. And he shook his head. "Are you afraid of that? . . . Why . . . that's just skywriting."

Grandma screamed again, "The world's coming to an end."

Ma stood looking at Bill now. Mrs. Burk looked at him. Mrs. Prather and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Laurie now all looked at Bill and there was a desperate, unbelieving, hoping, wild expression on their faces. I stopped snivelling and looked at Bill, too.

"It's skywriting," he said. "An airplane does it . . . with smoke. . . . Somebody's advertising something. . . . Skywriting!" he said with a pleading tone. "You know . . . there's an airplane up there and it's writing with smoke for some advertiser . . . some kind of cigarettes, I think."

Nobody said anything for a minute or two. Ma wiped Georgie's face again. Bill Fletcher looked around at them.

"I got to be going," he said. "The missis wants me to take care of the kids while she takes a run downtown." He walked away quickly.

The rolls of clouds kept forming letters but somehow nobody paid much attention to them. Mrs. Burk shooed her youngsters home. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Prather left. And Mrs. Laurie went tome. The kids drifted away dreamily. Mrs. Markey said, "It's getting so dark. . . . I'll have to take my wash down. . . . It's going to rain for sure."

Ma carried in her basket of wash. Georgie and I went in the house. On the windows big drops began to form and suddenly it was raining cats and dogs.

"I told you it was going to rain," Grandma said.

SPRING

A Poem — **By Willard Moore**

Upon the City
like glistening daggers
thin rain
(Dark clouds had gripped the sun
with fists of thunder)
And on the ground soft buds lie
like infants fingers
Through hamlets cloaked men go
pillaging the worker's dreams
Cold as the adder's eye they come
Swift as the wasp's sting they come
secret and terrible
Under bare trees stiff sparrows whisper
in shattered confusion

O season wrapped in the fruitless green of agony
O season lost! bowed and lost under an avalanche of tears.

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Wallace Asks Fight on Jailing

—See Page 2

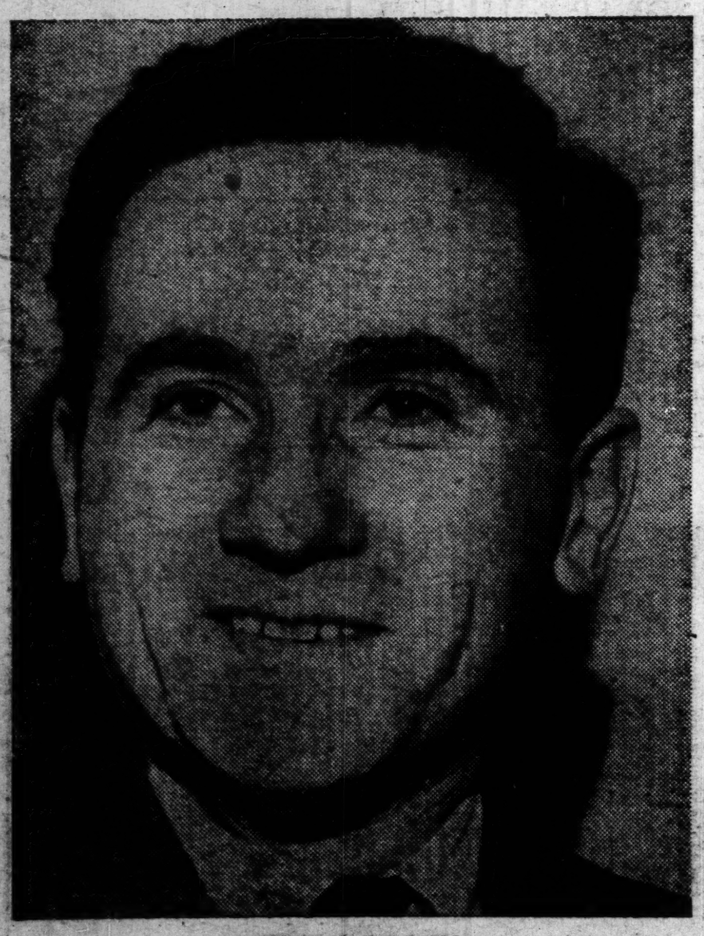
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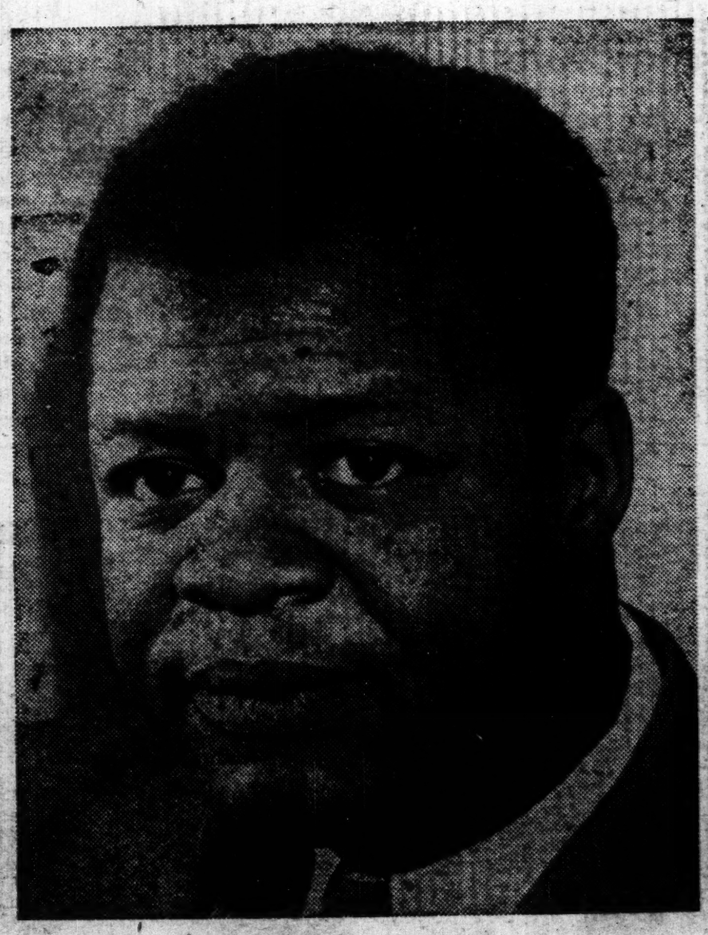
JAIL WINSTON, GATES, HALL

Medina Acts as Defendants Defy 'Informer' Decree

—See Pages 2, 3, 4



JOHN GATES



HENRY WINSTON



GUS HALL

TWO DAYS OF PROTEST!

Monday

Picket Foley Sq. All Morning

—See Page 2

Tuesday

Mass in Union Sq., 4:30 p.m.

—See Page 2

Picket Foley Square Monday, A.M.; Mass In Union Sq. Tuesday

Thousands of indignant New Yorkers will protest Judge Medina's outrageous jailing of John Gates, Henry Winston and Gus Hall in two demonstrations Monday and Tuesday.

On Monday, a mass picket line will be held outside the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square from 9:30 a.m. to noon.

On Tuesday, Union Square will be the scene of a protest meeting at 4:30 p.m. to demand the freedom of the three Communist leaders.

The Civil Rights Congress, sponsor of the demonstrations, declared in its call for a huge turnout:

"Let us make these demonstrations a living affidavit by the people for the protection of their democratic rights."

Full text of the CRC statement follows:

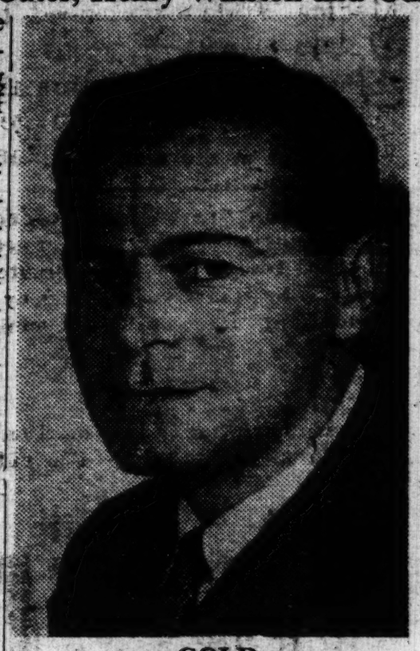
"The actions by Judge Medina highlight the essential nature of the indictments and the trial as a use of the courts to suppress instead of to protect civil liberties.

"Judge Medina is substituting the jailer's key for the constitution. He is flouting the fundamental right to bail. He is labelling insistence upon clear legal rights as contempt of court. He is opening the way to compel production of membership lists of all progressive organizations.

"Today this is being done to defendants who are Communists. Unless it is halted it may be done tomorrow to anyone regardless of political affiliations. That central fact must be fully recognized and urgently acted upon. We, therefore, urge New Yorkers, irrespective of their diverse political faiths, to join in a common protest against this attack on basic democratic rights through these two actions.

Unionists Will Fight Stoolie Decree: Gold

Ben Gold, president, CIO International Fur and Leather Workers Union, wired Judge Medina Friday, demanding the release of John Gates, Henry Winston and Gus Hall so that they can "state the true facts in this case without intimidation and without demanding from them the stoolpigeoning of Benedict Arnolds."



GOLD

Text of Gold's statement follows:

"Such an act can only be interpreted as a cynical attempt to debase the very foundation of democratic justice and American jurisprudence. To compel political defendants to serve as stoolpigeons means to compel husband to stoolpigeon against wife and children, son against father, brother against brother. It is moral cannibalism which could serve only to destroy the morale and integrity of the American people and undermine the very basis of family existence.

"On my personal behalf and on behalf of my organization, I protest most vigorously against such shameful, unheard-of procedure. It cannot be deemed other than a shocking maneuver to deprive the defendants of their day in court. It exposes the fear of the prosecutor and of those working with the prosecution that the truth might come to light when these great political leaders of the working people submit their testimony, the truth about the Communist movement which springs from the people, the truth about the high-principled teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the truth about the noble, unselfish and self-sacrificing activities of the Communist Party and its leaders on behalf of the working people and democracy.

"The democratic conscience of America demands that John Gates, Gus Hall and Henry Winston be released, that they be granted the full democratic freedom to state the true facts in this case without intimidation and without demanding from them the stoolpigeoning of Benedict Arnolds."

State CP Urges Mass Protest on Jailing

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party, denouncing the "despicable jailing" of three Communist defendants by Federal Judge Harold Medina as "unprecedented in American courts," called on all New Yorkers to join in protest against his action. Medina's ruling is "clearly designed to prevent the defendants from presenting their case," the state committee charged. His action, the trial itself and the "mass executions of Negroes ordered by the government" in Trenton, N. J., Martinsville, Va., and elsewhere "all demonstrate how alarmingly close fascism and war are in the U. S.," it said.

The state committee called on all members of the party to ensure the success of the following 10-point program for the defense of the "12" and the Bill of Rights:

- Support the mass picket line called by the Civil Rights Congress before the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square, Monday, from 9:30 a.m. until noon.
- Mobilization of thousands of Communists, their friends and shopmates in support of a united front protest rally at Union Square, Tuesday, from 4:30 to 7 p.m.
- Contact club chairman for emergency club meetings this weekend.
- Join in the distribution of 1,000,000 extra edition starting Saturday.
- Organize united front meetings in every shop and community.
- Wire Judge Medina, Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, and Attorney General Tom Clark, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. demanding the freedom of Winston, Gates and Hall, as well as the reversal of the "informer" decree.
- Organize delegations to Judge Medina to protest the trial and its frameup character.
- All sections and clubs should prepare and distribute leaflets directed to shops and communities in addition to general material.
- Organize visiting of every union meeting, Negro, fraternal, church and community organization during the coming week. Every organization should be urged to fight this attack on the Bill of Rights, whether the organization represents right, center or leftwing forces.
- Build support for the conference on the defense of the "12," June 25.

THEY JOIN IN PROTEST - - - .

Arthur Schutzer, state executive director of the American Labor Party: condemned Federal Judge Harold Medina for "judicial tyranny and gross abuse of power." Schutzer said Judge Medina's "revocation of bail of two defendants and his sentencing of a third defendant to jail for standing on clear constitutional rights make his courtroom a chamber of injustice and a political instrument for suppressing civil liberties."

Declaring that "federal judges have been impeached for such conduct," Schutzer renewed the American Labor Party request for dismissal of the indictments as a menace to freedom of all Americans regardless of political affiliations."

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NICHOLAS CARNES, president, Independent Department Store Local 1250: "The shocking treatment accorded Gates, Winston and Hall by Judge Medina represents a gross miscarriage of justice. Trade unionists have long suffered from court actions in the interests of management. Today's action demonstrates that fundamental American civil liberties are in danger. Decent Americans, enraged at the trampling of civil rights now going on at Foley Square, demand that this trial be stopped."

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SOL TISCHLER, president, CIO United Furniture Workers Local 140: "The jailing of Gates,

(Continued on Page 15)

THE FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL: "The arbitrary and undemocratic jailing of John Gates, Henry Winston and Gus Hall by Judge Harold Medina serves to point up the shocking prejudice evidenced by the judge throughout the trial of the 11 Communist leaders. The Furriers Joint Council, representing 15,000 fur workers, demands the immediate release of these three men, jailed for refusing to act as informers and stoolpigeons."

EUGENE P. CONNALLY, City Councilman (ALP): "It would seem to me that the court action is political persecution, which is inimicable to the best concepts of American democracy and its judicial processes. As a layman who has followed the trial the action is far more drastic than any meted out to criminals. I deplore the sentencing and remanding of bail as a precedent which threatens the democratic institutions of our country."

Wallace Sees 'Step to Fascism', Asks Fight Against Jailings

Henry A. Wallace, Friday, strongly condemned the contempt sentence against John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, as "one step further along that dangerous course" to fascism.

Declaring that he was "deeply shocked" by Judge Medina's action, the former Vice President charged that his use of the contempt weapon "is the use of the powers of the court to promote injustice." Text of Wallace's statement follows:

"The jail sentences imposed today by Judge Medina can have the most profound effect on the political and civil liberties of all Americans. Under cover of an anti-Communist crusade, America is plunging with frightening speed toward a native brand of fascism. Judge Medina's action put us one step further along that dangerous course.

"One need not be a Communist or in agreement with Communist methods or objectives to be deeply shocked by the judge's action in sentencing the editor of the Daily Worker to 30 days for contempt, for refusing to disclose the identity of the members of the Communist Party. This ruling is the more shocking when it is recalled that the Attorney General contends that membership in the Communist Party — of itself — is a crime punishable by heavy prison sentences, and has, in fact, indicted the Communist officials under separate indictments for the sole offense of being Communists. It therefore confronts Mr. Gates and every other defense witness with the choice of betraying his friends to criminal prosecution or going to jail himself.

"It violates every American concept of fair play, and in my judgment is the use of the powers of the court to promote injustice.

"Let no one make the grave error of believing that because this injustice has been practiced on a Communist, his own civil rights are not in danger. I urge all my fellow citizens to demand that the Gates sentence be withdrawn. Not so much as a matter of simple justice to an American who happens also to be a Communist, but more importantly to safeguard their own precious civil liberties."

C. P. Statement on Medina Outrage

Text of statement by the National Committee of the Communist Party:

Because John Gates refused to act as stoolpigeon, Judge Harold R. Medina Friday sentenced him to 30 days in jail.

Because Henry Winston and Gus Hall protested this outrage, they were sentenced to jail for the duration of their trial.

This vindictive and unprecedented action against defendants presumed to be innocent resulted from a definite provocation. Its purpose is to deny all 11 Communist defendants any opportunity to present their case; to bring the trial to a quick end, and to secure a frameup conviction at all cost.

It is clear that fascist reaction is hell-bent to speed up its drive to outlaw the Communist Party, in order to intensify its attacks on labor, the Negro people, and the growing peace movement.

To this Hitler-like end, the prosecution and judge used the typical Nazi methods of demoralization and intimidation. They attempted to force John Gates, Communist leader and Daily Worker editor, to turn stoolpigeon on the witness stand. Henry Winston, national organization secretary of the Communist Party and outstanding Negro leader, and Gus Hall, chairman of the Ohio Communist Party, vigorously protested the jailing of Gates for his courageous refusal to act as informer. For this, their bail was remanded and they were ordered to jail for the duration of the trial.

WORLD WAR II VETS

John Gates, Henry Winston and Gus Hall—all World War II veterans—showed that they are made of the same stuff as the countless anti-fascists who refused to become the accomplices of their Nazi persecutors. By their action, they demonstrated that Communists never betray the working class. Every trade unionist, every progressive, every decent American—and, of course, every Communist—must thrill with pride in the staunchness of these Communist leaders.

All 11 Communist defendants would now be in jail, if they had not been warned against adding to the victims of this infamous provocation by Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, who is acting as his own attorney.

This travesty of justice must arouse the whole American people to the fascist purposes behind this political heresy trial. From the trade unions, the churches, the legal profession, the Negro people, and all democratic individuals and organizations a storm of protest must go forth.

The American workers and common people hate and despise stoolpigeons. Through mass demonstrations, delegations to the judge, wires and messages to the judge and President, they should rise in their wrath against this threat to make us a people ridden and hunted by informers.

Judge Medina, and President Truman himself, should hear from leaders of all political, religious and civic groups, from the leaders of labor and the Negro people.

Demand the immediate release of the three defendants in jail!

Demand that the stoolpigeon ruling be reversed!

Give the Communist leaders a chance to present their case, fully and fairly!

Let these defendants prove that the Communist Party serves the interests of the American workers and common people, the interests of democracy, economic security, peace and social progress!

Demand that the indictment be dismissed and, the defendants freed!

Medina Jails 3 C. P. Leaders

Gates and Dennis Answer Medina

The following are excerpts from the transcript of the trial of the Communist leaders, when Federal Judge Harold R. Medina sentenced Daily Worker Editor John Gates.

Gates: It would degrade me in the eyes of my associates and the labor movement, in the eyes of the public, and in the eyes of the jury to act as a common stoolpigeon to give you such other information as you desire.

I don't want to have on my conscience the fact that any human being would lose his means of livelihood or even his life because of any such information that I might give you in response to your question, and I invoke my rights under the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution not to answer that question any further.

• • •

Gates: On the grounds of the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, I decline to answer that question, and I do so because I would have to bow my head in shame if I gave such information, and I wouldn't be able to raise my head in decent society if I became a stoolpigeon under the direction of the Court or anybody else.

• • •

Dennis: I wish to express my objection to the ruling which the Court has just made because it infringes not only on the rights of Mr. Gates but on the rights of all the defendants and places in jeopardy the constitutional rights of the Communist Party. The ruling of the Court is a clear violation of the First and the Fifth, and the Tenth Amendments.

In addition to those rights which accrue to defendant Gates and the other defendants, the Court must take into account that amongst these rights which are placed in jeopardy are the rights of freedom of assembly, the rights of our Party as an American working class political party, and to direct any of the defendants to answer such questions as propounded by the prosecution would be to place our Party under disabilities under which no other party in these United States is placed.

Secondly, I would like to call to the attention of the Court the sinister objectives of the prosecution in pursuing this line of questioning.

As I mentionel yesterday, by no stretch of the imagination could the questions propounded by the District Attorney be considered as eliciting relevant information. To begin with the information requested regarding the officers and the elected committees of our Party as well as the activities of our Party are a matter of public record, are a matter of public knowledge, and therefore the purpose of asking these questions is not an innocent one.

Now I would remind the Court that there is a collateral indictment, which was handed down by the grand jury on July 20 of 1948, in which we defendants are presumably to be tried, subsequent to this trial, solely on the basis of our membership in the Communist Party. Therefore any mention of anyone other than the defendants, as to whether they may or may not be members of the committees (on the part of the defendants) surely would be an act of playing accomplice to the prosecution's effort to drag in other innocent American workers and citizens under the indictments which are before this Court and the other one which is pending.

Mr. Gates testified among other things that he attended three state committees in the late spring and early summer of 1948, conventions of our Party in Texas and Alabama and North Carolina, and I assume that following this line of question Mr. McGohey will be asking questions, who was there, whom did he see, etc.

THE COURT: You better wait

(Continued on Page 14)



DENNIS

By Harry Raymond

John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, Communist Party Organization Secretary Henry Winston and Ohio Communist Party Chairman Gus Hall were peremptorily jailed by U. S. District Judge Harold R. Medina Friday.

Gates was charged with contempt of court and ordered confined for 30 days in the Federal House of Detention when, under cross-examination as the first defense witness in the trial of the National Communist leaders, he told the court he would not "become a stoolpigeon for the prosecution" and degrade himself by revealing names of his associates in the Communist Party who helped him write a veterans program.

Winston and Hall were ordered to jail for the duration of the trial when they arose with the rest of the defendants in protest and verbally denounced the prejudiced sentencing of the editor.

DENNIS ASSAILS ACTION

All the defendants remained standing in front of their chairs at the defense table as Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis, acting as his own attorney, and five defense lawyers bitterly assailed the court's action.

Dennis charged Judge Medina had placed the Constitutional rights of Gates, the rest of the defendants and the Communist Party "in jeopardy." He said the court was attempting to compel the witness to play "accomplice to the prosecutor's effort to drag in other innocent American workers and citizens into the indictment which is before this court and another one which is pending."

IN HIMMLER TRADITION

He charged the charge with acting "in the traditions of Edgar Hoover and Herr Himmler" and in the "spirit of a police state inquisition."

The courtroom atmosphere became tense. U. S. marshalls in plain clothes moved up and posted themselves conspicuously at both sides and at the rear of the defense table., Two marshals stood near the witness stand where Gates was sitting.

Judge Medina's action recalled his threat a week ago Thursday to lift bail on City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and remand him to jail, when the Negro legislator rose to object to the court's ruling

(Continued on Page 10)

HOW JUDGE MEDINA SENT WINSTON AND HALL TO JAIL

This is how Judge Medina sentenced Henry Winston and Gus Hall:

DEFENDANT WINSTON: If your Honor please, may I now be heard? More than 5,000 Negroes have been lynched in this country for such —

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Winston —

DEFENDANT WINSTON: — and the Government of the United States should be ashamed for bringing in such a monstrous ruling.

THE COURT: Mr. Winston, I hereby direct that you be remanded for the remainder of the trial.

DEFENDANT HALL: It sounds more like a kangaroo court than a court of the United States. I have heard more law and more constitutional rights in kangaroo courts.

THE COURT: Now let me see, this is Mr. Hall —

DEFENDANT HALL: That is right, this is Mr. Hall.

THE COURT: Mr. Hall, you are hereby remanded for the balance of the trial.

2 Judges Nix Plea to Release Three from Jail

Two judges late Friday in quick order denied defense appeals for the immediate release of the three Communists jailed by Federal Judge Harold Medina.

After being turned down by U. S. Judge Samuel H. Kaufman and Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Augustus Hand, attorneys for the three jailed Communists took steps to appeal the decisions before the full Court of Appeals Monday.

Harry Sacher, attorney for John Gates who had been jailed for 30 days by Medina, asked that bail be accepted by the courts and Gates released because he was constitutionally justified in "declining to answer self-incrminating questions."

Kaufman, in denying the appeal, said a "trial judge has a right to make contempt citations." Immediately after his court decision had been handed down, Sacher, and two other attorneys for the Communist defendants, Richard Gladstein and Abraham Isserman, appealed to Judge Hand.

Sacher said that since Gates was now on the witness stand under cross-examination by the govenment, "it is imperative" that he be released so that proper consultation can be maintained with his attorneys.

Edward C. Wallace, special assistant to prosecutor John F. X. McGohey, argued that the three jailed Communists "had no legal reason" to ask for bail and their release. Refusal to name Communist Party members "is not a proper and relevant reason for not answering questions," Wallace said.

Hand denied Sacher's appeal saying it "really is unsubstantial."

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SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

THAT SOVIET "ENIGMA"

A pair of eyes and the will to read is all that is needed to solve it, writes Corliss Lamont in "You Can Learn About Russia."

•

THE NEW BIG LIE

The new "big lie" of Soviet anti-Semitism, now being shrieked in the Hearst, Scripps-Howard and other papers exposed by Andrew Voynow in "They Scoop Goebbels."

•

PEACE OPTIMIST

To pessimistic American intellectuals the Soviet novelist Peter Pavlenko writes peace can be won, in "The Writer and the Struggle for Peace."

•

UNDER THE CARDINAL'S HAT

Mary Stanton Barry reports on Mindszenty's foreign connections and other matters unmentioned in the American press in "My Visit to Hungary."

•

WHY THEY PRODUCE MORE

The economist Aaron Yugow analyzes the new material and moral motives for greater production developed under socialism in "Incentives in Soviet Economy."

•

MAIN STREET TO MOSCOW

Soviet youth is on the move, writes Amy Schechter, describing how the youth of a backwoods Cossack village made it a "Gateway to the World."

•

And Jessica Smith's Review and Comment on the meaning of the North Atlantic Pact, Theodore Bayer's Your Questions Answered and book reviews and other features, all in one issue, the June issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, the American magazine about the Soviet Union.

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When the Garb of Legality Dropped

By Joseph North

It was a moment nobody in Courtroom 110 will ever forget.

The Communist defendants sprang to their feet as one man when Judge Medina pronounced sentence on John Gates. A platoon of marshalls rose from nowhere, brawny, hard-eyed, to tower menacingly behind the Communist leaders who stood protesting the ruling against the veteran of two wars.

The judge had turned toward Gates on the witness stand and snarled: "The Court has the power to punish. I adjudge you guilty of a wilful contempt by reason of which I sentence you. . ."

In that moment the garb of legality dropped and you saw capitalism's justice naked. Lawbooks seemed to shrink out of sight as the marshalls took over.

The defendants stood before the bar in a solid, closed rank. They rose to repudiate the scheme of the Government to transform the Constitution into the code of the stool-pigeon.

The atmosphere in the courtroom changed like cyclone weather in Kansas.

But the Communists stood their ground. They faced immediate prison, dared any penalty, remembering the terror in the homes of labor before the Wagner Act. They took their stand against the return of the days when the employers sought to bludgeon unionists to divulge the names of their fellows.

It was an unforgettable moment. For within those crowded seconds lay a century's experience of bitter, hard-earned working-class organization. Within it lay the great American struggles against Pinkertons, labor-spies, fink agencies, informers. The Communists had risen in the noblest tradition of American labor.

The Court could not brook that. Be a stool-pigeon or else. . . .

Eugene Dennis had spoken eloquently before the judge sentenced Gates. He spoke again: "I wish to protest this outrageous sentence. All honest men. . . he began and the Judge interrupted.

"I am trying to treat you as counsel. . . ." he said.

"I seek no special rights," Dennis retorted, "except my inalienable rights as an American citizen. . . ."

But the inalienable rights of Americans were exiled from Courtroom 110. The judge regarded the code of the informer as law.

And a few minutes afterward when the session ended the marshalls took Winston, Hall and Gates to prison.

How word flew around Manhattan I do not know. Within an hour workers were gathering at the great steps of Foley Square to cheer the Communist defendants, waiting to clasp their hands and tell them they understood and were with them.

'We're Proud Of Our Daddy'

Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of a Communist leader, Henry Winston, on learning of the kangaroo court frameup of her husband, picked up her two-year-old son and told him, "We are proud of your daddy, Larry, dear."

Reached over the telephone, Mrs. Winston said her reaction then quickly turned to "burning indignation."

"The lowest thing," she said, "from time immemorial is for a man to become an informer. That is what the court tried to make the Communists, the best men in America, do. But they refused."

Running through her mind was a line of poetry she learned years ago, she said. She didn't remember its name, or the author, but the line is, "I could not love thee, dear, so much loved I not honor more."

The young mother added that the Negro people are being murdered, lynched and oppressed, and all the government had time for was to attack the Communists. That was because they are the staunchest fighters for the Negro people, she declared.

'We Will Not Rest,' Says Mrs. Gates

MRS. LILLIAN GATES, wife of Daily Worker editor John Gates, said: "I'm proud of my husband's stand for democracy which is in the true tradition of the Communist Party and all freedom-loving Americans.

"I'm sure that millions of other women will oppose this outrageous attempt to silence my husband and the other defendants. Judge Medina and the United States prosecutor, who have joined hands to separate the defendants from their families, will find that they have misgauged the sentiments of decent Americans. We will not rest until the defendants are released and this political frameup is smashed."





THE BODY OF CALEB HILL, victim of Georgia lynchers, lies on a slab in the segregated Jimcrow section of the Irwinton morgue—in death as in life, branded and set apart from the whites. Other photo shows Sheriff Hatcher, who says he was asleep when the lynchers entered his home, took the keys to the jail and dragged out young Hill to his death.

LAW BACKS GATES STAND

The 53-page brief which defense counsel submitted to Judge Medina yesterday morning on John Gates' behalf proved that the Government violated the First, Fourth and Fifth Amendments when Prosecutor McGohey demanded the defendant divulge names of Communist Party members.

It also declared that the defense in the Communist trial would be seriously hobbled if McGohey's procedure is allowed by the Court.

Numerous decisions of American and British courts on the right to private political belief were cited. The brief maintained that the political atmosphere is such that Communist Party members face serious persecutions. Hence, it argued, a leader compelled to disclose identity of party members, in effect, a political informer against members of a party which Supreme Court decisions have, to this date, deemed lawful.

The brief declared that the "official drive to pillory Communists does not occur in a vacuum." It said the goal of this drive is the blacklist, economic reprisal, deportation, the invasion of privacy, the exposure to private violence, the denial at the hands of Government of basic civil and constitutional rights, discrimination in the use of public facilities, and finally, "the uniformity of the graveyard."

"The drive to convert criminal law into a means of destroying the right of political privacy" the defense brief contended, "has as its purpose the crushing of political dissent."

It drew the analogy with Hitler's Nuremberg laws.

The brief cited numerous high court decisions and historical references in arguing that the First Amendment to the Constitution protected the right of political affiliation, while the Fourth and Fifth Amendments protected the right of privacy in political belief and association. The brief also cited Supreme Court cases in which the right of secrecy in trade union organizations was upheld, notably the case of Thomas vs. Collins.

A state law requiring registration of trade union organizers was declared illegal, in that ruling.

The brief stated further that to permit the line of inquiry developed by Prosecutor McGohey would seriously hobble the defense.

"His questions have little or no relevancy, but are designed rather to distract the jury with a new list of names," and provide a basis for embarrassment and perhaps prosecutions of those named.

It deprives the defendant witness of the guarantees of due process, and becomes a grand-jury witchhunt, the brief concluded, "deeply repugnant to the basic requirements of a fair trial."

Democrats OK 5 T-H Clauses

WASHINGTON, Senate Democratic leaders Friday offered five concessions to Taft-Hartley law supporters, including authority for the president to seize plants in national emergency strikes.

The betrayals were spelled out in a set of amendments to the Truman Administration bill distributed at a Democratic caucus. The meeting was called by Administration leaders in an effort to accommodate foes of Taft-Hartley repeal when the Senate takes up the labor bill on Monday.

The Senate Labor Committee approved the administration bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and substitute an amended Wagner Act. Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas, Ill., said "certain amendments' were being drafted with the President's approval.

Lucas said that the original bill "is certainly going to be amended" on the floor. He said the amendments were drafted by Sens. Lister Hill, (D-Ala.), and Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill). Sens. Wayne L. Mirse, (R-Ore) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt) were said to be co-sponsors. All are members of the senate labor Committee.

In addition to plant seizure authority Democratic leaders also agreed to require union officials and employers to sign non-Communist-non-fascist affidavits before they could use the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board.

The other changes would retain the Taft-Hartley provision making it an unfair labor practice for unions to rfuse to bargain, guarantee employers limited free speech, and require unions to file financial statements with the Secretary of Labor.

Arrest 2 Near Struck Miller Plant

Two members of Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers were arrested Friday en route to the picket line before the struck I. Miller company in Long Island City. The pair, Laura Leplansky and Pearl Stone, were subsequently released in the custody of their attorney until trial July 6.

The union members had been accosted by the company's assistant personnel manager, Arthur Greenwald, who was leading a group of scabs into the plant with police protection. Greenwald pushed into one of the girls, while the scabs shouted vile epithets at the unionists. Police refused to arrest the scab herder or the scabs.

In Long Island court the judge agreed to the issuance of subpenas for two persons described as strike-breakers, Christine Peterson and Dorothy Pupke.

Ask Fare Rise on Eastern Railroads

WASHINGTON (UP).—Eastern railroads Friday asked the interstate Commerce Commission for a 12½ percent increase in passenger fares.

They asked that coach fares be increased from 3 cents to 3.375 cents a mile and sleeping and parlor car rates be raised from 4 cents to 4½ cents a mile.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

The main difficulty in getting a democratic Germany is that Washington insists on reviving Nazi industry. They are putting the cartel before the horse.

Chicagoans Blast Medina's Attack

CRC's 11-Hour Stay Saves Willie McGee

Just two hours before the switch was to be thrown Friday night, Willie McGee, Negro veteran of Laurel, Miss., was granted a stay of execution through the intervention of the Civil Rights Congress. The stay was granted at the last moment by the state's Acting Chief Justice, William G. Roberds, a few hours after the U. S. Supreme Court had denied the request.

After Justice Roberds granted the stay to permit the CRC to file a petition of certiorari with the U. S. Supreme Court, it was still not certain that the execution of McGee, father of four, would be halted. The stay was issued in Jackson, Miss., a two-hour drive from Laurel, where McGee was being held in the deathhouse.

Jones County Sheriff Luther Holden refused to honor the order by telephone even after a conversation with Justice Roberds. He insisted on personal delivery of the order.

DENY ESCORT

In an effort to beat the execution deadline, John Poole, Jackson attorney retained by the CRC, sought a police escort to accompany his car to Laurel. The escort was denied and a Poole set out accompanied by a friend to protect him.

After he left, Mrs. Poole contacted the state highway patrol and pleaded with them to afford protection to her husband. The patrol contacted Poole's car on the highway and accompanied it.

Meanwhile, it was learned, Sheriff Holden had taken McGee out of the jail, and it was feared that a mob might get hold of the prisoner. Holden later met Poole on the road and signed a receipt for the order under the light provided by the headlights of the cars.

MRS. McGEE COLLAPSES

Before the last-minute intervention, Mrs. McGee had collapsed, convinced that her husband would go to the chair. She was notified late last night by the CRC that lynch justice had been averted for a third time in this case.

Following the U. S. Supreme Court denial Friday afternoon, churchmen, labor leaders and others from all over the nation wired and telephoned to Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississppi, asking him to use his executive powers. The governor's office turned down all requests for action.

McGee had been convicted three times and three times sentenced to die for the alleged rape of a white woman, Mrs. Troy Hawkins. Mrs. Hawkins' only "identification" was her assertion that she had been assaulted by a man with "kinky" hair who wore a tee shirt.

THREW OUT CONVICTION

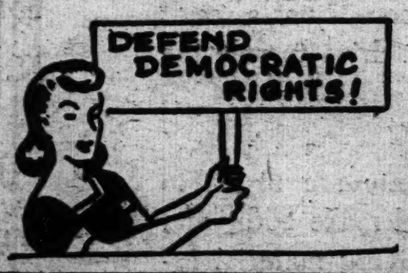
The first trial took place on Dec. 6, 1945, with McGee "defended" by court-appointed attorneys who admitted they were unable to confer with him because he was in a state of shock after his treatment by the cops. The jury convicted him after being out for two minutes. A CRC appeal cancelled this verdict.

The second trial also handed in a quick guilty verdict. On Feb. 8, 1947, the State Supreme Court threw out the conviction on the CRC's contention that Negroes had been excluded from the grand and petty juries.

The third trial. A new district attorney was elected for the third trial, with his main slogan that he would rush McGee to the chair.

Negroes were again excluded from the jury. Mob hysteria was at such a pitch that local defense counsel were escorted out of the courtroom by deputy sheriffs without evening summing up the case and before it went to the jury. Counsel had asked the judge for protection but he refused.

On the third appeal, the State Supreme Court upheld the conviction and the CRC appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.



Please Save My Husband

Following is a letter from the wife of Willie McGee, received by the Civil Rights Congress last weekend:

May 20, 1949

To the Civil Rights Congress:

I am the wife of Willie McGee who have been behind iron bars since November, 1945. We have four children and no one to help me with them and I have been very quiet until he got this last sentence in April. I am a poor colored woman and I need my husband with these four kids to help me, having to send two away to Nebraska. And I want to know will he go to the chair on June 3? Please save him for me. I feel deep down in my heart that he is innocent. There are many other crimes did and their life wasn't taken even in the same county of Jones.

Someone but not my race did crime on five years old colored child. His life was not taken. Please help my husband if you can. I don't have any money. I will work to help him save his life. We have three girls, one son. They saw him only once since he been in jail. They would not allow me to see him unless a statement from the sheriff. My oldest child had to be taken out of school to work for a living. Please let me hear from you all at once. I am sending this to show if possible. Please let my husband be as this lucky man.

ROSALEE McGEE, 102 W. Church St., Jackson, Miss.

P.S. I pray there is another chance in life for Willie. Please, please let me hear from you before it is too late. There may be something else can be done. Thanks for the help.

◈ Special to The Worker

CHICAGO. — Chicagoans branded Judge Medina's action Friday "a flagrant criminal act against the civil rights of individuals."

Reaction to Judge Medina's ruling was swift and vigorous here. Leading citizens expressing their shock and disgust. Among statements issued were:

GRANT OAKES, president, CIO Farm Equipment Workers, protested "the rash and unreasonable action by the court." he said. Judge Medina was "treating as common criminals men who have not been proven guilty of anything."

ERNEST DEMAIO, District President, CIO United Electrical Workers, commented that the ruling indicated that "the reactionary Truman administration is denying due process of law to the critics of its bungling policies which are leading us into poverty, chaos and war."

PEARL HART, attorney: "There is no decent legal reason for revoking bail during trial. Bail is allowed to anyone in the United States—except those accused of murder."

DR. GEORGE KARALOS, Holy Trinity Orthodox Church Community: "It is almost unbelievable that this could happen in America of 1949." Dr. Karalos charged Judge Medina with a "criminal act."

ALICE BELESTER, head of the Chicago Federation of Consumers: "The action of Judge Medina represents the greatest infringement on the rights of the people yet seen in the courts of our country. It helps feed the forces of reaction. It stabs at the heart of our Constitution and Bill of Rights."

PROF. CURTIS MacDOUGALL, Northwestern University, lashed: "The whole business of punishing individuals for contempt

(Continued on Page 12)

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Perjury to Grand Jury Admitted by Chambers

By Louise Mitchell

Whittaker Chambers, darling of the House Un-American Committee, admitted at the perjury trial of Alger Hiss on Friday that he himself had committed perjury before the Grand Jury in October, 1948, when he said he "had no knowledge of espionage."

It was this same grand jury that indicted Hiss. This admission of perjury, drawn out of him by chief defense counsel Lloyd Paul Stryker under cross - examination, was given willingly in an effort to bolster his fantastic concoction of "pumpkin spy espionage" which involved Hiss, former State Department official, and an imaginary character called Col. Boris Bykov.

The sensational concoction was first revealed by Chambers in November, 1948 during pre-trial examination in a libel suit that Hiss brought against Chambers in Baltimore. Prior to November, 1948, Chambers had never mentioned the "pumpkin spy plot" in his appearances before the House Un-American Committee, the Grand Jury, in visits to the FBI and other government agencies.

Chambers admitted he committed Grand Jury perjury at a time he does not claim he belonged to the Communist Party.

10-YEAR SILENCE

Stryker showed through cross-examination that when Chambers saw Assistant Secretary of State A. Berle in September, 1939, he never mentioned an "espionage" plot. When he saw a security officer for the State Department in 1944, he never touched on "espionage." In three signed statements for the FBI in 1948, he never mentioned this concoction, which he also kept from the Grand Jury as late as October, 1948.

The defense counsel tried to show that the "espionage plot" was invented by Chambers for the libel suit in November.

Although he told two contradictory stories under oath—one including no "espionage plot" and the other, the "pumpkin spy" fairy tale—Chambers was not indicted for perjury. Instead Hiss was indicted by the Grand Jury which also during its term indicted the Communist leaders.

Both Stryker and Chambers had a field day in court on Friday in spreading the most vicious calumnies against the Communist Party. Both claimed that the Communist Party advocated violent overthrow of the government "by any and all means." Chambers is eager to spread this falsehood in order to show that he is now a "reformed" character. Stryker is smearing the Communist Party in an effort to score Hiss was anti-Communist during the time Chambers says he was in the Party.

Stryker drew testimony from Chambers which showed that he wrote an offensive play about Jesus Christ while at Columbia University that he refused to enter a suicide pact with his brother who finally took gas, that he lived in New Orleans in a "wretched dive" where a "prostitute" called "One-eyed Annie" lived, that he lived with a woman for a year out of wedlock and that he used numerous pseudonyns during the time he claims he was in and out of the Communist Party.

The defense has employed a psychiatrist to watch Chambers during the trial. It is believed he will be called to testify.

DEWEY AIDE PATCHED UP WILSON 'DEATH WRIT': ALP

The American Labor Party Friday charged that Gov. Dewey's office helped South Carolina patch up faulty extradition papers to send James Wilson, 29, back to the chain gang. Acting Gov. Joe E. Hanley signed the paper Thursday, and Wilson's counsel said they were tantamount to a death warrant.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP executive secretary, said Charles D. Breitel, Dewey's counsel, "himself advised South Carolina officials concerning technical defects . . . and pointed out how to correct such defects, thus placing New York State at the service of chain gang justice."

The law firm of Unger, Freedman and Fleischer attorneys for the Negro victim, wrote to Breitel urging that the Governor reconsider the action. They cited the recent U. S. Circuit Court of Appeal ruling that convicts who escape could not be sent back if they have been mistreated.

Progressives Elect NMU Ballot Group

Progressives elected the three members of the National Maritime Union's balloting committee by an overwhelming majority over the slate of the pro-Joseph Curran right wing at a membership meeting in Manhattan Center Thursday night.

Curran came within a hairline of losing on a vote for the chairmanship of the meeting, winning only by a small margin counted for him over his opponent, rank and filer Leo Silverman. Silverman won one of the three ballot committee places.

The committee Monday will start counting the referendum vote on Curran's constitutional amendment to bar Communists or critics of the administration from membership.

Curran reported that the ship owners replied with a flat no to every proposal of the union in current negotiations. With the deadline June 15, the NMU president said he was opposed to strike preparations. He assumed that when the deadline was reached the "no-contract no work" rule would automatically go into effect.

In discussion on the floor some speakers asked why no preparation for a strike is in evidence.

Curran's open split with his erstwhile caucus allies headed by New York port agent David Drummond also came on the floor. Members complained of the discrimination policy, primarily hitting Negroes and Puerto Ricans, by requirement of pre-war discharge papers to qualify for passenger vessel jobs.

Curran disclaimed knowledge of this rule, which was introduced as one of the first "benefits" of his new administration.

52-20 Death Watch Set at White House

A "Death Watch" for the families of 15,143,000 World War II veterans, at least 1,113,000 of whom are unemployed according to Veteran's Administration figures, will be held in front of the White House and Blair House beginning Sunday, June 5 at 6 p.m., it was announced Friday by the National Committee to Save and Expand 52-20.

On July 25 Veterans 52-20 unemployment compensation ends. Veterans from as far away as Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati will carry a black coffin symbolizing the attempt of Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss), House Veterans Affairs Chairman, to bury three 52-20 bills in his Veterans Affairs Committee.

100 Picket City Hall on Dock Job Bias

Negro and white workers picketed City Hall Friday afternoon, while a citizens' delegation tried unsuccessfully to see Mayor O'Dwyer to protest the exclusion of Negro longshoremen from dock jobs.

Picket signs read: **"The City Owns the Piers. Stop discrimination!"**

"The Labor Movement has no place for Jimcrow!"

"We Want Jobs, Not Relief!"

Nearly 100 pickets from several industries took part in the demonstration which was organized by Local 968 of the AFL International Longshoremens Assn.

Another demonstration is being organized for Monday noon in front of the headquarters of Joe Ryan, Jimcrow president of the International Longshoremen's Association at Eights Ave and 14 St.

Monday's demonstration is sponsored by many CIO and AFL unions. It is being organized by the Harlem Trade Union Council, headed by Ferdinand C. Smith.

A leading figure in the delegation that sought to see O'Dwyer yesterday was Cleophus Jacobs, president of Local 968.

Antonio Tully, secretary of the Citizens Committee fighting discrimination against Negro longshoremen, and Ada Jackson, American Labor Party leader were also in the protesting group.

Mayor O'Dwyer ducked again. The delegation lodged its protest with Joseph O'Grady.

Solidarity Week

New York State Communist Party Celebrates with the Fighting South

During this two-week period, New York State Communists send special greetings to our fighting Party and to all democratic movements in the South. On this occasion, especially, the growing unity of Negro and white workers in the South, struggling for peace and democracy, is recognized and given added support.

We reaffirm our determination to combat and help defeat the national oppression of the Negro people. We join with all freedom-loving Americans in the crusade against KKK and lynch terror, against jimcrow and segregation, for the right to vote and for complete Negro liberation.

We pledge to continue and intensify our efforts in the campaign to win the immediate, unconditional freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her children. We pledge also to continue giving maximum support to help free the Trenton Six and Virginia Seven . . . all victims of the fascist-like lynch terror which is spreading in our country as a result of Wall Street's imperialist drive to rule the world.

All counties in our state are urged to review their past work and make additional plans for the future on giving material assistance to our Party in the South.

- **MANHATTAN *pledges fraternal assistance to GEORGIA***
- **BRONX *pledges fraternal assistance to LOUISIANA***
- **UPSTATE N. Y. *pledges fraternal assistance to THE SOUTH***
- **BROOKLYN *pledges fraternal assistance to TEXAS***
- **QUEENS *pledges fraternal assistance to N. and S. CAROLINA***
- **CULTURAL DIV. *pledges fraternal assistance to THE SOUTH***

1949 Quota of Financial Aid to the South Completed—$12,000

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OK's 8% PHONE RATE BOOST

The Public Service Commission Friday agreed to permit the New York Telephone Co. to raise local rates 8 percent and intrastate toll charges 10 percent. The monthly phone bills will be increased as soon as the giant monopoly files a formal request to that effect.

The commission made it clear that it also favored an increase in the public telephone booth rates.

The interim decision yesterday will yield an additional $26 million to the company. It had asked for toll poosts to yield $32 million.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS:

DEFEAT THE HOBBS CONCENTRATION CAMP BILL

Can it be true? Concentration camps in the United States? Is this a nightmare, the wild fantasy of a fevered imagination?

Unfortunately, it *is* not. This is dead serious. This is what Congress is actually considering in the form of the Hobbs Bill (HR 10). This is what the Department of Justice openly requests of Congress.

This vicious bill would set up concentration camps for non-citizens. If this is allowed, concentration camps would threaten all Americans.

This bill would deny the traditional American right to bail to non-citizens held for deportation. If this is allowed, all Americans would lose the right to bail.

This bill would destroy the democratic principle of no imprisonment without a trial and conviction of guilt. The power to imprison non-citizens without trial would rob all Americans of due process of law.

This bill is a vicious caricature of America. It is an evil companion of the loyalty witch-hunts, the Attorney General's blacklists and the un-American thinking behind the Mundt bill. And it goes far beyond thought control. This bill would not only imprison ideas, it paves the way for the flagrant imprisonment of innocent people.



This is not the first time that the hideous suggestion of concentration camps, so alien to the American tradition and human decency, has been put forward by Rep. Sam Hobbs of Alabama. The Hobbs concentration camp bill was first introduced in 1939. This proposal, so repugnant to the American people, was defeated by the House of Representatives in 1941. The Hobbs Bill, which has been kicking around for almost a decade, never got to first base in the Roosevelt era. It has been one of the most despised pieces of legislation ever introduced in the U.S. Congress.

The first targets of HR 10 and the furious deportation delirium now being conducted by the Department of Justice are the foreign-born and the national group communities, comprising more than 34,000,000 Americans—men and women of labor and the farms who have made such a distinct contribution to our country.

HR 10 cannot be viewed apart from the concerted campaign to facilitate the entry into the United States of former Nazis and fascist-minded elements from Europe who are provoking war propaganda in the national group communities of our country while progressive non-citizens are arrested for deportation.

In this pattern, HR 10 and the deportation drive of the Department of Justice single out foreign-born Americans who have devoted the best years of their lives to the building of America, who advocate peace and friendship with their countries of origin, for persecution and incarceration in concentration camps. This is a war-minded measure that disrupts the peace and welfare of the American nation, a measure which starts with the persecution of the foreign-born and undermines the democratic rights of all Americans and all advocates of peace.

The International Workers Order, an American fraternal organization of 170,000 members, composed of 15 national group societies and general lodges, condemns HR 10 as a dangerously un-American bill and has urged the House Committee on the Judiciary, now considering the bill, to defeat it.

The fight against this dangerous bill is the concern of all Americans. We call upon the lodges and members of the IWO to write to their Congressmen and to Hon. Emanuel Celler, chairman, House Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C., urging defeat of HR 10.

We call upon all democratic Americans to write to their Congressmen at once.
Stop the peril of concentration camps in America. Help preserve the Bill of Rights.

Issued as a public service in the interests of American democracy by

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

AN INTERRACIAL FRATERNAL BENEFIT ORGANIZATION

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What Gives at Paris?

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the rising peace sentiment in the world, and in the U.S.A., had a lot to do with calling the Big Four meeting in Paris. The banker-generals of the Clay type hated the very idea of sitting down at the table with the Soviet Union.

But the calling of the meeting does not of itself settle the issues.

The big, over-all issue is what kind of Germany shall arise in the heart of Europe—a Nazi Germany, with the old Hitler mob back in the saddle? Or a peaceful, democratic Germany guided by the Big Four to independence?


VISHINSKY


ACHESON

On this big question, it is plain that the Washington delegation persists in sticking to the plan to restore as much of the old Nazi industrialist-military power as they figure they can get away with.

Secretary of State Acheson has wiped out the principle of war reparations which the U. S. A. solemnly pledged to uphold in the 1945 Postdam Agreement. He says there is no "surplus" in Germany to pay reparations.

But if reparations to Hitler's victims can be paid only out of "surplus" that means that Washington puts the recovery of German production and living standards above the recovery of Hitler's war-ravaged victims. In that case, who won the war?

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EVEN MORE, Acheson states that there can be a united Germany only on the basis of the Bonn Constitution. But this is an illegal constitution manufactured without the agreement of the German people or of the Soviet Union.

The main thing about this Bonn constitution is that it provides full opportunities for the Nazis and industrialists to make a come-back—as indeed they are rapidly doing with Washington's active assistance and cooperation.

Acheson demands that the Soviet zone in Germany adopt the same kind of constitution. He demands this in the name of "civil liberty" and freedom! If the Eastern Zone tries to make sure that there will be no revival of the Nazi movement, the State Department denounces this as a violation of the freedom of the Nazis!

But it is only the newly-drawn People's Constitution of the Eastern Zone which carries out the pledges of the 1945 Potsdam Agreement to guarantee Germany against a return of Nazism, militarism, and the power of the giant cartels. This anti-fascist Constitution, America's officials denounce as "totalitarian."

It is plain, as Soviet minister Vishinsky charges, that Washington does not wish a peace treaty because such a treaty would put an end to the occupation of Germany by American armed forces! The Army does not want to leave Germany. The Wall Street bankers do not want to let go of their newly-grabbed holdings in the Ruhr war plants.

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NEVERTHELESS, DESPITE all the frantic efforts to block any kind of negotiation, and the clumsy provocation of the recent Berlin railway strike, the forces of peace in the world are capable of compelling a partial settlement at Paris.

The Marshall Plan countries are beginning to choke in the grip of the Washington-imposed blockade of the Eastern European countries. It is quite possible for the peace forces to break through this blockade and force the resumption of East-West trade.

The peace movement in our country won something in achieving the Paris meeting. It should now take up with vigor the fight for an end to the criminal economic blockade imposed on Europe.

But, it should never give up its fight to halt the war-breeding policy embodied in the separate Western German state where Nazism is returning to power with Washington's blessings. This Nazi power, revived by the Atlantic Pact policy, can well become the gangster of a new world war. It is a grave danger to the peace of the U.S.A.

Attention, Mr. Clark

By Fred Ellis



Face to Face

A People's Welcome For Paul Robeson!

By Benjamin J. Davis

A BIG PEOPLES' WELCOME for Paul Robeson will be held on June 19th in Rockland Palace, 155th Street and 8th Ave., in honor of his return from his stirring tour of Europe. The theme of the rally is "Harlem Speaks for Peace and Freedom." It will be held under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs, of which Robeson is chairman. A distinguished program is scheduled. The event is of major importance and it is expected that the hall, which accommodates only 4,000, will be jammed to overflowing.


DAVIS

There is no figure more beloved and admired by the Negro people and by labor and progressive forces than Paul Robeson. This affection is fully deserved. It emanates from the magnificent contributions he has made to the cause of human dignity during a career which has achieved the summit of honors in the concert, dramatic, scholastic and athletic fields to a degree unparalleled in the course of a single human life in our time.

Over the years, Robeson has grown in stature. He now takes his place among the all-too-few truly great leaders of world humanity. Imperialists and fascists in our own and other countries have vied with each other in levelling attacks upon him and in trying to cut him down. But rooted deeply among the workers and the oppressed, his position has been impregnable.

People from every walk of life, from virtually every race, creed, color, and political affiliation have disagreed with him—often violently—but few, except the twisted haters of mankind, bear him any personal ill will. Hundreds who dissent in whole or in part from his well-known and courageously-held political convictions, will be present to greet him on June 19.

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BUT EVEN MORE FUNDAMENTAL than the tribute to Robeson's great leadership, is the necessity that this rally should be a huge demonstration against the reckless course of the Wall Street monopolists toward war, fascism and mass starvation threatened by the unfolding economic crisis. For Robeson's statement at the World Peace Congress in Paris was, above all, a contribution to the struggle for peace and freedom, and a sharp reminder to the State Department to go slow in using black—as well as, white—bodies in a war against a country where, in a generation, human inequality has become unknown—namely, in the Soviet Union.

Robeson's bold challenge to the Wall Street war-mongers and Negro-baiters was an inspiring call to the struggle for peace, transcending all racial, political and religious differences. It is to be desired that the June 19 meeting will, in particular, herald the beginning of an organized and militant crusade for peace among the Negro people, with the Negro working class playing its historically leading role. Any war into which Wall Street would plunge this country is bound to be imperialist and unjust—a bloody attempt to make the world over in the image of lynch Mississippi, jimcrow Washington, and Taft-Hartley slavery.

Robeson's clear words linking Negro liberation with the struggle for peace have been confirmed by recent events in Washington, when the civil rights program was cynically betrayed, leaving certain weak-kneed Negro leaders, who were so quick to presumptiously "repudiate" Robeson, way out on a limb. The day that the pro-Administration Chicago Defender Negro weekly, awarded a medal to Truman for his so-called "struggle" for civil rights, was the same day that Truman's Senate floor leader, Scott Lucas of Illinois, publicly withdrew all civil rights legislation and pronounced such legislation dead at this session of Congress.

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IT IS QUITE CLEAR that the policy of Negro Social-Democrats, reactionary reformists and red-baiters in hitching the Negro liberation movement to the bi-partisan war chariot of Truman and the monopolists has led up a blind alley. It is the surest way to war and no Negro rights; while the Negro people want just the opposite, Negro rights and no war.

Truman withdrew the civil rights program but he didn't withdraw from Congress the war-mongering Marshall Plan, nor the Atlantic war Pact, nor billions for armaments, nor millions to arm the corrupt satellite governments of Western Europe for world bloodbath III.

The June 19 rally is a part of an effective and concrete program undertaken by the Council on African Affairs under the leadership of Robeson, W. E. B. DuBois, elder statesman of the Negro people, and W. A. Hunton, Council secretary. It will mark the first mass launching of the Council's campaign for material aid to the African people who are murderously exploited by Wall Street and by the European imperialists financed by the Marshall Plan.

The Council's program embraces support to the liberation struggles of the people of the West Indies and other colonial and semi-colonial peoples. This Robeson meeting provides a unique opportunity for broad and material channels of anti-imperialist unity and struggle long sought for by the Negro people and their progressive allies. A special responsibility lies upon the trade unions, which must champion the struggle of all oppressed people, to make it an unprecedented success.

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World of Labor

Is Murray Still Relying On Employer "Goodwill"?

By George Morris

EMPLOYERS, heartened by their political victory in Congress and by the CIO top leadership's preoccupation with a war on "Communism," are replying to labor's contract demands with a flat "No." In fact there is a growing tendency among them to advance counterdemands that would take away from unions some hard-won gains of past days.

The United States Steel Corporation, pattern-setter in the industry, gave Philip Murray advance notice that its mind is made up to give nothing. The company disputes the union's right even to raise a demand for pensions in the negotiations due to open June 15. The company claims that last year's agreement with Murray limited this year's reopener to only wages and a welfare fund. But on those matters, U. S. Steel added, "we regret that the union has exercised its right to open the agreement on those subjects."



It was in exchange for an extension of the contract another 15 months (it would have expired April 30, 1949) that Murray won a change of mind and a belated 12-cent raise last year. U.S. Steel now claims that the deal also limited the 1949 reopener to only wage and health plan issues. The cut in steel orders and spreading layoffs will undoubtedly be exploited by the corporation for an arrogant attitude towards the union.

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JOE CURRAN'S CLIQUE in the National Maritime Union, after winning love and kisses from the shipowners for turning his administration into an anti-Communist goon and stoolpigeon service, have gotten nowhere in their negotiations. In fact it is the shipowners who are pressing demands that would Taft-Hartleyize the union. They won't hear of continuing the hiring hall. The deadline is June 15 for the NMU.

In the auto industry Walter Reuther gave the companies an initial demonstration of his hand of cooperation by his capitulation to the Ford Motor Company on the speedup issue. After 24 days of solidarity and tieup of the whole Ford empire, he agreed to leave the issue to arbitration, as Ford proposed at the start of the strike. But even more serious in the agreement was the union's reaffirmation of the view that it is the company's sole right to time workers. Only the union's charge that the company is pressing for a higher than scheduled speedup, is to be arbitrated. That will undoubtedly prejudice the union's position on the key speedup issue as negotiations get under way for the Ford general contract.

In textile, president Emil Rieve's abandonment of raises this year has put the union on the defensive as wage cuts get under way. Rieve has already found it necessary to threaten strikes against wage cuts. But cuts are getting under way in the unorganized areas bringing pressure on the organized.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, demanding an annual raise of $500 is soon to meet with General Electric, a company that is hardly kinder to the workers than U.S. Steel.

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THE UNITED MINE WORKERS is already in negotiations and may well be the first of the big unions to force a showdown stage in 1949 negotiations. The coal operators have picked up more than usual courage for their long-nursed craving for revenge upon the union.

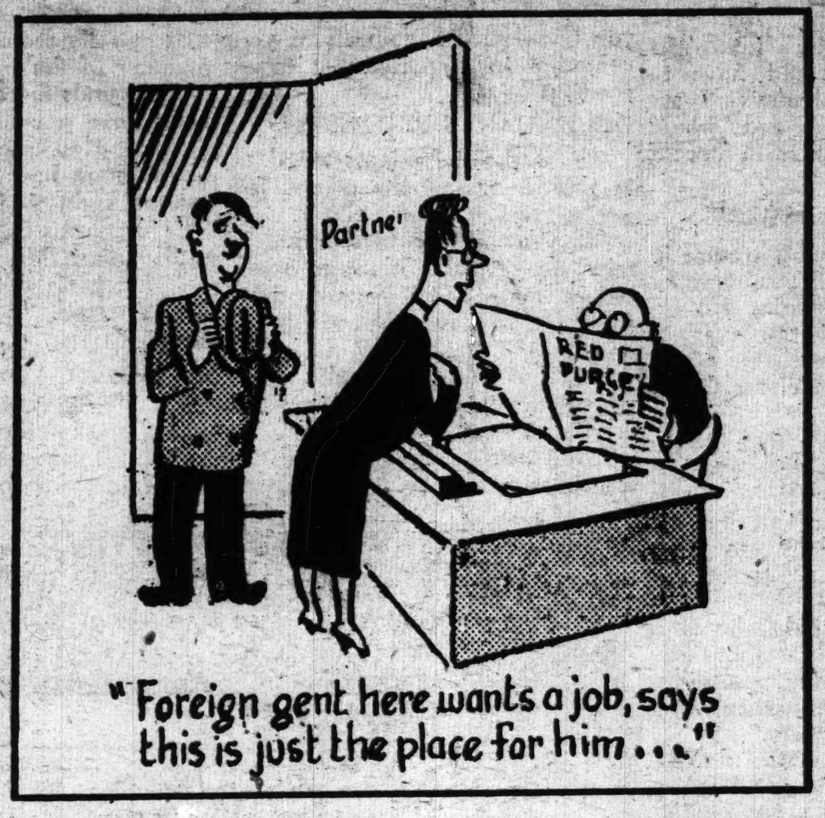
Negotiations are also getting under way in shipbuilding, copper mining and rubber. In the latter case, removal of L. S. Buckmaster from the presidency, confronts the rubber companies with a more militant wage policy.

With Murray setting the tune, reliance upon the "good will" of employers seems to be the chief "weapon" in the right wing camp. There is hardly a sign of activity in the steel union's big staff to indicate that the union is preparing for a possible struggle. The CIO News, week after week, is filled with red-baiting and little else. The May 30 issue outdoes the Hearst press in sensationalizing its red-baiting campaign.

Obviously the strategy is to keep the members attention fixed on the "anti-Communist" war while negotiators, in back rooms, enter into deals, that give nothing to the workers; like the small sample from Reuther in the Ford strike. What else could have been in the minds of the CIO's top leaders when they launched their new red-baiting attacks, including steps to split the CIO, during the recent executive board meeting?

Red-baiting will cost the workers plenty this year if the right wing could make its strategy stick.

Government Purges — A British View



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

Move to Cite 4 in Bridges Frameup

Special to The Worker

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Department of Justice sprung the Los Angeles model "talk or else" formula Friday in an attempt to force witnesses to testify in the fourth "get Harry Bridges" conspiracy. F. Joseph Donohue, special assistant to Attorney General Tom Clark, sought contempt citations in Federal Court against those "unfriendly" to the frameup of the president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

First singled out was Frank Slaby, a member of ILWU Local 6.

He was in the jury room a matter of seconds. When he emerged he said he had refused to take the oath or testify on grounds that his petition to quash the subpoena was still pending.

Donohue immediately set about preparing a contempt citation.

Herbert Resner, attorney for the "unfriendly" witnesses, pointed out that until the court rules on the petition to quash, the jury is without authority to call Slaby.

Those witnesses who have announced they will not help the government "frame" Bridges, include in addition ta Slaby: Walter Lambert, former Communist Party official and now a member of the CIO Lithographers Union; five rank and file longshoremen: Herman Mann, George Walsh, George Woolf, B. Jones and Ted Starr; Roy Sturtevant, former secretary of the Contra Costa CIO Council, and Dmoinic Gallo, member of ILWU Local 6 and ILWU international representative.

Witnesses heard Wednesday and Thursday were: Sam Darcy, expelled Communist Party official, described by the government as a "friendly" witness who answered all questions. Darcy, however, took exception to press reports that he was testifying on the government's side. His attorney, Philip Dorfman, declared that Darcy "had no knowledge of any facts that would have any effect in establishing whether Mr. Bridges was or was not a member of the Communist Party in 1934 or any other related issue in this case."

Pat Chambers, who served a term at San Quentin along with several others involved in the cotton strike in the thirties. Chambers also objected to the government's description of him as "friendly."

Chris "Red" McGrath, member of AFL Master, Mates and Pilots, formerly of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, now employed by American President Lines. He was described by Donohue as "friendly."

Rank-and-File Painters Bare New Graft Data

Rank and file ALP Painters revealed Friday they had dug up new evidence of graft and corruption in Painters District Council 9. The evidence has been filed with Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Scotti, Ralph French, rank and file leader disclosed.

The evidence, which includes affidavits from employers and union officials, names additional officials in the red-baiting machine headed by Martin Rarback, Council secretary-treasurer. Extortion plots and financial irregularities are listed.

Samuel Lemkin, District Council powerhouse and president of Local 442, is now free on $5,000 bail on charges of defrauding the city of more than $90,000 through the J&B Contracting Co., in which he was a partner.

Months before Lemkin's indictment, the Rank and File showed that he was a concealed employer at the same time that he held union posts, including membership on the negotiating committee and alternate trustee for the union's immense insurance fund.

No public accounting has thus far been made of the insurance fund, despite demands from painters. The Rank and File said its new evidence included alleged irregularities in the fund.

The evidence also includes, it was stated, a large personal payment, running into hunderds of dollars to a top Council official by a big employer.

Washington Heights Parley on War Pact

Bishop Charles K. Gilbert of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese, Prof. Theodor Roseburv of Columbia University, and Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University head the sponsors of the first community-wide series of panels and a mass rally in support of world peace to be held Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 7-8, at Paramount Mansion, St. Nicholas Ave. and 183 St.

As We See It

Sociaiism, "Racism," And the Negro People

By Milton Howard

IT SOMETIMES TAKES a visitor to our country to see us better than we see ourselves.

The thing that struck Ilya Ehrenburg, noted Soviet writer, when he was here was the universal infection of the American people with the disease of racism. Especially "racist" hostility to the Negro people.

There is no doubt that the rest of the world sees this anti-Negro horror of our social life better than we see it. We are drenched in it day and night. We white persons imbibe it as children in fairy tales and nursery rhymes. We get it from our parents who in turn get it from the incessant propaganda of the schools, movies, radio and press.



The "white supremacy" myth is imbedded deep in our culture. I would say that there is not a single white individual who is not in some way infected with it. The infection naturally is of varying intensity. The liberal-minded man has less of it than the Ku Kluxers, or the average Senator and Congressman in Washington. The Marxist, the Socialist-minded Communist, has it the least, and he possesses the science which helps him to detect it, to understand its roots and the way to destroy it.

But, so tremendous is this "white supremacy" cultural apparatus, so heavily does it weigh on every white American, that no one is safe from it. As we shall see, this "white supremacy" mythology is an instrument for economic slavery.

The delusion that a white skin is somehow "better" than a dark skin, is "superior" and more "natural" is kept alive by a thousand agencies of capitalist propaganda and education. Even the most generous of the liberal well-wishers of the Negro people often reveals this "white supremacy" mentality in unguarded words.

For example, I have before me a song written to spread the idea of "tolerance" of other peoples. The song teaches the young that even if the color of the Negro is "odd" or the eyes of the Asian peoples have "strange" shapes, that they are **underneath it all** the same as we whites. Here is the totally unconscious mentality of "white supremacy," the unconscious assumption that the white peoples are the vanguard of humanity and the norm by which other peoples are judged.

• • •

YET, THIS IS, of course, the vilest nonsense. There are no "inferior" or "superior" races. There is only the human race which is marked into groups on the basis of purely external, superficial characteristics which have only a biologic origin having nothing whatsoever to do with abilities, intelligence or capacity for development.

These differences can under no circumstances be viewed from the point of view that to be white is to be superior in any way whatsoever. Whatever differences appear among the various groups of the human race are the result of purely historic conditions where one group of people is in advance of others at any given moment, depending solely on historic factors, not "racial" ones.

For the white working class in the United States it is of the highest importance that it be armed with a general scientific protection, and especially the political protection of Socialist theory, against any and all racist thinking.

The Negro question in the USA—that is, the question of the liberation of 15,000,000 Negroes from every trace of national and social oppression—is an indispensable part of the struggles for democracy, or for social progress of any kind whatsoever.

The Communist movement is not a movement for charity to the Negro people, for "humane treatment" of the Negro people as some liberals put it. The Communist movement for Socialism in America, which is a movement for the emancipation of the white working class from wage-labor exploitation in the factories, is also inevitably a movement for the emancipation of the Negro people from the bondage of national oppression.

There can be no successful struggle for Socialism in the USA without the liberation of the entire Negro nation in our midst, and the ceaseless war against all form of "white supremacy" delusions. More next week.

JAIL THREE DEFENDANTS

(Continued from Page 3)

barring important defense evidence.

BIAS AGAINST NEGROES

Throughout the trial the judge has displayed an extreme unjudicial bias against Negroes. The Davis incident and jailing of Winston, leading Negro party officer, came as a logical climax of his continued baiting of George W. Crockett, Jr., distinguished defense lawyer from Detroit.

Five defense lawyers joined Dennis in vigorously attacking the judge's ruling, declaring he was acting in violation of the 1st and 5th Amendments of the Constitution.

"I'll not suspend it one minute," Judge Medina angrily replied when the lawyers asked him to suspend the sentences and lift the "ravaging effect of the internment." All the indicted Communist leaders remained standing in the court throughout the bitter legal colloquy. They returned to their seats after Dennis urged them not to speak or get involved in a trap of provocation laid by the prosecutor and the judge.

ALL ARE VETS

All three of the imprisoned Communist leaders are veterans of World War II and were in the military service outside the U. S. at the time the indictment charges they were conspiring to teach the advocacy of the overthrow of the government with force and violence.

Gates served as a Lt. Colonel in the Spanish Republican Army in the Civil War against the fascist forces of the fascist Franco and was a top sergeant of paratroopers in the late World War.

Winston is a U. S. Army war veteran.

Hall served in the U. S. Navy during the war.

Gates was first threatened with a contempt citation Thursday when he told the court he would not, in answer to questions by Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey, reveal names of Communists and the posts they hold in the party, laying them open to unjust persecutions and reprisals.

When court resumed Friday for a half day Gates resumed the witness stand. There was an unanswered question by the prosecutor asking Gates, a former chairman of the Communist Party National Veterans Committee, to name all members of the committee.

Judge Medina quickly overruled defense objections to the question, rapidly going over a 53-page legal brief submitted by Harry Sacher, attorney for Gates, in support of the motion.

The prosecutor asked Gates to name the members of the committee. Gates replied that Winston and New York State Communist Chairman Robert Thompson and Henry Winston were members of the committee and stopped there.

WON'T NAME MEMBERS

He told the court that to name the other members of the committee who were not defendants in the trial would "degrade me in the eyes of my associates in the labor movement and in the eyes of the public." To name the other committeemen, he said, would be to act as "a common stoolpigeon."

Gates cited the 1st and 5th Amendments of the Constitution as supporting his refusal and added he would not have on his conscience the thought that any persons lost their positions or life because of his testimony.

"I will take that answer for now," McGohey told the court.

He asked a few more questions, then demanded to know who helped Gates prepare a Communist Party programmatic pamphlet on veteran problems entitled "Who Ruptured Our Duck."

"Those are people who work in private industry," Gates replied. "I will not disclose their names because they may lose their jobs."

"Strike out that answer," the judge declared.

Gates again invoked the constitutional amendments and told the court and jury he declined to answer the prosecutor's interrogation because "I would have to bow my head in shame if I answered that question" and "would not be able to appear in decent society."

MEDINA BARS ANSWER

Judge Medina swung around in his chair. He told the stenographer to strike Gates' remarks. He ordered the jury from the room. A group of U.S. marshals stirred uneasily and moved closer to the defense table.

Dennis was on his feet objecting that the ruling "infringes not only on the rights of Mr. Gates but on the rights of all the defendants and places in jeopardy the constitutional rights of the Communist Party."

Dennis told the judge he must also take into account the rights of freedom of assembly, the "rights of our Party as an American working class political party."

"To direct any of the defendants to answer such questions as propounded by the prosecution would be to place our Party under disabilities which no other political party in the United States is placed," he said.

Such questions, he argued, cannot be considered as seeking to elicit "relevant information." He pointed out that names of officers of the Communist Party as well as their activities are a matter of "public knowledge" and the questions are "not innocent ones."

CITES OTHER INDICTMENT

Dennis reminded the court that besides the indictment being tried there is another indictment pending against the Communist leaders charging the "crime" of "membership in the Communist Party."

"Therefore," he declared, "any mention of anyone other than the defendants as to whether they may or may not be members of committees on the part of the defendants surely would be an act of playing accomplice to the prosecution's effort to drag in other innocent American workers into the indictments which are before the court and another one which is pending."

Dennis called the attention of the court to Gates' testimony that he had attended three state Communist conventions in the summer of 1948 in Texas, Alabama and North Carolina. He said he assumed McGohey will "be asking questions, who was there, whom did he see, etc."

MEDINA INTERRUPTS

The judge interrupted Dennis. But Dennis continued pointing out that if Gates answered questions of the type McGohey was asking, persons mentioned "would be subject to lynching in the South."

"I would say in conclusion, Your Honor, that no court, no legislative body can kill ideas, political doctrines, movements of the people, such as the Communist movement," Dennis said. "They can't do that by force whatever the form of compulsion."

The judge interrupted here stating he did not want to hear any more. But Dennis concluded:

"And similarly no court by force or compulsion can compel any Communist or any reputable working man to bear false witness and act as an informer against his associates."

The judge replied: "It is the same old story."

He referred to the frameup charge in the indictment and added: "I cannot assume that the charge is unfounded, as you seem to think I should. . . ."

"We are presumed to be innocent," Dennis reminded the court.

Attorney Sacher told the court there are some 20 or more statutes in the criminal code under which the eyes of the prosecutor become the basis for criminal charges — whether founded or not — against persons the prosecutor was asking Gates to name.

Judge Medina read two paragraphs from the U.S. code entitled "Power of Court" and said to Gates:

"I now adjudge you guilty of a wilful and deliberate contempt, and by reason thereof I sentence you as follows:

"You are to be remanded until you have purged yourself of your contempt for a period not to exceed 30 days."

DEFENDANTS PROTEST

All of the defendants stood up in protest against the court's jailing of the Communist editor.

"If your Honor please, may I now be heard?" Winston asked. "More than 5,000 Negroes have been lynched in this country for such - - -"

The judge interrupted: "Now, Mr. Winston."

Winston continued:

"And the Government of the United States should be ashamed of bringing in such a monstrosity."

"Mr. Winston," the judge snapped angrily, "I hereby direct that you be remanded for the remainder of the trial."

"It sounds more like a kangaroo court than a court of the United States," Hall remarked. "I have heard more law and more constitutional rights in kangaroo courts."

"Now let us see," Judge Medina said, "this is Mr. Hall."

"That is right, this is Mr. Hall," Hall retorted.

"Mr. Hall, you are hereby remanded for the balance of the trial," the judge ruled.

Attorneys Richard Gladstein and A. J. Isserman arose and objected to the imprisonment of the Communist leaders stating Gates was within his rights in not answering the prosecutor's question. They pointed to the reference to the two amendments of the constitution.

"CONTEMPTIBLE ACTION"

Dennis arose again and stated all "honest men must view this action of remanding as a contemptible action, a violation of our traditions and our Bill of Rights."

Judge Medina then issued what amounted to a new threat—this time against Dennis and the lawyers—asserting they "may do whatever they choose and take the consequences in due time."

When attorney Louis McCabe

(Continued on Page 13)

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Say . . . I Saw Your Ad In the Daily Worker

Packinghouse Parley United On Fight for Wage Increases

By Ruby Cooper

ESTES PARK, Colo.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers ended its convention here Thursday night with ranks united in preparation for coming wage battles with the packers. Following the convention's decisive refusal to seat the Chicago swift local right-wingers, who had organized the splitting self-styled "national CIO policy caucus," R. J. Thomas, representative of the national CIO, was forced to repudiate them in his address at the final session. The speech was notably free from redbaiting.

This resulted from a unanimous demand on Thomas and national CIO by the union's executive board, including even its right-wing members, that he not inject any splitting issues into the convention.

Anti-Communist resolutions were unanimously killed in the constitution committee, which was composed of right, center and left elements.

Meetings of all district delegations were apprised of this stand, with rightwing members of the board taking the lead in winning approval for it.

Treading a gingerly course, the national CIO sought to avoid causing the union's leadership to act in any way that could be regarded as criticism of the policies of the CIO board.

The convention reiterated formal endorsement of CIO policies.

However, the statement of policy shows little sympathy to the redbaiting course being followed by national CIO leaders.

"Our primary task is to preserve its (the union's) basic principles of keeping our ranks closed and solid and together march forward to our common goals," it declares.

DEFEND AUTONOMY

"We must close our ranks and unitedly act for the common good, and we will expose and denounce anyone who violates in any way the policy expressed herein." With the endorsement of CIO policies, statements were, however, made on the convention floor and privately by some union leaders who advocated this endorsement, that the union as a whole, and its locals and individual members, had the right to object to CIO policies and fight to change them.

With this commitment, the progressives did not oppose the formal endorsement which they claim is in the interest of retaining unity in the union.

The Resolutions Committee unanimously adopted an anti-raiding resolution, which was not reported out because of the unwillingness of union leaders to come into further collision with national CIO.



Union Weighs Strike At Oak Ridge

WASHINGTON.—Top officers of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Union met here to decide whether to authorize a strike at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic plant.

Rightwing union president Martin Wagner told the United Press Friday new contract negotiations have collapsed at Oak Ridge and the local union at the atomic plant has voted to strike. If the decision is in favor of a strike, Wagner said the walkout likely would start late next week.

The dispute is between the Chemical Workers Union and the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp., which runs the atomic laboratories at Oak Ridge for the government.

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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

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SPRING IS here—leave your inhibitions home. Come to our Saturday nite Social. Gorgeous gals, wonderful guys, well? ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (Broadway), 8:30 p.m. Subs. 75c.

FILM PARTY! Arts, Sciences and Professions, Film Division presents 3 outstanding documentaries: 1—Night Mail; 2—For the Record; 3—Chaplin's Easy Street. Three showings beginning at 8:30. Dancing, refreshments. Tonite at 111 W. 88 St. Subs. $1 plus tax.

JOIN OUR Fun, members, friends! Congenial atmosphere; folk dancing; social; cool studio. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16 St.

Bronx

PARTY TONITE, 8:30 p.m., at American Labor Party Club, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Entertainment—A. Medoff, Betty Hallowitz, Jacqueline Lessner. Refreshments. Given by East Bronx Women's Auxiliary of the Furriers Joint Council.

Brooklyn

ALL ROADS lead to the "Peoples Lobby to Washington." Send-off Dance. There will be arroz con pollo (chicken & rice, that is) assorted goodies Hispano, plenty to eat and drink. Dancing did you say? Say we'll be dancing the Rhumba and Samba and even the conventional ones too. A good time? Here's one time you won't forget. Just bring yourself and your associates to the IWO club at 7 Tompkins Ave. (cor. Flushing). Ausp.: ALP—6th AD. Door 75c.

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SUNDAY

Manhattan

HEAR Jim Nesi, well-known lecturer and authority on Far Eastern Affairs discuss "China." Tonite at 8:30 at ALP, 220 W. 80 St. (Broadway). Social follows. Subs. 75c.

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IS PSYCHOANALYSIS The Answer to your problems? Is it a weapon for reaction? Mark Tarail discusses "Psychiatry In a Sick World." Tonite at 8:15 p.m. Ausp.: Jewish People's Fraternal Order, 1290 St. Johns Place, cor. Albany Ave. Contribution 50c.

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Urge Mass Circulation of Foster's Book

The National Committee of the Communist Party this week called on all members to read and circulate the latest book by William Z. Foster, National Chairman. The book is entitled "The Twilight of World Capitalism," and has an initial printing of 100,000 copies.

The National Committee statement follows, in full:

The power-drunk King Canutes of Wall Street are issuing imperial decrees to stem the tide of history. The book burners are unleashing new inquisitions to outlaw the science and world outlook of Communism. With the desperation of a doomed class, the war incendiaries strive to hide from the masses the glorious vision of the Socialist future whose light already brightens the horizons of our America.

At such a time, our entire Party hails the coming publication of Comrade Foster's new book, **The Twilight of World Capitalism.**

In this book, Comrade Foster has forged a powerful ideological weapon for imbuing broad masses of workers with socialist consciousness, with a socialist perspective, and with confidence in their own ability to break forever the shackles of imperialist exploitation and war.

In this book, Comrade Foster sums up the lessons for all mankind in the epochal changes which have transformed the world during his lifetime, and in which, as the foremost creative Marxist among us, he has played an indispensable role.

In this book, Comrade Foster poses, against the decay of world capitalism, the degeneration of world social-democracy, the magnificent expansion of the Communist movement, the rise of Socialism, and the advent of the new Socialist man in the arena of history.

★

WE CALL on our entire Party to read this book, to study this book, to bring this book to the workers in their shops and factories, in their unions and organizations, in their homes and communities. We must make this book the property of broad masses, of students and farmers, professionals and housewives, of the Negro people and all national minorities which feel the lash of discrimination.

We call on all leading cadres and committees, on every level, to mobilize for a major effort, on campaign proportions, to popularize and spread the teachings and lessons of Comrade Foster's new book. The initial printing of 100,000 copies should be rapidly allocated and taken up on the basis of specific goals, with guarantees established in advance for payment by organizations and individuals, and for the strictest financial responsibility on the part of leading committees.

This book is a powerful weapon against the warmongers, who seek to keep the American people from thinking by outlawing the advance guard of the American working class. It is precisely Comrade Foster's unshakable faith in the socialist future that has for 50 years enabled him to give such clear leadership not only to our Party but to all the immediate struggles of labor and the people. This faith in the American workers, and in the inevitability of the people's decision to establish a socialist society, make **The Twilight of World Capitalism** a real arsenal of courage and an understanding on which to draw for today's struggles, to advance the cause of peace, equality and economic security.

Here is a powerful instrument for helping us build and strengthen our Party. If we use it fully, it will also be a contribution of enormous significance for the entire camp of peace and democracy, a contribution which brings honor to our Party and its fighting Chairman, Comrade Foster.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, C. P. U. S. A.

EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary,

HENRY WINSTON, Organization Secretary.

Dimitrov Ill With Diabetes

SOFIA, Bulgaria. — Premier Georgi Dimitrov, who went to Russia for medical treatment, is suffering from diabetes and a liver ailment, it was announced Friday.

Chicago

(Continued from Page 5)

of court." He said he was alarmed by "the hysteria that has been developed around this case."

FATHER CLARENCE PARKER, Rector of St. Marks Episcopal Church: "This action is out of order and is a complete violation of all of our principles of Americanism. It contradicts the rights of individuals as stated in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. The majority of Americans are not in sympathy with this arbitrary action on the part of the court against the established rules of the courts of our land."

DAVID B. ROTHSTEIN, Chicago Labor Lawyer: "Pending an appeal, everyone is entitled to bail, except in a heinous offense like murder."

THOMAS R. SLATER, President, AFL Carpenters Local 1: "I am surprised and horrified such un-American acts on the part of Judge Medina. It is a direct violation of the Constitution. In view of this, I am wondering what next steps will be used against the civil rights of the people in our country."

The Worker Screen Guide

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MANHATTAN

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR—● Dodge
ASTOR—We Were Strangers
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—Gunglio
BEVERLY—● Mr. Smith Goes to Washington; Charlie Chaplain Festival
BIJOU—● Red Shoes
CAPITAL—Tulsa
CRITERION—The Lady Gambles
ELYSEE—● Carnival in Flanders
FULTON—Joan of Arc
GOTHAM—Hellfire
GOTHAM—Lady of Burlesque
LITTLE CARNEGIE—● Intermezzo
LITTLE CINEMET—Woman Trouble
MAYFAIR—Jigsaw
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART—Rebellion; Mutiny in Odessa; •• Potemkin
NEW YORK—The Mutineers; Price of Thieves
NEW EUROPE—Black Dawn
PARAMOUNT—Sun.: Sorrowful Jones
PARIS—● Devil in the Flesh
PARK AVENE—•• Hamlet
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—Edward My Son
RKO PALACE—Judge Steps Out
RIALTO—California Straight Ahead; Idol of the Crowds
RIVOLI—Johnny Allegro
ROXY—● Beautiful Blonde from Bashful Bend
STANLEY—•• Life in Bloom
STRAND—The Younger Brothers
VICTORIA—•• Home of the Brave
WORLD—•• Last Step
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—● Beauty and the Beast; The Raven
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Operetta

East Side

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—South of St. Louis; Kiss in Dark
ARCADIA—Live Today for Tomorrow; Mozart Story
Sun.: Lost One; ● Holiday
ART—Wuthering Heights
Sun.: Over the Moon
BEVERLY—•• Pygmalion
CHARLES—Love Laughs at Andy Hardy; Black Eagle
Sun.: ● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
CITY—•• Grand Illusion; Gypsies
EMBASSY CINEMA—All Over the Town
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA—● Holiday; Last One
Sun.: Carnegie Hall
GRACIE SQUARE—Lady of Burlesque; Wings Over Honolulu
Sun.: ● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
IRVING PLACE—● Jenny Lamour; Lucrezia Borgia
NORMANDIE&—Penny Serenade
PLAZA—Mother Is a Freshman
RKO JEFFERSON—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
Sun.: State Dept. File; ● Little Woman
RKO PROCTORS 58TH ST.—Kiss in the Dark; South of St Louis
RKO PROCTORS—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
STUYVESANT—The Chase; Stanley and Livingstone
Sun.: Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary
SUPERIOR—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
Sun.: That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
SUTTON—● Quartet
TRIBUNE—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
TRANSLUX 60TH ST.—Broken Journey
TRANSLUX 72ND ST. Anna Karenina
TRANSLUX MONROE—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
Sun.: Alleghony Uprising; Merton of the Movies
TRANSLUX COLONY—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: Escape; Lady in a Jam
TUDOR—Sidewalks of London; Man of Evil
YORK—Count of Monte Cristo; Hills of Old Wyoming
Sun.: ● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
84TH ST.—That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
Sun.: He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
52ND ST. TRANSLUX—Caught
66TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Live Today for Tomorrow
85TH ST. TRANSLUX—Anna Karenina
86TH ST. GRANDE—Secret Heart; Holiday in Mexico

West Side

ALDEN—Sat.: ● Blithe Spirit; ● Tobacco Road
Sun.: History Is Made at Night; Candlelight in Algeria
APOLLO—•• Outcry; Venus of Paris
ARDEN—Belle Starrs Daughter; That Wonderful Urge
BEACON—Live Today for Tomorrow; Mozart Story
BELMONT—Don Quixote de la Mancha
BRYANT—● Mr. Smith Goes to Washington; Gaiety
CARLTON—•• Paisan; Caught
COLUMBIA&—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
Sun.: He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
DELMAR—Ah! Vienne Los Mendoza; Mexico De Mis Recuerdos
EDISON—Stole of the Union; Fabulous Dorseys
Sun.: Alexanders Ragtime Band; Alias a Gentleman
ELGIN—Barbary Coast; Black Eagle
GREENWICH—That Wonderful Urge; Escape
LAFFMOVIE—Kelly the Second
LYRIC—El Paso; Alias Nick Beal
MIDTOWN—Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill; Caravan
NEMO—South of St. Louis; Kiss in the Dark
NORMANDIE—Reffico
NEW AMSTERDAM—South of St. Louis; Kiss in the Dark
PIX—Somewhere in the Night; Vait It Murder
Sun.: Pittsburgh; Rackateers
RKO NEW 23RD ST.—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
RKO COLONIAL—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
RKO 81ST ST.—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
RIVIERA—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
RIVERSIDE—South of St. Louis; Kiss in the Dark
SAVOY—● Anna and the King of Siam; Beloved Vagabond
Sun.: ● Little Women; State Dept File 649
SELWYN—Flight Lieutenant; Two Yanks in Trinidad
SCHUYLER—● Yellow Sky; ● Unfaithfully Yours
STUDIO 65—La Mujer de Todos; Asi Se Quiere en Jalisco
SQUIRE—They Were Five; L'Alibi
STODDARD—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
SYMPHONY—Cry of the City; •• Gentlemans Agreement
TERRACE—He Walked By Night; Lets Live a Little
Sun.: Dirigible; Submarine
TIMES SQUARE—Frontier Vengeance; Hard Boiled Mahoney
TIVOLI—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
Sun.: He Walked By Night; Lets Live a Little
TOWN—•• Paisan; Caught
THANLIA—● Beauty and the Beast; •• Shoe Shine
WAVERLY—That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
YORKTOWN—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Live Today for Tomorrow
77TH ST.—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy

Washington Heights

ALPINE—That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
DALE—● Little Women; State Dept. File 649
DORSET—He Walked By Night; Lets Live a Little
EMPRESS—Saboteur; ● Corvette K-225
GEM—● Mr. Smith Goes to Washington; Jamaica Inn
HEIGHTS—Chips Are Down; Mr. Orchid
LANE—Mother Is a Freshman; He Walked By Night
RKO HAMILTON—Kiss in the Dark; South of St Louis
RKO COLISEUM—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
RKO MARBLE HILL—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
UPTOWN—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy

Harlem

ODEON—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
RENAISSANCE—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
ROOSEVELT—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy

BRONX

ASCOT—My Last Mistress; Woman of Evil
ALLERTON—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
BEACH—● Yellow Sky; ● Unfaithfully Yours
BEDFORD—Lady in a Jam; Sea Spellers
CIRCLE—● Yellow Sky; ● Unfaithfully Yours
Sun.: Caught; •• Paisan
CONCOURSE—Family Honeymoon; Dark Past
DE LUXE—Lifeboat; Copacabana
Sun.: ● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
EARL—Unavailable
FENWAY—Gallant Legion; Angel in Exile
Sun.: ● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
FREEMAN—● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
Sun.: That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
GLOBE—•• Mr. Smith Goes to Washington; Racing Luck
Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
LIDO—Canterbury Tale
MOSHOLU—Penny Serenade; ● Golden Boy
PARK PLAZA—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
NEW RITZ—Sergeant York; Castle on the Hudson
Sun.: ● Set up; ● Boy With Green Hair
RKO CASTLE HILL—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
RKO CHESTER—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
RKO FORDHAM—Kiss in the Dark; South of St. Louis
ROSEDALE—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: Lady in a Jam; Sea Spellers
SQUARE—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof
TUXEDO—South of St. Louis; Kiss in the Dark
UNIVERSITY—Count of Monte Cristo; Bill and Coo
Sun.: The Westerner; Submarine
VALENTINE—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
Sun.: Anna Karenina; This Was a Woman
ZENITH—Magnificent Brute; Wings Over Honolulu
Sun.: Silver River; Living in a Big Way

BROOKLYN—*Downtown*

BELL CINEMA—● Yellow Sky; ● Unfaithfully Yours
Sun.: Command Decision; Henry the Rainmaker
CARLETON—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
FOX—Flamingo Road; Fighting Fools
MAJESTIC—Shanghai Gesture; 1,000,000 B.C.
MOMART—Sleep My Love; Pirates of the Barbary Coast
PARAMOUNT—Connecticut Yankee; Lone Wolf and the Lady
RKO ALBEE—Mr. Belvedere Goes to College; Fighting Devil
RKO ORPHEUM—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
RKO PROSPECT—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
SANDERS—El Paso; Alias Nick Beal
STRAND—Younger Brothers
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE—Mary of Scotland; ● Boy With Green Hair. Sun.: He Walked By Night; Let Live Little
TERMINAL—He Walked By Night; Lets Live a Little
Sun.: ● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
TIVOLI—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
Sun.: Count of Monte Cristo; Son of Monte Cristo

Bedford

LINCOLN—Leave It to Blondie
Sun.: ● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
NATIONAL—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: Belle Starrs Daughter; That Wonderful Urge
SAVOY—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy

Crown Heights

CARROLL—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
CROWN—John Loves Mary; Gallant Legion
Sun.: ● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
CONGRESS—My Dear Secretary; Impact
ROGERS—John Loves Mary; Gallant Legion
Sun.: ● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
RKO REPUBLIC—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
STADIUM—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
ASTOR—•• Henry V
AVALON—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
AVENUE D—•• Paisan; Caught
AVENUE U—•• Paisan; Caught
Sun.: That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
BEVERLY—He Walked By Night; Lets Live a Little
CLARIDGE—•• Paisan; Caught
COLLEGE—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
ELM—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Litle
FARRAGUT—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Litle
FLATBUSH—Out of the Past; Silver River
Sun.: Hairy Ape; Wolf Man
GRANADA—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
JEWEL—Somewhere in the Night; It Pays to be Funny
Sun.: It's a Wonderful Life; Dick Tracy
RKO KENMORE—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
KENT—•• Paisan; Caught
Sun.: John Loves Mary; Mourning Becomes Electra
KINGSWAY—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
LEADER—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
Sun.: If I'm Lucky; Submarine
LINDEN—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
MARINE—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
MAYFAIR—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
Sun.: Blanche Fury; Grand Canyon Trail
MIDWOOD—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
NOSTRAND—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof
PARKSIDE—I Know Where I'm Going; Mikado
PATIO—Anna Karenina
QUENTIN—● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
Sun.: Blaze of Noon; Albuquerque
RIALTO—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
RUGBY—● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
TBAYMORE—● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
TRIANGLE—The Westerner; Hurricane
Sun.: ● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
VOGUE—•• Grand Illusion; October Man

Brighton—Coney Island

OCEANA—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
SHEEPSHEAD—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
SURF—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof
RKO TILYOU—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
TUXXEDO—Return of October; Sheckproof

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY—Rose of the Rio Grande; Having a Wonderful Crime
Sun.: State Police; Armored Car
MARBORO—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
WALKER—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE—Return of October; Sheckproof
CENTER—Sofia; Miraculous Journey
Sun.: ● Commandos Strike at Dawn; The Invaders
COLISEUM—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
ELECTRA—Foxes of Harrow; The Man They Couldn't Hang
Sun.: Till the Clouds Roll By; Night Time in Nevada
HARBOR—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
NEW FORTWAY—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
PARK—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
RKO DYKER—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
RITZ—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
KO SHORE ROAD—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
STANLEY—John Loves Mary; Springtime in the Sierras
Sun.: Quality Street; Super Sleuth

Williamsburg

ALBA—Return of October; Sheckproof
COMMODORE—El Paso; Nick Beal
KISMET—That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter

Ridgewood—Bushwick

EMPIRE—● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
Sun.: Magnificent Brute; Wings Over Honolulu
RKO BUSHWICK—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
RKO MADISON—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
RIDGEWOOD—He Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
RIVOLI—Golden Boy; Lone Wolf in London
Sun.: Gallant Legion; Dark Man Wins

The Rockaways

GEM—•• Paisan; Caught
PARK—My Dear Secretary; Impact
Sun.: ● Little Woman; State Dept. File
RKO STRAND—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
RKO COLUMBIA—● Litle Women; State Dept. File 649

Brownsville

BILTMORE—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
HOPKINSON—Tovya; Mamele
SUTTER—Jamaica Inn; Beachcomber
SUPREME—My Dear Secretary; Impact

QUEENS—*Astoria*

BROADWAY—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
Sun.: H Walked by Night; Lets Live a Little
GRAND—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
STEINWAY—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
STRAND—Twilight on the Rio Grande; •• Mr. Smith Goes to Washington
Sun.: Gallant Legion; Angel in Exile

Bayside

BAYSIDE—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: ● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
BELLAIRE—● Set Up; ● Boy With Gren Hair
Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof
COLLEGE—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: ● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
CORONA—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
VICTORY—That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof

Flushing

MAYFAIR—● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
RKO KEITHS—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
ROOSEVELT—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: ● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
TOWN—Mighty McGurk; High Wall
Sun.: T Men; Out of the Blue
UTOPIA—Family Honeymoon; Variety Time
Sun.: ● Yellow Sky; ● Unfaithfully Yours

Forest Hills

INWOOD—● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
Sun.: That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
FOREST HILLS—Return of October; Sheckproof
MIDWAY—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
TRYLON—John Loves Mary; Escape
Sun.: •• Paisan; Caught

Jamaica

ARION—John Loves Mary; Grand Canyon Trail
Sun.: ● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
AUSTIN—Sidewalks of London; Man of Evil
Sun.: •• Paisan; Caught
CAMBRIA—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: ● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
CARLTON—Wake of the Red Witch; Caught
Sun.: That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
CASINO—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
COMMUNITY—● Little Women; State Dept. File 649
CROSSBAY—Return of October; Sheckproof
DRAKE—John Loves Mary; Grand Canyon Trail
Sun.: •• Paisan; Caught
GARDEN—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof
JAMAICA—Count of Monte Cristo
Sun.: Ghosts on the Loose; Spooks Run Wild
KEITHS—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
LAURELTON—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof
LITTLE NECK—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: ● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
LEFFERTS—● Little Women; State Dept. File 649
LINDEN—Return of October; Sheckproof
Sun.: ● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE—● Set Up; ● Boy With Gren Hair
Sun.: •• Snake Pit; Variety Time
MERRICK—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
OASIS—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
QUEENS—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy
RICHMOND HILL GARDEN—John Loves Mary; Mourning Becomes Electra. Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof
RKO ALDEN—My Dear Secretary; Impact
ROOSEVELT—That Wonderful Urge; Belle Starrs Daughter
SAVOY—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
Sun.: Monster Maker; Lady in the Death House
ST. ALBANS—● Set Up; ● Boy With Green Hair
Sun.: Return of October; Sheckproof

Woodside

BLISS—Return of October; Sheckproof
CENTER—Adventures of Robin Hood; Albuquerque
Sun.: Date With Judy; Having a Wonderful Time
43RD ST.—● Boy With Green Hair; ● Set Up
HOBART—● Three Godfathers; ● Act of Violence
Sun.: John Loves Mary; Escape
SUNNYSIDE—Mother Is a Freshman; Bad Boy

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1190 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

SATURDAY

2:00-WNBC—Here's to Veterans
WOR—Affairs of Peter Salem
WCBS—County Journal
WJZ—Junior Junction
WCBS—County Journal
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—UN Is My Beat
3:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Sisco Kid
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Your Health Today
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WNBC—Horse Racing
4:30-WNBC—Musical Contrasts
WOR—Scattergood Baines—Sketch
WJZ—Two Billion Strong—UN show
WCBS—Variety Musicale
5:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Michael Shayne
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBC—Treasury Bandstand
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Johnny Long
WOR—International Airport
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Honey Dreamers
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-NBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WCBS—Spike Jones Show
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—True or False
WJZ—The Eye-Sketch
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Pat Novak
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Quiet Please
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Phil Bovero Orchestra
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Earl Godwin
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WQXR—Ocrhestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WJZ—American Almanac
WOR—Air Force Hour

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Saturday, June 4

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony Orchestra. WNBC.
9:00—Hit Parade Frank Sinatra.

Sunday, June 5

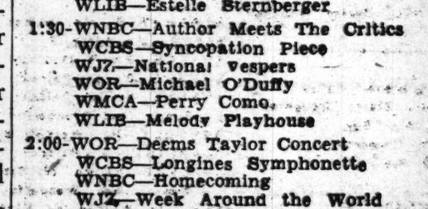
P.M.
12:00—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
1:30—Author Meets the Critic. WNBC.
2:30—University Theatre. WNBC
2:30—You Are There. WCBS.
3:00—CBS Symphony Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00—Wm. S. Gailmor. WLIB.
4:00—Quiz Kids. WNBC.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Martin-Lewis show. WNBC
6:30—Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet. WCBS.
7:00—Jack Benny show. WCBS.
8:30—Henry Morgan show. WNBC.
9:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
9:00—Electric Theatre. WCBS.
9:30—Theatre Guild. WJZ.
9:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.

TV

7:30—Candid Camera. WNBT.
7:30—Television Players. WJZ.
8:00—Jacques Fray Music Room. WJZ.
8:30—Author Meets the Critic. WNBT.
9:00—NBC Theatre. WNBT.

WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WNYC—Music with David Randolph
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:15-WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM-News; Jan Bart
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—Syncopation Piece
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WMCA—Perry Como.
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Longines Symphonette
WNBC—Homecoming
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
3:00-WOR—Music for a Half Hour
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—CBS Symphony Orchestra
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WJZ—Ted Malone
WOR—Hour of Mystery
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Robert Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Milton Cross' Opera Album
WCBS—Music For You
4:35-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
4:35-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—U. S. Navy Hour
WCBS—Wittnauer Choraliers

MOTION PICTURES



Beg. Tom'w Anna Magnini 'THE BANDIT'

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LOUIS JOUVET in jenny lamour with SUZY DELAIR "A MAE WEST WHO REALLY MEANS IT"—TIME
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SOUTH OF ST. LOUIS
(color)
David Niven - Janis Wyman
KISS IN THE DARK

Witchhunts Spur Campus Repression

By John Hudson Jones

The atom bomb, the Marshall Plan, and the Atlantic Pact make up the three-edged threat hanging over the heads of thousands of June college graduates. Many want to be teachers, but teachers are fired for being Wallace supporters or for fighting Jimcrow. Many want to be engineers, but Jews are being squeezed out, and Negroes were never hired. Many seek careers in industry, but the employers' thumb is down if they've gotten into any radical campus activities, like fighting anti-Semitism.

The strategy of the attack is simple, and the same as the hysteria against unions and other pro-progressive organizations—Communism! And since Communists oppose war, jimcrow anti-Semitism and fight for jobs and abundance, anybody who does likewise is "disloyal" and gets the ax.

★

AT CITY COLLEGE New York, while the administration defended an admitted anti-Semite and a white supremacist, it fired Dr. Lee Lorch and Dr. Morris Swadish who fought housing bias and supported the students' recent strike for the ouster of the bigots.

• At Brooklyn College Dean Frederick Maroney threatened to call the cops on students who protested the suspension of the Karl Marx Club and its leaders.

• At Yale, Prof. John A. Marsalka, expert on Russian history and active in the Progressive Party was fired because of "incompetence."

• At the University of Washington, three professors were fired.

• At Princeton, Dr. David J. Bohm, physics professor, is presently under fire from the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

• At Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, Prof. George Parker, a Wallace supporter was fired because his activities "put an end to usefulness to the institution. . . ."

These instances can be multiplied many times, so much that the American Association of University Professors is looking into the complaints of a number of its members. And according to recent reports, Dr. Ralph E. Himstead, secertary of the association, has

placed the current hysteria surrounding schools of higher education as coming from the stresses and strains of the "cold war."

AT THE SCHOOLS where the most flagrant abuses have occurred the students have made their position most clear—they will fight for democracy. The recent CCNY student demonstrations for the ouster of bigoted teachers, and the Brooklyn class stoppage in May protesting the suspension of the Karl Marx Society and several students, have already been mentioned. Other significant actions include those at the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College where students of all views rallied against two witchhunt committees appointed "to investigate" the schools.

And at nearly every university and college where academic freedom is under fire, students have set up committees to fight back. The students seem to know that if they surrender on the campus, they have lost half the fight in everyday life.

Jail Three

(Continued from Page 10)

arose to state he did not accept the court's strictures, the judge charged he had been "impudent enough to me on numerous occasions."

The judge ordered the jury returned to the box and McGohey continued his cross-examination. Gates answered the prosecutor's questions describing the Party's organizational structure.

McGohey began prying into the Party branch to which Gates said he belonged in Queens. He wanted to know the names of branch chairman, educational director and the names of Party section officers.

Gates, in this instance, replied he did not know. It was obvious that the prosecutor was seeking to have Gates name rank and file Party members and section and branch leaders to build up a special persecution list.

These questions further bore out charges made by the defendants and their lawyers in connection with the earlier prosecution questions to Gates.

WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—To Be Announced
WCBS—Broadway Is My Beat
WJZ—Curt Massey Show
WNBC—Harvest of Stars

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Recorded Music
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis Show
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Ozzie and Harriet
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Richard Diamond
WOR—The Falcon
WCCBS—Your Hit Parade
WCBS—Think Fast
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Call the Police
WMCA—Play
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—Henry Morgan Show
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—To Be Announced
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Smoke Rings
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt show
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Melody Moments
WQXR—Pop Concert

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"TEVYA" "MAMELE"

RENT STRIKERS MOTORCADE TO BRONX BORO HALL

A motorcade of striking tenants of 2,700-2,800 Bronx Park East Friday picketed the office of Borough President James J. Lyons to demand his aid in their fight against rent increases.

Representing 723 tenants now in the fourth month of their strike, the pickets, including women and children wearing sandwich signs, demanded that Lyons get the Housing Department to investigate violations and order repairs. The houses have a record of many violations, which have repeatedly been removed from the Department lists without any repairs having been made.

This "mysterious" removal of violations on the buildings, tenant spokesmen asserted, was the result of collusion.

An aide of Lyons who conferred with the delegation, promised an appointment for the tenants with the Borough President.

The motorcade was organized from a mass picket line at the houses Friday morning. About 150 men, women and children marched before the building and paraded through the courts, chanting slogans.

Say Denazification Program Collapsed

Delegations representing branches of the American Jewish Congress in more than 20 states will go to Washington, Monday, June 6, to urge a Senatorial investigation of the denazification program in the American zone of Germany.

An American Jewish Congress statement released Friday said reports from Germany indicated that the denazification program has completely collapsed.

GATES, DENNIS ANSWER

(Continued from Page 3)

until that question arises.

would like to call to the attention of the Court that to give any information would be not only to transgress the inalienable rights of the defendants, of the members of our Party, but would be to put anyone mentioned by Mr. Gates in a position where he would be subject to lynching in the South. And I say that this line of question, among other things, is an un-American effort to infringe on our basic rights and to try and compel the defendants to act as police spies, as FBI informers; and I would say that if the Court accedes to the request of the prosecution and if it does not sustain our objections, that this would be a violation of the traditions embodied in our Bill of Rights, this would be acting in the traditions of J. Edgar Hoover and Herr Himmler because such rulings could only be conceived and executed in the spirit of a police state inquisition.

THE COURT: I think I have heard about enough, Mr. Dennis.

DEFENDANT DENNIS: I would say in conclusion, your Honor, that no court and no legislative body can kill ideas, political doctrines, movements of the people, such as the Communist movement. They can't do that by force whatever the form of compulsion. And similarly no court by force or compulsion—

THE COURT: I would rather not hear any more, Mr. Dennis.

DEFENDANT DENNIS:—can compel any Communist or any reputable working—

THE COURT: Don't you think it would be better—

DEFENDANT DENNIS:—to hear false testimony and act as an informer against his associates.

Berlin Tieup Remains, Big 4 Talk Fails

BERLIN.—Berlin's four Allied commanders met for the first time since last June but failed in a three-hour session to agree on a solution to the city's railway strike.

Russian Gen. Alexander Kotikov read a prepared statement demanding that west sector German police withdraw from railroad stations to permit normal operation of interzonal trains and the Berlin elevated railway system.

This demand was rejected at once by the British, French and American commanders who had ordered the police to seize the stations.

The U. S.-bloc said that the Soviet spokesman turned down a six-point proposal on the dispute. The proposal entailed Soviet recognition of, and negotiations with, the phony union, UGO, which had been used by the U. S. bloc and German reactionaries to create the so-called strike."

600 Laid Off At Schenectady

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (UP).—Six hundred production workers at the American Locomotive Co. were laid off Friday, during contract negotiations between the United Steelworkers Union and the company which employs nearly 4,500 workers.

Additional layoffs were threatened by the company if an alleged slow-down persists. Anthony Barbieri, president of the local union, said his men were "surprised" at the slowdown charges since they were not mentioned during the current negotiations.



Big Four Hold Secret Session About Berlin

PARIS.—The foreign ministers met in a "restricted" session for two hours and 40 minutes Friday, talking over in secrecy American and Soviet proposals on the Berlin problem.

A U. S.-bloc delegate said that no decisions were reached.

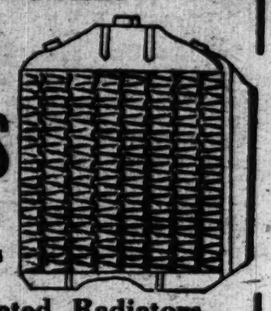
An agreed communique said of Friday's session:

"Under the chairmanship of Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky the Council of Foreign Minsky met in closed session today. The ministers discussed the Soviet and United States proposals relative to Berlin. They will meet again tomorrow in closed session at 3 p.m."

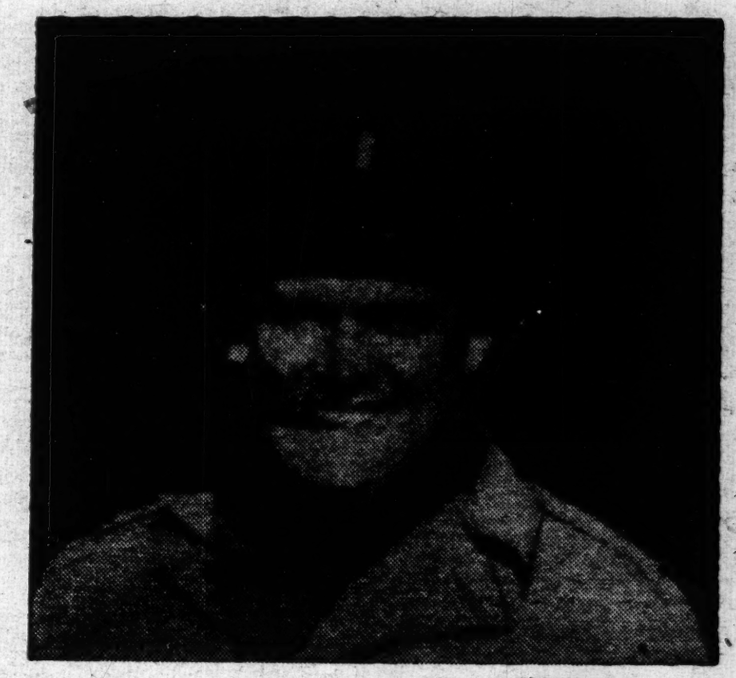
This was the first time the foreign ministers had resorted to a restricted, or "super-secret" meeting since their conference in Moscow in the Spring of 1947.

At normal plenary meetings, each of the four chief delegates is accompanied by a platoon of co-delegates, advisers and technical experts, in addition to press officers. After each meeting, practically verbatim accounts of proceedings are given to the press at "briefings" of the four delegations.

Each chief delegate today had only a handful of essential aides, not including the press officers.

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Rudy Skrek

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- Business agent, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers Union

The truth of his life and the manner of his death answer those who want to know what kind of Americans are Communists

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D.	Pearl
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Harold and Sylvia	
M.	

Classified Ads

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No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

VET has apt. to share on E. 9th St. Call SA 2-3402, Sat., Sun. 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

APARTMENT. Share two rooms for the summer. $6.75 single, $10 couple. Probably permanent. Box 271, c-o The Worker.

BRONX—PROFESSIONAL MALE will share 2½ room apt. Concourse section. $40. Box 275, c-o The Worker.

GIRL WANTS TO SHARE MANHATTAN APT. Own room. Box 276, c-o The Worker.

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SUBLET cool 3-room ground floor, furnished apt., 8th St. & 1st Ave. Near NYU. Reasonable. Box 273, c-o The Worker.

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RESPONSIBLE and Cooperative Veteran would like to share quiet apartment; own room; Manhattan. Up to $60. Box 263, c-o The Worker.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FAMILY needs 4 or 5-room apt. Up to $60 a month. NI 5-2010.

COUPLE needs cheap flat. Box 272, c-o The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

ROOM, private business woman. Couple. All transit, kitchen privileges. UL 7-3681.

SECTION of 5-room apartment, furnished, for couple; or room for one person, kitchen privileges. Comrade preferred. Call every day, 9:30 a.m. DA 3-8760, Apt. 5A.

LARGE front room for two, kitchen privileges. 235 E. 12th St., OR 4-8027.

EAST 26TH ST. Furnished double room, kitchen privileges, $12 weekly. Box 274, c-o The Worker.

COZY SUNNY SINGLE STUDIO room. Immaculate; quiet; convenience; elevator. AU 3-4586.

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ROOMS WANTED

GIRL wants room, apartment, or share apartment in Manhattan. GR 5-2468.

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(Children's Wear)

TRAINING SEATS, knitting accessories and midriffs. Lipkins Kiddie Shop, 941 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.

(Fans)

FANS—choose from 30 models—AC and DC, from $6.50; 15 to 40% savings on all models. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (14th St.). GR 3-7819.

(Furniture)

MODERN FURNITURE. Built to order. Oak, walnut, mahogany. Cabinart, 54 E. 11 St. OR 3-3191, 9-5:30 p.m. daily; 9-4:30 Sat.

(Leather Goods)

HANDBAGS AND LUGGAGE 22 percent off. We also repair, dye, remodel. Zippers repaired. Handbags, belts made to order. Mail orders accepted. N. Y. Fashion, 1133 Lexington Ave. (nr. 79th St.) RE 7-5242.

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FLOOR SCRAPING, refinished like new. Call GR 3-7828 evenings.

(Upholstery)

SOFA bottom, $12; chair, $5; springs retied, rewebbed, refined in your home. Shampoo chair, $5; slipcovers. Call Boro, GR 5-7870 or SH 3-9535.

SOFA SEAT BOTTOM, rewebbed; home; new lining; springs retied $12. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. TR 7-2554.

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WATCHMAKER, vet. 6 years experience. Fine trade work. Complete set tools. Box 269, c-o The Worker.

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SHADY NOOK HOUSE, Jeffersonville, N.Y. (near Liberty). Rooms for season. Kitchenette; swimming pool; showers; washing machine; refrigerator; also separate apartment of 3 rooms; also 4-room bungalows. Telephone Jeffersonville 7-6R1. Write for details to J. Masuraky.

10-FAMILY bungalow resort—2-3 rooms; $250-$400, modern, refrigerated, Bendix. M. Bogartz, Box 28, Accord, N. Y., Kerhonkson 3288. City phone ORegon 5-5869.

EXTRA large 4-room apt. Suitable for 2 families. Near beach, with large enclosed porch; all modern improvements; washing machine. Call after 6 p. m. LE 2-4861 Saturday and Sunday. Call Katonah 826-M.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—WHITE MOUNTAINS. Bathing, fishing, hunting, hiking, golfing. Season—June to October. Relief from Hayfever. Rate—$35. Children half. Write Box 239, c-o The Daily Worker.

CITY SLICKER FARM, Jeffersonville, N. Y. Cute rooms. Barn dances. Swim $35. And Food! Mmmm! New Artesian well, too, by Heck! Booklet, Callicon 65 F 22.

FARM, quiet, with brook. Weekly rates, $35 for adults. $25 for children (over 5 years). Mary Gibser, Starucca, Pa.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FARM. Swimming, hiking, games, good food. $35 weekly. Children under 6, $20. The Graniches, Wilmington, Vermont.

ROOMS. Bungalows to rent; running hot and cold water in every room; swimming pool; refrigeration; washing machines. Ideal for Children. Spring Mt. House, Jeffersonville, N. Y. Telephone: Jeffersonville 94 M.

EAST HILL FARM. Ideal for your vacation in the Catskills. Pleasant atmosphere. sports; swimming; modern facilities; excellent food; $35 per week. For reservations write: East Hill Farm, Box 3, Youngsville, N.Y. Phone Jeffersonville 74-W. City NI 6-1565. Max and Sonia Rosen.

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ALL JOBS, ALL BOROS. Daily trips. Rockaways. Long Beach; low rates. Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000, Day-Night.

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1 insertion	50c	60c
3 consec. insert	40c	50c
7 consec. insert	30c	40c

Six words constitute one line
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DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.

For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

THEY JOIN IN PROTEST

(Continued from Page 2)

Winston, and Hall means that the testimony of Gates has worried the prosecution. They now seek to shut off this testimony—a testimony refuting the fantastic statements of paid informers and provocateurs—through the method of jailing the defendants. This is a blow to the democratic rights of all Americans."

•

NORMA ARONSON, president, Local 16, CIO Office & Professional Workers: "The complete disregard of constitutional rights and American traditions of justice and fair trial demonstrated by Judge Medina's latest acts is a threat to every trade unionist. Any precedent which requires an individual to act as a stoolpigeon and then throttle his protest will hit directly at organized labor. I am confident that hundreds of the memmebrs of Local 16 who are daily witnessing miscarriages of justice on the I. Miller picket line will understand and fight the miscarriage of justice at Foley Square."

•

AL STEARN, business manager, CIO United Electrical, Workers Local 430: "This rips away any pretense that this is a fair trial. If they get away with this on Gates, Winston and Hall, then nobody in the labor movement will be safe from persecution unless he is ready to turn stoolpigeon. This establishes the sordid, fascist-like tactics of a Rankin as the rules of conduct for a court room."

•

FILENO DE NOVELLIS, secretary-treasurer, CIO Shoe Workers Joint Council 131 "This is hysteria and not justice to place leaders of a political party in jail because they refuse to be stoolpigeons. The judge and the court do not act in the best interests of the American tradition. . . . The attitude of the court towards the Communists is unjust and simply does not represent the wishes of the American people who expect that we will follow the traditions of Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt."

•

SOLOMON GOLAT, counsel for New Jersey Civil Rights Congress: "This is obviously a judicial proceeding in which the defendants are on trial for their opinions. A dragnet is being set to trap all others of similar opinions. This practice is reminiscent of the absentee trial procedure of the Nazis. It is a legalized torture chamber technique."

•

JAMES McLEISH, president, District 4, United Electrical, Radio Machine Workers: "The defendants are being hampered by the judge's actions. Any contempt charges which might under some circumstances be warranted should be handled after this particular trial. There seems to be a mockery of any attempt at justice. Medina is making our court the laughing stock of the country and the world."

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JAMES GARRY, business manager, UE Local 1227: "The jjailing of the three defendants for contempt reveals that there was no intention from the beginning of giving them a fair, open trial, and that the cards were all stacked against them before the trial started."

•

MORTON BLOOM, executive secretary, Independent Progressive Party of New Jersey: "The trial of the leaders of the Communist Party has reached a new low in undemocratic procedure . . . Having exhausted its rogue's gallery of prepared stoolpigeons who were paraded before the court as witnesses, the prosecution and the court are now resorting to an attempt to force the defendants to testify against each other. Both the indictment and the conduct of the trial are a threat to the political freedom of the American people. These trials, like the Alien and Sedition Acts of Jefferson's day, must be repudiated by the American people."

•

SEVERINA MARTINEZ, regional director, CIO Food and Tobacco Workers: "This is a terribly unfair action. If permitted to stand, it would make a farce of democratic judicial processes."

•

RICHARD B. MOORE, secretary, United Caribbean American Council, declared the action of Judge Medina raised the question, "are any rights left to the American people? I consider it a violation of all proper judicial procedure, and contrary to all the guarantees of the Bill of Rights. It is now necessary to begin a newer and more vigorous struggle for civil liberties."

•

FREDDIE WASHINGTON, Negro actress and journalist, called the jailing of Winston, Gates and Hall "a good example of American 'justice.' If you don't think the way they want you to, that's what they do to you."

•

ADELE ADAMS, secretary, United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization, denounced the jailings as "stinking with the smell of Dixie lynch law. This attack upon Henry Winston, in the first place is no different from what he might have gotten in the heart of Georgia, and that against Gates and Hall is the same all whites who battle for Negro rights can expect from their government today. I call upon the people of Harlem to denounce the action for what it is—Dixiecrat justice."

•

DR. W. A. HUNTON, secretary, Council on African Affairs: "An extraordinary injustice. The fact that it happened just when the papers are playing up the Hiss-Chambers headlines, makes it appear this was no accident. We must do something to prevent the American courts from all becoming the same as they are in the South, or indeed as courts were under Hitler in Nazi Germany."

•

ARTUR G. PRICE, Head of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois: "Citizens of Illinois, with their recent experience with the fascist-like Broyles bills, will call for the release of these men who are being victimized by a biased judge."

Indianapolis

The Indianapolis Communist Party sent a telegram to Judge Medina Friday protesting his jailing of Henry Winston, John Gates and Gus Hall. The wire, signed by Ben Cohen, said:

"We protest your outrageous ruling. Your arrest of these men makes it impossible for defense to present its case and is further proof of your biased conduct of trial. In attempting to force Gates to act as stoolpigeon you follow methods of Hitler Gestapo. We demand immediate freedom for these men. They must be given full opportunity to present their case without harassment by judge or prosecution."

A cartoon by "Chips" appears each day in the Daily Worker.

Union OK's Strike at Oak Ridge A-Plant

WASHINGTON — The CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Friday authorized a strike at the government's Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic laboratories.

Union president Martin Wagner said no date was set for the strike but that it could begin at any time after June 9 when the union's present contract expires with the Union Carbide and Chemical Corp. The company operates the plant for the Atomic Energy Commission. The said the walkout was authorized after "fruitless" negotiations with the company for a new contract.

The union is demanding wage increase, pension plan, improved sick leave and increased vaactions and holiday pay.

Funeral Notice

S/SGT. ISIDORE KAPLOWITZ, comrade, son, brother, died fighting fascism. Funeral services at I. J. Morris, Inc., 9701 Church Ave., Brooklyn, Sunday June 5, 9:30 A.M.

Condolences

We wish to extend our heartfelt condolences to our dear COMRADE MEYER WEISS and his family on the death of his mother.

Communist Party Branch D-2
(Sonia, Chairman.)

In Memoriam

In Memoriam
ADELE MAIDMAN
April 7, 1948
—Brighton Youth

In Memory of
COMRADE JOSEPH SINGER
Died Sunday, May 22, 1949

His Staten Island friends extend their sympathy to his wife Miriam and their two daughters, Elizabeth and Bobby. A memorial meeting will be held Sunday, June 5, at 3 P.M., at COLONY CLUB, 1402 Richmond Terrace, West Brighton, S.I.
(10-minute ride on No. 1 bus to N. Burgher Ave.)
ALL FRIENDS INVITED

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Expert shampooing, repairing, dyeing all types of rugs. Moderate prices.
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All kinds of repairing
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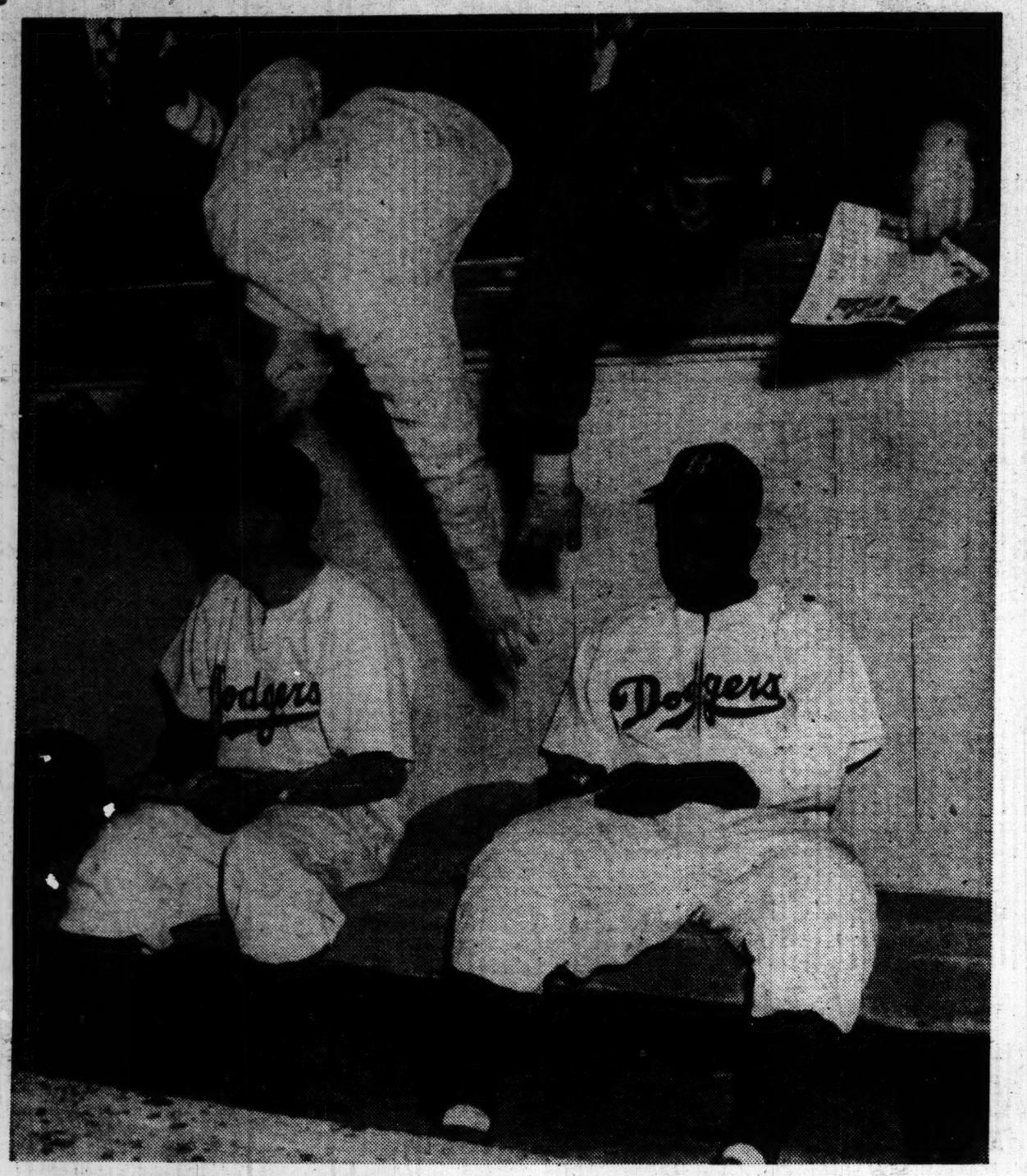
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WORKER Sports

A PRECIOUS AUTOGRAPH INDEED...



WHILE THE FANS practically stand on their heads to get to him, Jackie Robinson signs autographs in the Brooklyn Dodger dugout before game time. Those signature requests are heavier than ever these days what with Jackie's phenomenal hitting burning up the National League. The Dodger second baseman is sizzling along at a .360 clip and leads the loop in runs-batted-in. With men on bases, Robbie has become one of the most feared cleanup hitters in the loop. Seven homers already to his credit, Jackie is a cinch to go well above his circuit output of previous seasons. Yes, Robinson has become the magic name in Brooklyn.

BROOKS CLIP CARDS GIANT HRs RIP CUBS

After blowing two ninth inning leads to St. Louis Wednesday and Thursday night, the Dodgers handed the Cardinals a dose of their own medicine and took Friday's final game of the series, 5 to 2 at Ebbets Field. With 14,619 partisans urging them on, Brooklyn overcame Gerry Staley's 2-0 lead on a single by Gene Hermanski and Gil Hodges' fifth homer in the seventh and then proceeded to put the game on ice.

A long triple by Carl Furillo finished Staley, who allowed only three hits in the first six frames. After Bruce Edwards was purposely passed, singles by relief pitcher Paul Minner and Pee Wee Reese accounted for two more runs. Another was added in the eighth when Ted Wilks, second Red-bird hurler, walked Furillo with the bases loaded.

The New York Giants hammered Bob Chipman and Cal McLish for 14 hits, including home runs by Jack Lohrke, Sid Gordon, and Bobby Thomson, to crush the Chicago Cubs, 15 to 5, Friday and capture the Polo Grounds series, two games to one.

Monte Kennedy coasted to his fifth triumph for the Giants although he yielded round-trippers to Andy Pafko and Roy Smalley among 11 Cub safeties.

Weekend Baseball Calendar...

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Saturday)	(Saturday)
Cincinnati at New York	New York at St. Louis
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn	Boston at Detroit
St. Louis at Boston (night)	Philadelphia at Cleveland
Chicago at Philadelphia	Washington at Chicago
(Sunday)	(Sunday)
Cincinnati at New York	New York at St. Louis (2)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn	Boston at Detroit (2)
St. Louis at Boston	Philadelphia at Cleveland (2)
Chicago at Philadelphia (2)	Washington at Chicago (2)

Friday's Scores

Chicago	200 101 010–	5	11 4
New York	140 203 41x–15	14	2

Chipman, McLish (4) and Novotney; Kennedy and Cooper. Losing pitcher, Chipman. Home runs—Pafko, Smalley, Lohrke, Gordon, Thomson.

St. Louis	000 020 000–2	11	1
Brooklyn	000 000 41x–5	9	0

Staley, Wilks (7) and Baker; Hatten, Minner (6) and Edwards. Winning Pitcher, Minner, Losing Pitcher, Staley. Home Runs—Jones, Hodges.

U.P. SELECTIONS

1—Custody, Fleet Command, Count Did
2—Set Aside, Next Move, Blue Heart
3—Gates Mills, Charioteer, Skyscraper
4—More Sun, The Diver, Mr. Trouble
5—Birdie Lulley, Leading Home, Wilhemine
6—Capot, Ponder, Old Rockport
7—Irish Witch, Hobcar Barony, Impudence
8—Sir Date, Comic Ann, Newsprint

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An "Unpopular" Title Fite

DUE-DATE IS June 22nd for the heavyweight championship bout between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott, only three weeks away, and yet from the shroud of silence around it you'd never know a fight is on tap to determine promoter Joe Louis' successor.

Oh there'll be some publicity on it as the date nears. But it's the nature of same that I'd like to touch on. This fight has already come in for early ridicule in the press, ostensibly because of the alleged mediocrity of the two battlers. This is nonsense, and more important, just another example of jimcrow thinking and which hasn't yet been completely kayoed in the ring and its higher echelons.

Despite the fine records of Charles and Walcott, both battlers are being belittled as championship material. Jersey Joe has taken the measure of every wartime heavyweight who cared to step in there with him and even when he further proved himself an exceptionally gifted ring tactician in two tries with Louis, still the hooks were thrown into Walcott. On the basis of his record, Walcott unquestionably belongs as party of either part in any battle to designate the next heavyweight king.

The same can be said of Ezzard Charles. Here we have a fellow who has taken a disgraceful runaround in his own light-heavyweight division, dodged by Gus Lesnevich until Gus lost it to Freddie Mills, and who in the interim had to tackle the heavyweights in order to make a night's wages. Tackle them he did, and Charles has shown himself to be quite a hunk of fistic talent in the emphatic manner in which he disposed of all the bigger boys he met.

ON WHAT GROUNDS is this fight being belittled, then? As indicated before, the facade of both battlers being less than worthy of the heavyweight championship! Now nobody is saying either Charles or Walcott belongs in the same classification with Joe Louis, but then again who does? And isn't this the old nasty business of double standards for Negro athletes? Did every white heavyweight contender have to be on a par with Jack Dempsey? And how many heavyweights of the past 15 years can you name who have been involved in heavyweight title affairs who had as much overall class and talent as either Walcott or Charles?

The tone was set for this fight right after Louis retired, joined forces with promoters Wirtz and Norris, and signed the two most clearly logical contenders in an elimination bout to determine his successor. Immediately the reactionary hubbub in the press concerning Louis' retirement (he should've lost the title in the ring, some declared in righteous anger) and the general belittling of Joe's entry into the lilywhite field of fight promotions carried over "logically" into the question about his choice of Walcott and Charles "What's he trying to do—keep the heavyweight title an all-Negro affair?"(!)

Fact of the matter is, I don't believe the men who run boxing are too happy about the idea of the next heavyweight champion of the world also being a Negro. The heavy title has always been the big one, the something special in the way of fistic values. Remember how many Negro contenders they actually allowed Louis to meet in his 12-year reign of 26 title defenses? Only two. John Henry Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott. The other Negro heavies around at the time, fellows like Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard, Harry Bobo, the late Lem Franklin were allowed to twiddle their thumbs while the Al McCoys, Red Burmans, Gus Dorazios and Jack Ropers were dug up.

Fight promoters have always tried to put up some artificial stigma about Negroes fighting for the heavyweight title—something which traces back to the fact that one of the greatest heavyweight champs who ever lived, Jack Johnson, "antagonized" many of the ring powers that be by refusing to play Uncle Tom. For this, Johnson was slandered through the years, long after his fighting days were done, as one of those "bad" Negroes. And this jimcrow inspired fable was used as the means by which all Negro heavies up until Louis had an impossible task trying to crack the heavyweight title scene which had become a strictly jimcrow affair.

IT WASN'T UNTIL Louis rose like a comet in the early 30's and the heavy division was in a tragic state of affairs, that a bigtime promoter, in this case Mike Jacobs, realized he had a potential goldmine in the brilliant Negro battler and began making all the inner-office moves without which a fighter, any fighter, can get nowheres in the ring regardless of talent. And I'm sure that nobody naively imagines this was the end-all to the question. Joe Louis, from the very first big fight he had in the east, to his last fight with Walcott, had to contend with the rotten chauvinistic stuff in the press anytime he failed to flatten an opponent in double-quick time. If a guy went the distance with him, Joe was again "the blinking, befuddled colored boy"—to say nothing of the vile portrait of Louis when he first came up as someone who lived only for ice cream, fried chicken, comics, and the few moments in the ring when he would "savagely" turn on an opponent.

When age caught up with Louis and he had his hands full with the elusive Walcott, the press painted both Negro battlers as **"barnstorming extras from a road company of Green Pastures,"... ad nauseum.**

And how about those "white hopes" Nat Fleischer of Ring Magazine would tour the country for while Louis reigned supreme? Another obvious carry-over of the "white hope" search during Jack Johnson's tenure as champ.

So if they found it a little difficult to swallow 12 years of a Negro as heavyweight champion, how did you expect them to react to the sight of two Negroes fighting to determine the next heavyweight king? If two white heavies like Lee Savold or Lee Oma or Gus Lesnevich were in there fighting one another, there'd be the same excited hoopla which surrounded those inept heavy title matches of the pre-Louis thirties.

But Walcott and Charles? Yes, there's a word for it.